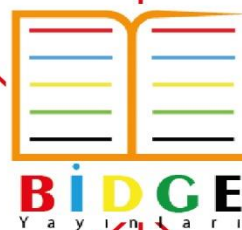




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ABSTRACTS

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Factors Affecting the Transformation of Religious Buildings From Ancient Period to Ottoman: An Assessment on Written Sources and Archaeological Data

Ozan ÇAKMAK¹

Abstract

Sacred places and structures have continued their religious functions by being transformed in line with the dominance of different faiths throughout history. The fact that religious buildings, which have been in use for centuries, are the common heritage of humanity in terms of spirituality, gave these structures a different meaning. It is known that since the Late Antiquity, Greek and Roman temples were converted into churches. Similarly, as a result of the Turkish conquest tradition, religious buildings such as churches and chapels were converted into mosques or masjids, and remained in use for a long time with various architectural additions. There are many spatial, ideological, socio-economic and cultural reasons for the reuse of structures belonging to different beliefs. These reasons may vary according to the internal dynamics of cities in different geographies. Written sources, which we can define as the witnesses of their own periods, are very important in terms of not only providing information about the physical condition of the transformed structures, but also revealing the social approach to religious structures.

In this study, the concept of transformation in sacred areas and structures has been evaluated through the information obtained from the ancient literature, the notes of the travelers and archaeological data. The scope and causes of the transformation in religious buildings that are reused in Anatolia have been examined through various examples. The destruction and conservation approaches in the transformation of buildings are discussed in the study through the information given by the sources.

Keywords: Transformation, Continuity, Religious Building, Archaeological Data, Written Sources

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* This study was produced from the thesis titled 'The Transformation of Worship Buildings and Areas in Western Anatolia from Antiquity to the Ottoman Empire and the Effect of Urban Organization', which is being prepared by the author in Dokuz Eylül University Institute of Social Sciences, Archeology Doctorate Program.

Cultural and Mythological Examination of Women's Silver Belts of the Kars Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography

Emine ERDOĞAN¹

Abstract

The silver belt, which survives today, albeit a little, and is one of the indispensable elements of Kars traditional women's clothing, is one of the complementary accessories of clothing obtained with different techniques and materials. Silver belt, one of the most important parts of cultural clothing, besides being a clothing accessory; cultural features; religion, tradition, lifestyle, social structure, art, etc. reflects.

Mythology by mankind; Although their languages, religions, races and cultures are different, it consists of symbols that have the feature of being a common language that maintains its validity today and represents many values. Various cultural and mythological elements were also used in Kars women's silver belts, which carry many traditional values. These elements reflecting the talent and creativity of the communities that lived in the region; It consists of plant motifs, animal and human figures, geometric shapes and natural elements. These elements became the language of belts and allowed to produce predictions about the identity of the wearer.

There are silver scales and chain strings hanging on these arches, which are mostly produced in the form of fragmentary plates and formed by joining the plates. The techniques used in the production of the belt samples obtained in the study were also investigated and tried to be interpreted.

It is thought that the study, carried out with the data obtained in the light of the researches, will contribute to the literature in this field, will be a source for future studies in terms of keeping the traditional silver belts of Kars, which are a part of our cultural values, and will create a cultural memory for future generations.

Keywords: Mythology, silver belt, culture, figure.

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Kars Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography Women A Cultural and Mythological Examination of the Silver Hills

Emine ERDOĞAN¹

Abstract

The silver belt, which survives today, albeit a little, and is one of the indispensable elements of Kars traditional women's clothing, is one of the complementary accessories of clothing obtained with different techniques and materials. Silver belt, one of the most important parts of cultural clothing, besides being a clothing accessory; cultural features; religion, tradition, lifestyle, social structure, art, etc. reflects.

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¹ Dr. Arş. Gör., Kafkas Üniversitesi Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi, Tekstil ve Moda Tasarımı Bölümü, Orcid:0000-0003-0249-4369

Archaeological Finds of the Roman Period from Sarayönü

Nizam ABAY¹

Abstract

Sarayönü County is located 52 km far from the northwest of Konya province. Since the region changed constantly in the Antiquity, it is difficult to define the administrative borders of the city. During the Hittite Period, it was under the Tarhuntaşsa state. While Pliny pointed the city in the Lycaonia Region in Antiquity, Strabon was included in the Phrygia Paroreios region. Additionally, this city made a bridge between Konya and Western Anatolia. According to the research, there has been a settlement since the Prehistoric Period in this city. It was a scene of continuous settlement during the Roman period. Therefore, many archaeological findings belong to the Roman period around Sarayönü.

This study is based on the findings which were found around Sarayönü County of Konya province during the field survey. From the research area, most of the stone artifacts belong to the Roman Period. These are the sarcophagus cover, capitals, the altar, the tomb stelae, and other inscriptions and relief works. These regional unique artifacts were made from local limestone which is extremely important in terms of reflecting the provincial art and the unique characteristics of the Mountainous Phrygia region. The architectural form structure of the figures, inscriptions, ornaments, and finds seen on them will be evaluated and defined. In addition, dating proposals will be presented by making comparisons with the analogous method of other published works.

Keywords: Phrygia Region, Lycaonia, Rome, Figure, Inscription.

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An Amphora of the Oinophoros Group from the Andriake Agora

Cüneyt ÖZ¹

Abstract

Andriake is the port settlement of the ancient city of Myra in Middle Lycian Region. The port was established in the southwest of the main city, in the area where Kocarçay (Andriakos) flows into the sea, located in Çayağzı in the Demre District of Antalya Province today. The port of Andriake, which started to function as a port during the Classical Period (4th century BC) in parallel with the historical development of Myra, continued to function as a port during the Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine Periods. Although findings of the excavation are from the 11-13th century AD, it is thought that the port started to lose its function in the middle of the 7th century AD. The oinophoros, one of the molded relief ceramic types from the Roman Imperial period, take their name from the word “*οἰνοφόρος* (carrying/holding wine & wine jug)” written under the amphora base in the archaeological collection of Johns Hopkins University. This group includes many different forms such as amphora, trefoil jug, pelike, lagynos, phiale, skyphos, and patera. These ceramics are known to be produced in Knidos during the Augustan Period first and they were produced in Pergamon in the middle of the 1st century AD, and in Iasos in the second half of the 2nd century AD. The remains of an amphora with its handle, shoulder, and some of its body still intact is a piece from the oinophoros group ceramics. The amphora has a vertical and twisted handle, a horizontal shoulder with a badge formed from consecutive tongue motifs side by side, and a cylindrical body. Its body, only a small part of which is intact, is divided into panels with relief strips. Within these panels, there are relief square plates decorated with “X” shaped symbols and a relief circle under them. The dense and non-porous dark gray clay has added lime and silver mica, and it carries the characteristics of clay samples produced in Knidos. A close resemblance of the Andriake specimen is dated to the first half of the 3rd century AD, the last stage of the production of Knidos oinophoros. The history of the 2nd century BC Knidos lamps and the amphora found in the port indicates that Andriake had commercial relations with Knidos starting from the 2nd century BC up to the first half of the 3rd century AD.

Keywords: Andriake Port, Myra (Lycia), Embossed Ceramics, Oinophoros, Amphora

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The Effect of the Pandemic Process towards to High School Students about on Apprehension of Geography

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Salih Şahin²

Abstract

Geographical thought has been shaped especially by geographical discoveries, the industrial revolution and significant scientific and technological developments. Especially in recent centuries, academic geography has emerged because of the influences of scientific and technological developments which have been experienced across the world. From this viewpoint with the Covid 19 process which has been continued since 2020, different opinions and thoughts have emerged regarding the issues which are contained with the geography content. Because both natural processes and human activities were affected by the epidemic process. Considerable changes have occurred in such issues as habits, lifestyle. During the process, there have been significant changes have occurred in the issues which are related to geography such as usage of maps agricultural production, supply chain and transportation especially trade and tourism. Because of the restrictions in this pandemic process which have affected the economic and social life of people, have led to reinterpret of the relations between people and nature. Based on this point, this study was conducted to determine the impact of the pandemic process on the thoughts of high school students on geography issues. The independent variables of the research are that demographic characteristics of the 9th and 12th grade secondary school students and the dependent variable is the contribution of the pandemic process to geography education. “The scale of the contribution of the pandemic process to geography education” was used in order to data gathering which are related with dependent and independent variables. This studying or research was carried out at four different secondary education institutions during 2021-2022 education period. The geographical information, which obtained by the students who participated in the study during the pandemic process, were evaluated according to the gender, class and school type of the students. According to the data's obtained, it is observed that the pandemic process did not create any significant differences towards the views of geography issues.

Keywords: Geography, Covid 19, Pandemic, Geography perception, high school Students.

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Determination of Knowledge Levels of Consumers in Turkey Regarding Geographically Indicated Products

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Özge Can NİYAZ²

Oktaç TOMAR³

Abstract

A geographical indication is a quality sign that shows and guarantees the source of the product, its features, and the connection between these features and the area where it is produced. Geographical indication protection in Turkey first came to the fore with the Decree-Law No. 555, which entered into force in 1995. After the Industrial Property Law came into force in 2017, there has been an increase in the number of geographical indication registrations. Therefore, the importance of the concept of geographical indication has been increasing in recent years. This study aims to determine the knowledge level of consumers in Turkey about geographically indicated products. For this purpose, primary data obtained from 394 people through questionnaires were evaluated with descriptive statistics. According to the results of the research, it has been determined that 55.1% of the consumers have heard the term geographical indication before, 36.8% have not heard the term geographical indication before, and 8.1% have no idea about the subject. While 36.5% of the consumers stated that they knew the concept of geographical indication products, 63.5% stated that they did not know the concept of geographical indication products. It has been determined that more than one-third of the consumers within the scope of the research have heard the concept of geographical indication from the internet and television. According to consumers, the geographically indicated product generally; means producing the product in the relevant geography, ensuring a sustainable quality in the product, and producing the product with traditional production methods. According to the research proposals, it is necessary to increase the registration of geographical indications due to their economic contribution. Due to the inadequacy of consumer behavior studies on geographically indicated products, it is recommended to increase studies on this subject. In addition, it is recommended to choose products other than cheese, olives, and olive oil in consumer behavior studies for geographically indicated products. It is recommended to increase the promotion of geographically indicated products through television and internet advertisements. In addition, it is recommended to increase the awareness of consumers by asking about geographically indicated products in quiz competitions.

Keywords: Geographical Indication, Turkey, Consumer Behavior, Level of Knowledge

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Examining the Perceptions of the Students Studying in the Child Development Program about the "Scientist"

İbrahim BENEK¹
Behiye AKÇAY²

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the perceptions of the first and second-year students studying in the child development program about the "scientist". In line with this purpose, a total of 220 volunteer students, including 203 women and 17 men, studying in the child development departments of three different universities in eastern Turkey were involved in the study. The scanning model was used because it was tried to describe the existing situation in the study. The participants of the study were determined by the convenient sampling method, which is one of the non-random sampling methods. In the study, the 'Draw a Scientist Test' developed by Chambers (1983) was used as a data collection tool. The data collection tool was applied in the spring semester of the 2021-2022 academic year. The data were subjected to descriptive and content analysis, one of the qualitative analysis methods. The answers of the students were examined in 6 categories: "gender", "physical characteristics", "work environment", "tools and equipment they use", "inventions they made" and "scientists they imitate". As a result of the analysis of the data, it was seen that the participants drew the scientist as "male", "female" and "male and female together" in their drawings. It was determined that the participants draw the physical characteristics of the scientist as "young", "old", "spectacled", "bald", "shock-head", "well-groomed", "neglected", "bibbed", and "bearded/moustache"; they described the environment they work in as "laboratory", "home/room/bureau/office", "natural environment", "library", "external world" and "the study area of space from the earth"; the tools and equipment they used were described as "experiment tubes", "telescope", "lens/magnifying glass", "computer", "book", "pen/notebook", "space vehicles and "spacecraft equipment". In addition, it was concluded that the participants saw the scientist as an inquisitor, experimenter, revealing new information, working for the benefit of humanity/who makes work that facilitates the work of people, making invention/innovation/creation/explorer, using scientific methods, developing himself/herself, generating new ideas/thoughts, solving unsolvable mysteries, examining the universe/collecting data on the universe, entrepreneur, curious, hardworking, productive, enthusiastic, thinking, successful, objective/impartial and creative.

Keywords: Child Development, Scientist, Experimentist, Young, Explorer, Laboratory.

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The Voice of My Soul: Baglama and Marbling Art: A Qualitative Study With Special Mothers

Filiz ÖZKAN¹

Abstract

This study was carried out with the aim of revealing the changes in the lives of special mothers with a disabled child who attend baglama and marbling art courses for one year.

The study is a qualitative study and was conducted using in-depth interview technique. The criterion sampling method, one of the purposive sampling methods, was used while selecting the sample. The interviews were held in a Special Education and Application Center. Two courses were opened in this center and 15 mothers attended these two courses. However, only 5 of the mothers actively participated in the course for one year so this mothers were the study sample. The data of the research were obtained through in-depth interviews. A semi-structured interview form and a voice recorder were used for face-to-face interviews. The analysis of the data was made with thematic content analysis. (Ethics committee application: 25.02.2020; no:18).

The four main themes in the study were found to be 'The reason for taking the course, the feelings it makes, the way they feel about self-actualization and the way they feel about socialization'. Sixteen sub-themes were found after the main themes. Sub-themes of feelings: happiness, relaxation, calmness, resting, healing the soul, making a difference in the life of the individual, staying alone with yourself and forgetting everything. Sub-themes related to self-actualization: getting pleasure from work, feeling more important, self-sufficient, being able to do something for oneself. Socialization sub-themes: spending time with friends, being in a different environment.

As a result of the study, it was seen that participating in an activity that they would enjoy improved their feelings about emotional states, self-actualization and socialization for parents with disabled children. For this reason, it is recommended to increase activity opportunities for parents and to carry out studies on the subject.

Keywords: Mother, Disabled Children, Baglama, Marbling Art, Activity

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Examination of the Relationship Between Children's Digital Playing Tendencies and Recipient Language Skills in the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Hatice BEKİR⁴

Abstract

There are two basic components in the language acquisition process of children: receptive language and expressive language. Receptive language is defined as the understanding of verbal stimuli, while expressive language is the expression of a mental concept through a sound image. Receptive language develops before expressive language and provides the basis for its development. The preschool period is a period in which language skills develop rapidly in children, and the child's receptive language skills in this period are supported by their parents, other family members, individuals they interact with in the social and school environment, books and other materials. Enriched language environments to be offered to children are supportive factors in their acquisition and creative use of language. When children are not supported with a language-rich environment at home and at school, their receptive language skills may be limited and this may lead to possible language disorders and social and academic problems in the future. During the Covid-19 pandemic, children have been away from their rich environments and limited to closed environments, and they have spent more time than usual on technological tools and digital games. This research was planned to examine the effect of digital games on the receptive language skills of 36-72 month-old preschool children. The sample group of the study was determined by convenience sampling and consisted of 41 children with normal development who continue their education in two kindergartens affiliated to a state university in Ankara. Within the scope of the research, both parental consent and child consent were obtained. Peabody Picture-Vocabulary Test, Digital Play Addiction Tendency Scale and demographic information form prepared by the researchers were used as data collection tools in the study. The Peabody Picture-Vocabulary Test is a test used to measure the receptive language skills of adults and children. Digital Play Addiction Tendency Scale is filled in by the parents. The data of the research will be analyzed using the necessary analysis techniques. The results of the research will be shared with the audience at the congress.

Keywords: Digital play, receptive language, pandemic, covid-19, preschool, child.

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Investigation of 'Rafadan Tayfa' Cartoon Film According to Action Models

Mesut KALKAN¹
Hüseyin ARSLAN²
Sıla UZKUL³
Esra ULAŞ⁴
Ezgi ADA⁵

Abstract

Cartoon films have become an important part of children's lives. With the emergence of cartoon channels, the cartoons were broadcasted all day and the children have access to cartoons every hour. Since the children are quite open to learning, they learn a lot of new things from cartoons and role models. This study was conducted to examine the opinions of 4-6 year old preschool children about the characters in the Rafadan Tayfa cartoon, to determine the characters according to their action models and to see the effects of different variables on the children's choices about the characters. The study group consisted of 92 children, 45 girls and 47 boys, randomly selected from different institutions in the city centers of Ankara, Kastamonu, Bursa and Diyarbakır. In the research planned in the mixed model, qualitative and quantitative research methods were used together. Researchers watched 10 episodes of the cartoon and determined their action patterns using the content analysis method. Data from the children were collected using the "Rafadan Tayfa Cartoon Interview Form" and the "Personal Information Form" developed by the researchers. According to the findings, the majority of children like positive characters the most. The reasons why children love characters are usually dominant (33.7%), cooperation (18.5%) and physical characteristics (17.4%). The reason why children do not like characters is generally aggression (50%). Boys portray the characters they like more in their games compared to girls. Children of families with low income and low education level portray their favorite character more than other children.

Keywords: Cartoon, character, action models, child.

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Al-mas'eletü'z-zünbûriyye and the Synthetic Process That Leads to It

Abstract

Keywords:

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A Retrospective Look at American Culture and Ideology

Erden EL¹

Abstract

The goal of this presentation is to examine the present cultural structure of America with a retrospective view by associating it with the past. After the discovery of the Americas, colonies were established in America. Although the first successful colony experience was Jamestown, the cultural foundations of America were formed by the settlement called Massachusetts Bay Colony, which was formed by Puritans from England. Puritanism, which belongs to the Protestant sect of Christianity and has strict rules, has been effective in laying the cultural foundations of America. These puritans, who had to emigrate from England for religious reasons, first encountered Native Americans, also known as Indians, and this situation led to various conflicts. Although Native Americans welcomed the Anglo-Saxons, the new settlers viewed Native Americans differently and marginalized them. This mentality, which was founded in the first encounter with the Indians, continued with the Salem Witch Trials, and formed the basis of today's xenophobic and Islamophobic American ideology, will be examined from a retrospective perspective in this presentation. The view called "Manifest Destiny", which argues that Anglo-Saxon Americans were sent to the American continent with a divine mission and that they should now cross the continent and spread to the world, will be connected with the interventions of today's America to other countries. Solution proposals will be presented on what the United States should do in order to internalize cultural pluralism more and take intercultural communication further.

Keywords: Islamophobia, Xenophobia, American Ideology, American Culture, American Policies

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An Analysis of Sarah Kane's *Phaedra's Love* through Lawrence Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Development

Mustafa BAL¹

Abstract

Known for the five significant plays she produced in her twenty-eight years of lifetime, Sarah Kane is a prominent playwright, who immensely contributed to the change of the course of the British theatre during the 1990s. Coming after the success of her debut play *Blasted* (1995), Kane's second play *Phaedra's Love* (1996) is an adaptation of a classical play to the stage of the last decade of the twentieth century. Taking its roots from a classical myth of divine punishment, the play features the desperate and unrequited love and passion of Phaedra for her stepson, prince Hippolytus, who is indifferent to her feelings. What follows reveals immensely moral issues such as incest, suicide, corruption, violence and murder through torturing and lynching. Lawrence Kohlberg was a psychology scholar, who is well-known for his theory of moral development that defines six stages of development in three categories called "Preconventional level... Conventional level... Postconventional, autonomous, or principled level" (Kohlberg 1971, pp. 164-165), each of which depicts certain moral behavioural patterns, principles, values, and attitudes. Considering the highly controversial issues of morality the characters of the play go through, this paper examines the problems of morality in Sarah Kane's *Phaedra's Love* by means of the theory of moral development of the psychologist Lawrence Kohlberg.

Keywords: Sarah Kane, *Phaedra's Love*, Lawrence Kohlberg, morality, moral development

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Personal Suffixes in Chagatai and Modern Uzbek Turkish in Verb Conjugation with the Example of “Muhâkemetü'l-Lugateyn” and “Ötken Künler”

Muhammadullah HAJI MOH NASEEM¹

Abstract

The Turkish language has been divided into different dialects and languages because of some historical and political reasons as well as various language-internal reasons from past to present. While these dialects and languages are similar to each other in some ways, they are different from each other in some ways too.

Chagatai Turkish which is related to the Central Asian Turkic languages group, is known as a continuation of the Karahan and Khorezmian Turkish literary languages and has been developed during the Timurids period, especially Chagatai Turkish which has taken the classic feature in Ali Shir Nevâyi's literary works, is a Central Asian Turkic language which is used from the beginning of the 15th century until the beginning of the 20th century. Uzbek and New Uyghur Turkish languages are accepted as the closest to Chagatai Turkish among other contemporary Turkish languages. There are some similarities as well as some differences between these dialects and languages.

Based on the idea that the written languages used by Modern Uzbek Turkish and New Uyghur Turkish, which are the two representatives of Eastern Turkish, which used the same written language until the beginning of the twentieth century, should not be as different from each other as shown, it is aimed to determine their functions, structures and differences by comparing the person suffixes in Chagatai Turkish and Modern Uzbek Turkish in verb conjugation.

In order to analyze and compare the determined subject, Ali Şir Nevâyî's “Muhâkemetü'l-Lugateyn” for Chagatai Turkish, and Abdullah Kadiri's “Ötgen Künler” novel for Uzbek Turkish, will be taken as basis, and examples will be given by scanning these two works.

Keywords: Chagatai Turkish, Uzbek Turkish, personal suffixes, Muhâkemetü'l-Lugateyn, Ötken Künler

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Post-Independence Political Change Process and Anti-Muslim Attitudes and Policies in India

Selin DİNÇER¹

Abstract

India, which has a different characteristic feature with its wide geography, multi-religious and multiethnic social structure located on important trade routes, has come up with many social, political, cultural and economic problems internationally, especially after gaining independence. India, which has an important geographical position on the maritime and trade axis due to its historical presence on waterways, remained under Portuguese colonial rule in the 15th century and remained under British colonial rule for many years commercially and economically in the mid-17th century. During the periods of British colonial rule, the foundations of Muslim-Hindu conflicts began to be laid on the religious axis and it was tried to prevent Muslims from taking part in the political management process. India declared independence from Pakistan on August 15, 1947. After independence, most of the Muslim population remained in India, while some Muslim populations wanted to emigrate to Pakistan, but faced many obstacles. In the period after independence, problems arising from ethnic, religious and cultural differences began to occur in India on the axis of changing political process. India has long been ruled by the Congress Party. It was unlikely that the Congress Party would please all segments of India, which has different religious, ethnic and cultural structures, and carry out economic reforms that would increase the country's prosperity. The People's Party of India (BJP), the main rival of the Congress Party, stands out for its policies and attitudes of religious and ethnic segregation and continues to be a party that has steadily increased its support in India. The aim of the study is to evaluate the political process that was changed by the independence of India in 1947, which attracted attention with its multi-religious and multicultural structure and faced many political, social and cultural problems arising from these differences, and on the anti-Muslim divisive and exclusionary attitudes and policies that stood out in this process. In this context, the historical development of pre-independence political events in India will be evaluated in the study using the Historical Comparative Analysis method. Then, in 1947, when it gained independence from Pakistan, politically and historically evolving events and anti-Muslim attitudes and policies that developed in the process will be discussed.

Keywords: India, Anti-Muslimism, Political Change Process, Colonialism

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Expressions of Respect and Dignity Contained in Babur-nama

Abmet Karataş¹

Abstract

Babur-name is the earliest work of Turkish literature in the genre of memoirs, authored by Babur or commonly known as Ghazi Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur. Babur-nama begins on 5 Ramadan 899 and finishes on 3 Muharram 936. It is divided into three parts: Fergana, Kabul, and India. It contains some information about the locations visited and viewed in Babur-nama, as well as these places. The work is intriguing since it was written by a monarch who led a busy life and overcame numerous challenges. Babur's inclusion of both his accomplishments and failings provides a distinct dimension to the work.

Babur-name also regarded as a source of well-documented topographical, administrative, and diplomatic information from Central Asia studies in 16th century. The work also includes different rituals and decency regulations intended at highlighting the divide between the governing class and the masses. The relationships built within the context of compassion and respect, particularly in government, are vividly illustrated. In addition, various principles of etiquette are clearly respected in Babur-nama, which are implemented by envoys sent to manage interactions between states, such as obedience, respect, and decency. Respect and dignity expressions, which are frequently featured in the text, are critical for maintaining social and economic justice. The aim of this study is to analyze the expressions of respect in Babur-nâme which is very important for the history of Turkish culture.

Keywords: Babur-nama, Babur, respect, dignity, vocabulary

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Mythological Elements in the Tale of “Three Giants” which Telling in Çemişgezek

Mubammet Faruk EKİCİ¹

Abstract

Mankind has been engaged in a number of searches in prehistoric times in order to get to the secrets of the universe full of mysteries. During these searches, the reasons of the creation of all living and inanimate beings and the ways of their creation were questioned. As a result of interrogations that have lasted perhaps thousands of years, myths have emerged from the products of oral tradition. Myths have preserved for centuries many elements belonging to the imagination of nations living in prehistoric times. Myths, which are a narrative product, and rituals that symbolize efforts to make sense of the creation of the universe have led to the formation of mythology. One of the narratives that can be considered within the scope of mythology is fairy tales. Fairy tales, which can be directly the sources of mythology, are cultural memory that carries elements from the prehistoric periods of nations to the present day and has an unlimited volume.

The Turkic world has a well-established tradition of telling fairy tales. Although this tradition has come to the point of disappearing today, the existence of a rich fairy tale corpus in Anatolia is certainly. Many fairy tales have been told in the Çemişgezek district of Tunceli that could contribute to the formation of this corpus. In this study, the mythological elements in the fairy tale “Three Giants”, one of the fairy tales we have compiled in Çemişgezek, will be evaluated. The tale in question has an intense motif structure in a mythological sense. These motifs are horse and wolf from animals, water and apple from nature elements, giant and Hızır from characters, two and three from numbers. The mythological, symbolic and archetypal dimension of these motifs, which are usually included as mythological elements in many narratives, will be evaluated.

Keywords: Myth, Mythology, Tale, Motif, Çemişgezek

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Traces of Minstrel Tradition in Kemal Varol's Novel *Aşıklar Bayramı*

Muhammed ABDULBASİT SEZER¹

Abstract

Aşıklar Bayramı, the continuation of the novel *Ucunda Ölüm Var*, which was published in 2016 and has motifs and symbols rich in folklore traditions, is a road-journey novel dedicated to Kemal Varol's father and tracing the tradition of minstrelsy that still continues in Anatolia.

Kemal Varol's *Aşıklar Bayramı*, published in 2019; as the name suggests, it develops around the adventure of Heves Ali, who is connected to the minstrel tradition and wanders the land with his three-stringed instrument, sickly attending the minstrels feast to be held in Kars before he dies. The novel is a journey from Diyarbakir to Kars of an angry son who has been stuck between two women and a father who does, with his hat on his head and his stringed instrument, questioning his past, missing and ready to settle accounts, and a son who has been longing for confrontation and reckoning for twenty-five years.

In this study, the folk songs known as the loud voice and cry of Anatolia in the novel *Aşıklar Bayramı*, which should be evaluated in terms of folklore, and all the values that these songs add to the life of the narrative hero *Aşık Heves Ali* will be discussed in the context of the novel. The last wish of Heves Ali, who is an important representative of the minstrelsy tradition in the fiction of the novel, and traces of the minstrel tradition which is still continuing in the cities where the hero of the narrative during his journey in five cities, which developed around the adventure of participating in the minstrel feast in Kars and included Arkanya, Elazığ, Bingöl, Erzurum and Kars, will be discovered. During the journey, the rules of this tradition and the performers of this tradition will be determined. Finally, the place of this instrument in tradition, its position in the novel and its importance will be emphasized, based on the three-stringed instrument that Heves Ali has not left his hand.

Keywords: *Aşıklar Bayramı*, Kemal Varol, Minstrel Feast, Folk Song, Instrument

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Evaluation of the Usability of Uludağ University Institution, Education and Research Activities Governance System (UKEY)

Erhan Şengel¹

Emel Duman²

Abstract

In this study, the usability level of Uludağ University Institution, Education and Research Governance System (UKEY) was examined in terms of effectiveness, efficiency and satisfaction. In the study, user-based experimental approach and end-of-process evaluation method were adopted in determining the usability of UKEY. The criterion sampling method was used in the selection of the study group. For this purpose, seven volunteer participants who were 17 years of age or older and had at least high school education and had not used UKEY before were included in the study. Seven tasks, which have functions such as accessing the UKEY system, logging into the system, accessing the course contents, adding topics to the forums, making appointments using the agenda, arranging appointments, and arranging forum topics, were presented to the participants in a scenario. The data were obtained through the Morea Recorder program, and the Morae Manager program was used in the analysis of the records. During the test period, the researcher asked the participants to use the system with the think aloud technique and the discourses of the users were recorded in writing. The availability of UKEY at the end of the study; The data of the Morae Recorder program regarding the access of the participants to the determined tasks, the System Usability Scale in the Morae Recorder program, the satisfaction survey prepared by the researchers and the data obtained from the researcher's records were examined. The data obtained with the help of Morae, the system usability scale and the satisfaction survey data were analyzed using quantitative methods, and the descriptive analysis technique, one of the qualitative methods, was used in the analysis of the data obtained by the think-aloud method. It is aimed to increase the usability of the system with the suggestions made according to the results obtained.

Keywords: Human Computer Interaction, Usability, UKEY, Morea, System Usability Scale.

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The Approach of the Students Taking Programming Education to the Course: Python Example

Güray TONGUÇ¹
Nihal Nisa EREN²

Abstract

In the computer industry, developments in hardware and software support each other simultaneously. Developments in the field of hardware allow higher processing capacities, which causes computers to appear more functional in our daily lives. The presentation of these functions to programmers or end users is also accelerated with the help of more functional programming languages or programming infrastructures. From Fortran, which is accepted as the first programming language, to the present day, machine language, system, web, database, etc. Nearly 250 programming languages have been made available in the software world. In the field of software, a new programming language or a software module that has been put into use on various subjects is encountered day by day. Despite the emergence of so many different languages, when examined in terms of popularity or prevalence, 5-10 names usually take the lead. The follow-up of these developments, the training of the necessary technical staff by giving their education to the students are also important for the success of education and employment in the relevant sectors. As in other courses, students' interest in the course affects their success or development in programming courses. For this reason, in this study, the perspective/interest of the students who have taken Python programming language education, which has been in the first place in terms of worldwide popularity and prevalence in recent years, has been examined from various aspects on the data obtained through the MS Teams platform. The results obtained were discussed, necessary recommendations were given to the relevant persons and institutions, and further studies were emphasized.

Keywords: Programming language education, python programming language, MS Teams

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An Exemplary EIA Report and a Case Study Sungurlu Dam and Hydropower Project

Alaeddin BOBAT¹

Abstract

The Sungurlu Dam, whose history dates back to 1954 and was planned to be built in the then Kocaeli-Kandıra/Akçaova region, came back to the agenda in 2015. The project of the Sungurlu Dam, HEPP, Material Quarries, Crushing-Screening and Ready-Mixed Concrete Plant planned by DSI, despite all the objections, turned out to be “Positive” on June, 2016.

As a result of the application for the cancellation of EIA of 17 residents of the region, the positive decision of the EIA was canceled in January 2019. After making minor changes, the EIA report was updated and the EIA process was started again; however, the village people affected by the project once again filed an annulment lawsuit and canceled the EIA process.

This article discusses the EIA reports prepared and the struggle process experienced and examines the contradictions that have arisen.

Keywords: Sungurlu Dam and HEPP project, EIA report, expert reports, court decisions

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Öğretmen Adaylarının Bilimin Doğasına Yönelik Görüşleri

Abstract

Keywords:

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ICMUSS

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Research Tendency Analysis of Articles About the Pedagogical Formation Certificate Program Between 1997-2022

Okan DEDE¹

Abstract

The aim of this study is to reveal the current status of the researches on the pedagogical formation certificate program in the field of teacher education in Turkey in the last twenty-five years. For this purpose, the research data were analyzed and described according to the years, research design, research method, data collection tools, regions where the study was conducted, sample, sample size, sampling technique, distribution by branch, data analysis methods and purposes. The population of the research consisted of 53 journals under the title of Educational Sciences in the Social and Human Sciences Database Journal List in the TR Index in the ULAKBİM database. After scanning 53 journals, a total of 250 articles in Turkish and English related to pedagogical formation were included in the study. In the research process, the document review method, one of the qualitative research methods, is used. During the analysis of the data, an analysis form prepared within the scope of the TUBITAK project was used. The data obtained within the scope of the research are summarized as percentages and frequencies. The results of the research show that the most used research design in the articles published in the field of pedagogical formation education is the descriptive design. The fact that the descriptive model is preferred in the majority of studies in this field suggests that it is not possible to go beyond describing the existing situation. In addition, another finding of the study is that the quantitative research rate of the studies published in the subject area of the pedagogical formation certificate program is high. At this point, it is possible to say that there is a consensus that the qualitative research design, which supports the deeper research of the research field, is not used enough by educational researchers.

Keywords: Pedagogical Formation, Teaching Certificate, Research Trends.

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Investigation of Disruptions Related to Distance Education During the Coronavirus Epidemic According to Student Opinions by AHP Method

Hatice KARACA¹
Ayşenur AÇIKEL²

Abstract

The Coronavirus outbreak, which affected the world in a short time, negatively affected many sectors as well as the education sector. The aim of this study is to determine and prioritize the problems arising from the remote conduct of education in the epidemic process with the views of the students. In this context, a data collection tool with 9 interview questions was created by examining the literature in order to determine the most important problem according to the students' views of the problems experienced. Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), one of the multi-criteria decision making techniques, was used for the analysis of the obtained data. This method, developed by Saaty, is a method that can be used to evaluate multiple alternatives. The universe of the research is 65 office management and executive assistant program students studying at a vocational school in the spring term of 2020-2021, 61 of them were interviewed via a web-based video conference system. In addition to the prepared questions, the opinions of the students on the subject were also taken, and the main and sub-criteria were determined according to the opinions of the students. As a result of the research, it was determined that the most important problem arising in the distance education process is related to the lack of communication tools, which are located under the basic criteria of physical conditions, which are essential for students to participate in the distance education process. As for the distance education process, there have been few studies on identifying and prioritizing the problems experienced from a student's point of view during the coronavirus epidemic period, and it is expected that the study will contribute to the literature and to the managers, students and teachers who manage the distance education process.

Keywords: Analytical Hierarchy Process, Coronavirus, Distance Education

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Investigation of Views of Gastronomy, Graphic/Photo and Fashion Design Field Teachers 'Measurement-Evaluation Processes for Professional and Technical Anatolian High Schools

Yavuz Selim DİNÇER¹

Abstract

In order to achieve the desired goals in qualified vocational education in schools, it is necessary to determine the modular applications and evaluation studies of the teachers in the classroom. In this study, it is aimed to determine the opinions of the teachers of gastronomy, graphics and fashion design who work in Vocational and Technical Anatolian High Schools on the assessment and evaluation processes. The study was designed within the framework of qualitative research approach and special case study method was used. The study was carried out with 10 teachers who were working in Vocational and Technical Anatolian High Schools in Trabzon in the academic year 2020-2021. The data of the study were collected by semi-structured interview technique. Data were analyzed by basic level and content analysis techniques. Before data analysis, thematic structures were created and similar and different opinions of the participants were categorized under these themes and the data were presented in tables where appropriate. As a result of the research, it was determined that the evaluation of student work is important in measurement and evaluation, the participants acted objectively in the measurement and evaluation process, they used an evaluation scale and informed the students about the evaluation criteria in advance. In addition, various suggestions have been presented to increase the in-service training of teachers who take gastronomy, graphic and fashion design.

Keywords: Field Module Teaching, Teaching-Learning Process, Measurement-Assessment, Qualitative Research

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An Acculturation Process: Schools in Turkey

Derya ÖZKUL¹

Abstract

We can say that any conceptualization in social sciences is, in a way, an indicator of the meanings attributed to the concept. This position both reflects the partiality of the concept due to its semantic load and determines its boundary. So, how should we discuss the concept of school as an acculturation process in which planned and desired learning is carried out, together with family and social culture? Aren't these concepts such as family culture, social culture and organizational culture also the product of a certain acculturation process? The organizational characteristics of schools will be our starting point as institutions where acculturation is intentionally organized. Because of its organizational characteristics, school has almost always been functional as an extension of modern education thought in the historical background. Firstly, Deal and Peterson (1990) define school culture as a set of values, beliefs, norms, traditions, rituals, symbols and behavior patterns formed over time and call it as the character of a school. The biggest shortcoming on the issue is the belief that the subject can be measurable through survey-based studies in Turkey. Secondly, what we mean by family culture are cognitive, affective and behavioral attitudes, approaches and behaviors whilst bringing up a child, from eating habits to sleeping habits, from her/his point of view of school to the way s/he plays games with his peers. It is necessary to add here the diversity of each family's unique upbringing style/attitude, as well as Turkey's rich "cultural geography". Finally, when describing social culture, I will prefer Mardin's (2013) definition: "a system of symbols that are partially flexible but normally change relatively slowly, which maintain the current pattern of a society." In conclusion, it can be said that there are almost no studies that can create a cognitive map for us in terms of the relationship among school, family and social culture in the pedagogical context. The idea that we need such cultural studies is the essence of this study.

Keywords: Schools, Acculturation, School Culture, Family Culture, Social Culture, Turkey.

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The Mediating Role of Self-regulation in the Relationship between Foreign Language Anxiety and Foreign Language Achievement

Dilan BEKTAŞ¹

Abstract

We live in the age of globalization which means that societies get closer, intertwined with each other, borders disappear, rapid developments are experienced with the development of technology. For this reason, it is important to learn foreign languages that are widely used in order to communicate more easily with different societies. One of the negative factors that is thought to affect language learning is foreign language anxiety. One of the ways to reduce the negative effects of foreign language anxiety is to develop students' self-regulation skills. Self-regulation is considered as a concept in which students are aware of their individual differences. It helps students become individuals who are determined, internally related and have high self-efficacy levels. It enables them to choose appropriate cognitive and metacognitive strategies and evaluate learning outcomes. This research was conducted to explore the mediating role of self-regulation in the relationship between secondary school students' foreign language anxiety and foreign language achievement according to some demographic variables such as gender, age, city of residence, students' grade levels and school types, parents' education and employment status, income level, total number of children. The study was designed with a quantitative research design and was applied with a descriptive approach. The data were collected from 648 students studying in different types of high schools from various cities of Turkey and analyzed with the SPSS 22 program. According to the results of the analysis, positive correlations were found between self-regulation skills and foreign language achievement, and negative correlations were found between foreign language anxiety and language achievement. In addition, it was seen that the foreign language success levels, the foreign language anxiety and self-regulation skills of the students were significantly predicted by the demographic variables. The results of the study point out the importance of contributing to the academic achievement of students by improving their self-regulation skills and reducing foreign language anxiety.

Keywords: Foreign language classroom anxiety, self-regulation skills, foreign language achievement, language learning anxiety

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Social Entrepreneurship Practices in Schools: Examination of School Administrators and Teacher Experiences

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Tuğba KONAKLI²*

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to examine the practices of school administrators and teachers towards social entrepreneurship in schools. Within the scope of this general purpose, the reasons that reveal social entrepreneurship activities, how the implementation process takes place, the results of the implementations, the problems encountered in the implementations and suggestions for supporting social entrepreneurship activities have been investigated. The study group of the research consists of 6 school administrators and 6 teachers selected by snowball sampling method, who work in different provinces of Turkey in the 2021-2022 academic year and exhibit examples of social entrepreneurship. A semi-structured interview form was used as data collection analysis. Content analysis method was used in the analysis of the obtained data. Research findings have determined that there are individual, professional and environmental reasons that reveal teachers' practices towards social entrepreneurship in schools. The primary reason that drives teachers towards social entrepreneurship is environmental. It has been seen that the disadvantaged area of the job and the high number of disadvantaged students in the school cause teachers to engage in social entrepreneurship activities in order to reduce inequality. It has been determined that in the implementation process for social entrepreneurship, the stages of recognizing the need, preparation, planning, support and evaluation emerge, and the results of the implementation are gathered under individual, organizational and environmental sub-themes. According to the findings, the problems that arise in the practices of teachers towards social entrepreneurship are mostly organizational. Teachers stated that organizational problems stem from the administrators they are affiliated with and the inadequacies in the National Ministry of Education Legislation. It has been observed that suggestions for supporting social entrepreneurship in schools are gathered under organizational and personal sub-themes.

Keywords: School, Social Entrepreneurship, School Administrator, Teacher

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Virtual Reality Technologies and Their Use in Teaching

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Abstract

The societies in the age of information are always in search of new knowledge that can foster their development and sustainability. Education aims at training new generations with the knowledge produced by elders. In addition, technology enables individuals to benefit more from learning environments. Thus, learning environments are created in which students take an active role in the learning process. One of the reflections of this situation in education is virtual reality technologies. In this study, it is aimed to determine how virtual reality technologies can be used in education, to list the features and types of virtual reality technologies, and to make a judgment about the effectiveness of virtual reality technologies by determining the virtual reality applications that can be used in education. Components of virtual reality systems like head-mounted screening, data gloves, data suits, spaceballs will be covered in the study. Information about the sound, visualization and odor systems will also be given. Mainly, virtual reality applications that can be used in education will be examined. Examples of virtual worlds and virtual reality technologies will be explained, and virtual reality technologies in schools in Turkey will be summarised. It has been found that this technology is used in 20 of 40 schools that can be reached, Generally 3D visuals in science and mathematics courses are used in secondary schools. Virtual reality is a tool that will reinforce the bond between education and technology. Curriculums integrated with technology will improve productive learning environments. Furthermore, learners will gain advanced problem-solving skills by virtual reality technologies.

Keywords: Virtual reality, assistive technology, three dimensional learning environment, education, experiential learning

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The Relationships between High School Students' Achievement and Some Variables

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Abstract

Smartphones, tablets, and the internet are almost the best friend of children in societies with high welfare levels. The irresponsible use of technological devices and the internet in every aspect of human life can affect their lives in social, cultural, and psychological areas (Muslu & Bolşık, 2009). Increasing internet use in Turkey causes some social and economic conditions to change. Students' academic achievement is also among the affected areas (Argın, 2013; Balcı & Gölcü, 2013; Çetinkaya, 2013). In this context, the purpose of this study was to examine the relationships between high school students' academic achievement and internet addiction, time spent on social media, and time spent on online games. In this survey study, the sample was composed of 198 high school students. Of the participants, 77 (38.9%) were male while 121 (61.1%) were female students. The age of participants ranged from 14 to 19 with a mean age of 16.21 (SD=1.35). The data of the study were collected using Demographics Form and Internet Addiction Scale, which was developed by Günüş (2009). The data were analyzed using SPSS software. The findings revealed that high school students' academic achievement was negatively and significantly associated with internet addiction ($r=-.35$, $p\leq.05$), time spent on online games ($r=-.24$, $p\leq.05$), and time spent on social media ($r=-.16$, $p\leq.05$). The relationships of high school students' academic achievement with internet addiction and time spent on online games were medium while its relationship with time spent on social media was weak.

Keywords: high school students, academic achievement, internet addiction

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Comparison of Secondary Mathematics Teaching Programs in Turkey and Taiwan

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Abstract

Organized by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the International Student Assessment Program (PISA) is held every three years. According to the 2018 PISA results, Turkey is ranked 42nd among 78 countries and 33rd among 37 OECD countries, with 454 points in the field of Mathematics. The fact that Turkey's PISA mathematics score is below the average reveals the need to examine the programs. There are many factors that affect the quality of education, one of which is the curriculum.

Comparing the developed education and training programs with the programs of other countries will bring a new perspective to the program and contribute to the programs to be developed in the future. In this context, the aim of the research is to examine the general characteristics, philosophy, perspective, general objectives, achievements, content, learning-teaching process and measurement-evaluation context of the Secondary Education Mathematics program implemented in Turkey and the Taiwan Secondary Education Mathematics curriculum, which is at the top of PISA is to compare. In the research, descriptive model from qualitative research models, horizontal approach from comparative education approaches and document analysis method as data analysis method were used. The data obtained were evaluated in terms of the philosophies and aims of the curriculum, their contents, and assessment and evaluation approaches, and comparisons were made. As a result of the study, it has been determined that students in Taiwan receive education in high schools with four different school categories, and students who plan to continue higher education prefer general high schools, while other students choose the types in which they can settle into the profession faster and more equipped. In terms of secondary education mathematics curriculum, it has been determined that the Turkish and Taiwanese curriculums show a great deal of similarity in terms of philosophy, general objectives, achievements, content, learning-teaching process and measurement-evaluation.

(This study was carried out by Kırıkkale University, Institute of Social Sciences. It was produced from the master's thesis conducted by Özge BİLEN under the supervision of Prof. Dr. M. Bahaddin ACAT.)

Keywords: education programs, mathematics teaching program, comparative education research

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Teachers' Opinion on Distance Education in the COVID-19 Pandemic Process

Hasan Hüseyin KILINÇ¹

Faruk MEDENİ²

Abstract

The aim of this research is to determine the opinions of teachers about distance education, which is carried out by using various platforms due to the pandemic process in Turkey. In the study, the case study, one of the qualitative research methods, was used. For the selection of sample, convenience sampling method was preferred. In the selection of teachers, the condition of conducting live lessons with distance education method and working in a public school was sought during the pandemic process. The data of the study were collected through an interview form prepared by the researchers. The measurement tool consists of two parts; the first part consists of demographic information, and the second part consists of questions to determine teachers' opinion on distance education. The data obtained in the research were analysed with a computer-assisted qualitative data analysis program.

In the research, teachers for distance education; it has advantages in terms of communication, ease of place and space, time flexibility, number of participants, and economy. They also stated that they have limitations in issues such as technological reasons, limitation of active learning, socio-economic problems, difficulty in getting instant feedback, supervision and control, and disadvantaged groups' inability to benefit. Although it was concluded that the participants considered themselves sufficient to manage the distance education process effectively, it was determined that the teachers did not receive any in-service training in order to plan, implement and evaluate the distance education process. In this context participants stated that they expect to receive in-service training on the use of Web 2.0 tools, live lesson management, distance education process planning training, infrastructure training and presentation techniques. Regarding the solution of the problems experienced, participants made suggestions to teachers, students, parents, curricula and the system.

Keywords: Distance education, effectiveness of distance education, teacher opinions

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Research Trends on Using Problem Based Learning in Science Education: A Bibliometric Mapping Analysis: 2013 to 2022

Faruk ARICI¹

Abstract

Problem-based learning is a frequently used teaching method in science education. The aim of this study is to reveal the research trends in the last 10 years regarding the use of problem-based learning in science education and to examine the bibliometric results of the articles. A total of 219 articles were accessed for bibliometric mapping analysis for the use of Problem Based Learning in science education. According to the results obtained from this analysis, it was revealed that the most used keywords in the articles were problem-based learning, science education, computer science education, critical thinking and project-based learning. Articles have been focusing more on STEM education recently. In addition, the most frequently used words in the abstracts are data, group, technology, experiments and tests. Articles tend to use more technology recently. Belland, Hmole-silver, and Barrows are the most cited authors in this field. The most cited journals are Interdisciplinary Journal of Problem-Based Learning, Journal of Science Teacher Education, Journal Research in Science Teaching, IEEE Transactions on Education, and Chemistry Education Research and Practice. With this study, problem-based learning in science education has been a roadmap for the future of problem-based learning in science education by determining the author, journal, citation trends and the words that are commonly preferred in research in this field in the last ten years.

Keywords: problem-based learning, science education, bibliometric mapping analysis

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The Effect of Psycho Education Program to Develop Problem Solving Skills on University Students' Problem Areas, Interpersonal Communication Competence and Fear of Intimacy

Elif Barış¹

Neslihan Çıkrıkçı²

Abstract

The main purpose of the cognitive-based approach is to help individuals deal with their thoughts in a realistic way and to ensure change (Beck, 2014). This research was carried out in the first period when schools were opened after the closures due to COVID-19, which was effective worldwide. The content of the current experimental intervention program conducted on university students focused on developing individuals' problem-solving skills and their irrational beliefs. It was known that problem solving skills play an important role in the individual's being an individual and in his relations with his environment (Şahin, 2004). Participants were determined by the criteria of being volunteers and university students. The experimental intervention lasted 8 weeks. Before and after the cognitive-based intervention, measurement tools were applied to determine the problem field scale (Çıkrıkçı & Duzgun, 2013), interpersonal communication competence scale (Çıkrıkçı & Çinpolat, 2021) and fears of intimacy scale (Elibol & Tok, 2018). Paired-Samples t-test was applied to examine the data. Cohen's d value was calculated to determine the impact power of the intervention. It was determined that there was a decrease in the problem areas of the individuals in the experimental group and in the measurements of the fear of intimacy, and it also increased the interpersonal communication competencies of the individuals.

Keywords: Problem Areas, Interpersonal Communication Competence, Fear of Intimacy

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Investigation of the Use of Educational Cartoons in Social Studies Course in Terms of Effect on Various Variables

Fatih PALA¹

Abstract

This study is the 5th. classroom Social Studies course aims to reveal the effect of the use of educational cartoons in the "Technology and Life" unit on the academic achievements of students and their attitude to the lesson. The study was designed with a semi-experimental pattern from quantitative research methods. In the study, the effect of using educational cartoons as teaching materials was compared. The study was conducted with 58 students from two different branches studying at a secondary school affiliated to the Ministry of National Education located within the borders of Erzurum province in the 2021-2022 academic year. The experimental group consists of 30 students and the control group consists of 28 students. 27 of the students participating in the study group are girls and 31 are boys. In practice, the success test and attitude scale pre-test were applied to the experimental and control groups for the first time. After that, applications were made and the success test and attitude scale post-tests were applied. Then, the applied test and scales were compared between the groups. In the research, data were collected through Technology and Life Achievement Test, Social Studies Attitude Scale and Student Activities. The data obtained as a result of the application were analyzed with the SPSS data analysis program, which is often used in social sciences, and the findings were reached. According to the findings obtained as a result of the analyzes, it was found that there was a significant difference between the experimental group where educational cartoons were used and the control group where the National Education curriculum was applied in terms of academic achievement and test attitude to the course in terms of average points. It has been observed that the educational cartoons used in the Social Studies course have a positive effect on the students' academic achievement and attitude towards the course.

Keywords: Social Studies, educational cartoon, academic achievement, attitude, variable

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Examination of the Activities in Secondary School Turkish Textbooks in Terms of Implied Meaning

*İlker AYDIN¹
Sennur YILDIZ²*

Abstract

The implicit meaning is the whole of the meanings that are not clearly expressed, explained indirectly and that the reader cannot find the answer directly from the text, but emerge as a result of the inferences will make. The meanings of these messages are also reached through certain elements. This research aims to determine the functions of the elements of 'implicit meaning' as a result of the activities included in the 5,6,7 and 8th grade Turkish textbooks belonging to the MEB Publications used in the 2021-2022 academic year, and the acquisitions found in the curriculum, and to determine the frequency of use in the activity, theme and theme. Aims to describe according to grade levels in the context of text type. For this purpose, the activities in the secondary school Turkish textbook are classified and the concepts that make up the implicit meaning are emphasized. In the research based on descriptive document analysis, the data were analyzed by content analysis. The criteria of Onan and Tiryaki (2012) were used to classify the data. As a result of the study, in the activities examined, especially in the context of the text type, "Poetry and story" type, the distribution of the activities according to the classes was mostly at the "6th grade" level and the themes were "Virtues, National Struggle and Atatürk, National Culture". It has been determined that activities aimed at finding implicit meaning elements are frequently included in the activities. It is thought that the findings and results obtained in the research will give an idea to the researchers about how the implicit meaning is reflected in the programs and activities and in which acquisitions the implicit meaning can be equivalent.

Keywords: Turkish course book, curriculum, achievement, activity, implicit meaning

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Examining the Book of the Brotherhood of the Year in the Context of Children's Needs for Literature

MERYEM ÇETİNKAYA¹
SALİM PİLAV²

Abstract

Children's literature is the general name of products that enrich the worlds of emotion and thought with linguistic and visual messages with artistic qualities in accordance with the language development and comprehension levels of children in a life phase that starts from early childhood and includes adolescence. Initially, the needs of the child are within a narrow boundary and are completely personal, but as the child develops, the field of these needs expands and often acquires a social quality. If you try to meet your needs, the child will constantly look for ways to maintain a gentle and careful balance between personal happiness and social disapproval, which is not an easy task. Books directly or indirectly help the child in this regard. The aim of this research is to examine the award-winning Book of The Brotherhood of the Letter C in the context of children's literary needs. As a criterion, Lenhart was examined according to the six criteria set by Yacop. One of the qualitative research methods in the study ...

Keywords: Children's Literature, Behic Ak, Long Live the Brotherhood of the letter C, Qualities to be found in Children's Literature

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Macroeconomic Effects of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Turkish Economy

Betül UYAN¹

İsmail Cem ÖZKURT²

Abstract

The Covid-19 epidemic, which started in Wuhan, China in late 2019 and spread all over the world, still continues in 2022. It has adversely affected every aspect of daily life, especially health and economy, and its impact still continues. Countries had to take very rigid measures. The countries imposing export restrictions on some scarce medical supplies and consumer goods, as well as the increase in protectionist tendencies in foreign trade, led to the contraction of international trade. Economies have been negatively affected from the pandemic itself, as well as from the measures taken against the pandemic, from both supply and demand aspects. The shrinkage of the economies has directly affected the working life, globally and at the level of countries, and has led to higher risks on preserving employment levels. Since the weak and fragile points of each country's economy are different, each economy is affected differently by the epidemic. Since the Turkish economy was already in a crisis before the epidemic, Covid-19 has deepened this crisis even more. The Turkish economy was caught unprepared for the epidemic and a spiral of crisis emerged within the crisis. In this study, the effects of Covid-19 outbreak on Turkey's economy is intended to examine with a macroeconomic approach. Within the framework of macroeconomic effects; the effects of the Covid-19 epidemic on growth, unemployment, foreign trade, banking and finance sector, tourism activities, inflation, interest rates and the agricultural sector are included. In addition, the supports and financial measures taken within the scope of combating the pandemic were evaluated.

Keywords: Turkish Economy, Covid-19, Macro Economic Analysis

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Causality Relationship Between VIX, Dollar Index and US 10-Year Government Bond Rate

Hidayet GÜNEŞ¹

Abstract

Along with financial liberalization, there are many developments and data disclosures that can affect the markets. There are various leading indicators that investors should follow in order to see the impact of these. By following these indicators, individual and institutional investors will have the opportunity to predict the movements in the market and to protect their investments by updating their portfolios accordingly. The VIX index is an index that is based on the volatility in the financial markets and indicates the fear level of the markets. The US Dollar index and the US 10-year government bond interest rate indicators also guide investors about the movement of the markets. The purpose of this study is to determine the causal relationship between the VIX volatility index, the Dollar index and the US 10-year government bond interest rate. In the study, daily closing values between January 3, 2000 and February 11, 2022 were used. Toda-Yamamoto test was used to determine the causality relationship. The reason for using this analysis is that this test gives accurate results in cases where there is a cointegration relationship in the variables or if they do not exhibit stationary properties. The correct determination of the appropriate lag length is the most important element for the results of this test to be accurate. In the study, it was determined that the appropriate lag length was the 5th lag and the analyzes were carried out according to this result. According to the Toda-Yamamoto test result, it has been determined that the VIX index is the cause of the US 10-year government bond interest rate. It states that there is a one-way causality relationship from the VIX index to the US 10-Year Government Bond interest rate. No causality relationship was found between the other variables.

Keywords: VIX Index, Causality Relationship, Toda-Yamamoto Test, Dollar Index, Bond Interest

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Analysis of G-7 Countries and Turkey Consumer Confidence Index Values in Terms of Unit Root Structure: An Application With The Developed Fourier-Sollis Test

Atilla HEPKORUCU

Abstract

In the study, the unit root structure of consumer confidence indices (CCI) in terms of monthly values between January 2004 and February 2022 for G-7 countries (excluding Canada) and Turkey were examined. The CCI includes households' expectations about the financial and general economic situation. It also provides an indication of the future development of households' consumption and savings, based on their thoughts on unemployment and their saving capacity. The fact that the index values exceed 100 as a basis point indicates an increase in the confidence of consumers in the future economic situation. As a result, consumers are thought to be less inclined to save and more likely to spend. On the contrary, values below 100 indicate a pessimistic attitude towards future developments in the economy and probably indicate a tendency to save more and consume less. In that case, an index value above or below the base value constitutes the economic expectation of households.

Modeling this expectation value clearly will mean that the course of the economy is in harmony with the expectations of the households. However, index values form a time series and have unit root problem. Stationary time series will not contain unit root structures and can be modeled as such. This will show us that there is a harmony between consumer expectations and the direction of the market. On the contrary, the fact that the series contains a unit root structure will result in the inability to model expectations or predict the future state of the market. Because in this case, the shock effect that will occur on the expectations will be permanent in the system. For this reason, the stationarity of the index values was questioned under the Fourier transform, which serves to explain economic cycles, and under nonlinear ESTAR (autoregressive with thresholds that allow exponential smooth transition) structures. Another constraint aimed at here is to question whether there is a difference between the expectations of the households of developed G-7 countries and those of developing Turkey.

Keywords:

Analyzing the Relationship Between Occupational Accidents and the Human Development Index: The case of Turkey

Rabia SAĞIR¹
Nazif ÇALIŞ²
Murat SAĞIR³

Abstract

There is a strong relationship between the socio-economic development of countries and Occupational Health and Safety. In countries where occupational health and safety awareness is high, occupational accidents occur less frequently and/or fewer casualties die. Therefore, the number of occupational accidents can be used as an indicator of the development of countries. In addition, the Human Development Index is also used as an indicator of the development of countries. Subdimensions of the Human Development Index; dimensions of health, education, and standard of living. In this study, the relationship between work accidents and the Human Development Index in Turkey in the period 2000-2019 was examined. Since the related series are stationary according to the DF GLS test, a VAR model has been established for its variables. According to the VAR model results, approximately 40% of the change in occupational accidents is explained by the Human Development Index. In addition, a sudden increase in the Human Development Index reduces occupational accidents. According to the OLS model, a statistically significant negative correlation was found between work accidents and the Human Development Index. Associating education, one of the subdimensions of the human development index, with the rates of work accidents can reveal how important education is for reducing workplace accidents.

Keywords: Occupational accident, Human Development Index (HDI), VAR model, Impulseresponse Analysis, Variance Decomposition.

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The Effect of Growth and Downsizing Strategies Applied in the Tire Industry on the Performance of the Firm in the Periods of the Market Contraction

Bahan YENİLMEZ

Abstract

The global crisis in the fall of 2008 and the pandemic that started in the first quarter of 2020 caused a global crisis to emerge not only in Turkey but all over the world. This crisis also affected the tire industry, which is one of the most important exporting sectors of Turkey. This study examines the downsizing and investment strategies of companies in the tire industry and the effects of these corporate strategies on firm performance in the slowing market condition. For this purpose, between the years 2000-2021, the downsizing and investment strategies implemented by the companies in the tire industry sector in the BIST 100 during the market contractions were determined and analyzes were made in order to determine whether these strategies have a significant relationship on the performance of the firm, and the strategies with the highest performance were evaluated. In the study, firm performance was measured by normalized rate of return on assets (ROA), rate of return on cash flows, Tobin's Q, total shareholder return, closing price, growth rate in assets, cumulative performance and earnings per share. As a result of this study, the investments related to the core industry made by the companies operating in this sector in the slowing market conditions affected the firm performance more than the diversification investments which made in the out of the core industry. Also, downsizing strategies made by the tire companies in such slowing market periods do not have any positive effect on firm performance.

Keywords: Growth Strategies, Downsizing Strategies, Diversification Strategies, Firm performance, Tire industry

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The Relationship Between Corporate Governance and Sustainability Reporting: An Analysis of the Companies Listed on BIST-100 Index *

Bahar DENİZ¹
Halil Emre AKBAŞ²

Abstract

Following the economic, environmental, and social crises, firms faced with the concept of sustainability to maintain their life cycle. They began to publish sustainability reports that combined environmental, social, and economic factors under one framework. Firms have analyzed the environmental and social threats and opportunities and integrated the goals and performances related to these subjects with their traditional goal, profitability. Sustainability reports provide an effective way to communicate with stakeholders. On the other hand, especially in the last 20 years, factors such as corruption, financial failures, and management problems have brought the concept of corporate governance to a central position in the agenda of both policy makers and businesses. Corporate governance is founded on the concepts of transparency, accountability, fairness, and responsibility and provides a holistic approach to the business management. In this respect, sustainability reports can be considered as a significant tool for bringing the successful outcomes of corporate governance to the firms. On the other hand, corporate governance mechanisms directly affect companies' financial and non-financial reporting processes. From this point of view, this study aims to examine the effects of corporate governance mechanisms on the decision of the firms to publish a sustainability report. For this purpose, the effects of factors such as the size, independence, gender diversity of the board of directors, and ownership structure on the decision to publish sustainability report of the companies listed on the BIST-100 index were examined by panel data analysis methods.

Keywords: Corporate Governance, Sustainability Reporting, BIST-100, Panel Data Analysis

* This study was produced from MA thesis being conducted by Bahar Deniz in Yildiz Technical University, Institute of Social Sciences, Business Administration MA Program, under supervisory of Prof. Dr. Halil Emre Akbaş

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Legal Status of Cryptocurrency in the World and in Turkey

Ege ÖZER¹

Abstract

Cryptocurrency is new concept which is developed outside of traditional financial systems. Several financial experts state that the cryptocurrency can have the power to shape the financial environment in the near future. Cryptocurrency is defined as a decentralized digital asset, an alternative medium of exchange that uses encryption and offers instant payments to anyone, anywhere.

In the world, approaches to cryptocurrency differ considerably, as some countries supports its use and trade, and some countries try to find a way to tax it, but some countries prohibit it completely.

In this study, firstly, the legal status of cryptocurrency in the world was examined. The perspectives of European Union, OECD and IMF towards cryptocurrency were studied and then country-based approaches were presented. In the second stage, the legal process in Turkey was examined by taking into account the relevant regulations and reports. The issue of 'Blockchain Based Digital Central Bank Money' was included in the 11th Development Plan of the Presidential Government System published in 2019. Also, in 2020, Ministry of Finance announced that studies were carried out on the regulation and taxation of cryptocurrency. However, in 2021, a regulation has been published by the Central Bank prohibiting the use of cryptocurrencies.

Keywords: Cryptocurrency, Legal status, Legislation, World, Turkey

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The Importance of Trust in Economic Relations: Literature Review

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Abstract

Trust is a concept that is frequently analyzed in psychology, sociology, business and economics. Efforts to conceptualize trust, which is frequently used by the public in social and economic life, and to develop the meanings of trust more tangibly and consistently, are frequently seen in recent studies in the literature. In addition, it is seen that trust is the subject of interdisciplinary studies. Trust is directly related to economic activity. Most of the economic decisions of individuals are based on trust. Therefore, trust has an impact on measurable economic performance (such as growth and investment rates).

Definitions of trust in the literature tend to reflect the approach of a particular academic discipline of the researcher. Traditional economics reveals that individuals have the ability to make rational decisions by assuming that they have the ability to make accurate economic calculations in both the short and long run. Behavioral economics, on the other hand, argues that people cannot always make the right decisions in real life and even make the same mistakes over and over again. Behavioral economics reveals that individuals are generally emotionally motivated by stating that they lack knowledge of how to calculate the risks of economic transactions. In this sense, behavioral economics provides scientific evidence that people are irrational.

Considering the importance of trust in observed human relations, whether trust is a natural feature in human behavior and how it is formed is the subject of research. In order to measure trust, three different methods are used in the literature: “experiment”, “survey” and “experiment and survey together”. Studies in the literature focus on analyzing the socio-economic and demographic determinants of trusting behavior. In this study, based on the studies in the literature, the determinants of the concept of economic trust are explained. Thus, the aim of this study is to determine a trust model using an interdisciplinary approach.

Keywords: Economic trust, Behavioral economics, Rational people, Trust model.

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4TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY SOCIAL SCIENCES

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Current System Criticism Over Atut and Ottoman Society Structure Discussions

*Nezir OĞUŞ¹
Özal ERGİN²*

Abstract

The systems formed by societies can have different characteristics with each other, and they can create similar social characteristics by interacting with each other. While examining these features of the systems, it has become almost imperative to benefit from disciplines and different perspectives depending on these disciplines due to the multiplicity of the elements that make up the systems and the development of different economic, sociological, political, cultural, class and administrative perspectives. In the 1960s, discussions about the Asian Type of Production (ATUT) and Feudalism systems, as well as the debates on the mentality of the Turkish Left, have a wide place. In order to adequately address the Ottoman social system and the Asian Type of Production in its current form, the study is based on the differences and similarities of the two systems, with the originality of the experts in different fields such as Karl Marx, Çağlar Keyder, Kemal Tahir, İdris Küçükömer, Sencer Divitçioğlu, Niyazi Berkes. It was created by comparing with Feudalism and Capitalist Systems by referring to the perspectives of On this basis, after the views of Niyazi Berkes on the Asian Type of Production and the effects of these views on the Turkish political structure, current political debates will be discussed. In this respect, the study aims to be a source for researches to be made in the field of ATÜT and Ottoman social systems. Although the article has not yet ended its discussions, it mentions some similar features, but it examines and claims that the Ottoman and ATÜT systems are two separate systems and that they contain important examples in terms of developing social systems, within the framework of different views.

Keywords: Social Structure, Ottoman Social System, ATUT, Feudalism, Capitalist System

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The Effects of Agricultural Subsidies on Rural Development in Turkey (Sample of Özalp District of Van Province)

Serap TANCAN¹
Haluk YERGIN²
Abmet Baran YILMAZ³

Abstract

Although the discussions about the direct or indirect intervention of the state in other sectors and the agricultural sector continue at all times, a definitive view has not been fully adopted. However, even in economies with liberal views, the intervention of the state in the agricultural sector could not be completely prevented and policies related to it began to be produced. Government subsidies to the agricultural sector in the world, especially the European Union, which allocates 2/3 of its budget to agriculture, continues to increase. In this study, taking the Özalp district of Van as an example, the place of the agricultural sector in Turkey and the importance of government subsidies and incentives will be emphasized.

Turkey's past, potential and productivity in the agricultural field are in certain dimensions, and in the light of these data, how much of the incentives, direct and indirect subsidies made to the agricultural sector, which constitutes an important part of the economy, actually return to the agricultural sector as real production? In this study, the answer to this question will be sought.

The research is based on the survey analysis of the Özalp District sample. The main reason for choosing the survey method is that the dependence of the agricultural sector on human factors is undeniably high. In the survey analysis, the data obtained by communicating directly with the farmers, who are the executives of agricultural activities, were analyzed with the SPSS program.

Keywords: Agriculture, Rural Development, Van

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Data Mining in the Context of Fuzzy Logic in Reaching the Information Society

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Abstract

With financial globalization, the factors needed to achieve economic growth vary today. To achieve integration in global financial markets, knowledge must be globalized. Adapting to the international dissemination of information is important in Turkey. In order for the country to grow, individuals and institutions need to support each other in information sharing. In this study, firstly, the requirements to reach the information society will be explained, then the importance of data mining within the framework of "Fuzzy Logic" will be examined, and finally the Information Economy will be discussed. Thus, Global integration will be achieved.

Keywords: Information Society, Digital Transformation, Data Mining, Information Economy, Fuzzy Logic

ICMUSS

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Youth Unemployment in Turkey from the Policy Perspective

Şüheda GÖKÇE¹

Abstract

High youth unemployment rate is one of the main macroeconomic issues with its economic, social and even psychological implications. According to International Labor Organization (ILO), the general unemployment rate in the world was 6.5% in 2020, but the youth unemployment rate was 17.2%, which is approximately 2.5 times higher than the general unemployment rate. Unemployment has also increased during the COVID-19 pandemics all over the world, The majority of those who lost jobs were the young as a result of dramatic decrease in demand. The hopelessness and loss of self-confidence experienced by young people who cannot participate in the labor market in the most effective period of their lives is a major obstacle to the formation of a healthy society. Therefore, it is essential to recruit young people, who make up 15.5% of the world's population. The fact that the relatively high proportion of young people in Turkey's population makes the existing problem more complicated. To benefit from the window of opportunity that is still open in the process of demographic change, the evaluation of existing policies for youth employment in Turkey and selected countries will be used as a guide for new policy response. The first main part of the study is the descriptive analysis of Turkey's youth unemployment profile compared with selected countries. The active employment and education policies, which have been proven effective in international setting, will be assessed to reach sustainable policy recommendations for labor market in Turkey.

Keywords: Youth Unemployment, Turkish Economy, Labor Market, Employment Policy, Education Policy

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The Evaluation of The Change of Jurisprudence Relating to Taking Action Against the Correction Declarations (Objection Annotation) Given to Be Not Subjected to the Exceptional Procedures in Terms of "Right to Legal Remedies"

Ali SAKLAN¹

Abstract

The Exceptional Procedures application is a mechanism created to prevent the unjustified return of value added tax, which is not based on a real undertaking and created imaginary, in determining the accuracy of the value added tax amount that value added tax payers demand to be refunded. The value added tax refund system is prevented from being interrupted, especially against taxpayers who issue false documents and/or have negative detections/reports about using false documents. In this context, it is a sensitive situation for taxpayers.

From time to time, tax administrations and taxpayers come face to face with regard to being taken to exceptional procedures. A letter is sent to taxpayers by the tax administration. It is stated that some invoices are fake before the taxpayer. It is requested that the value added tax of these invoices be removed from the discounts by submitting a correction declaration. Otherwise, it is stated that the taxpayer will be included in the scope of exceptional procedures. Taxpayers, who do not want to be included in the scope of exceptional procedures, correct their value added tax declarations by submitting correction declarations (objection annotation) based on the letters sent by the tax administration.

The subject of the study is how the taxpayers' filing a lawsuit against these correction statements will be evaluated before the courts. Until the decision of the Constitutional Court against the individual application made in 2019, different decisions were made by the Council of State on the subject. However, after the individual application decision in 2019, the jurisprudence of the Council of State began to be in line with the individual application decision. In other words, excluding some decisions of the Council of State, until the individual application decision of the Constitutional Court in 2019, in many of its decisions, the lawsuits filed against the correction statements (objection annotation) were rejected. However, after 2019, it was seen that the lawsuits filed against the correction statements (objection annotation) were accepted.

In the study, these situations were tried to be evaluated in the context of "right to legal remedies", one of the fundamental rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution.

Keywords: The Exceptional Procedures Application, Correction Declarations (Objection Annotation), The Change of Jurisprudence, Right to Legal Remedies.

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Effect of Informal Employment on Tax Loss

Esra UYGUN¹

Abstract

When it comes to tax loss, the first concept that is considered is the informal economy. Informal employment, which is seen as a reflection of the informal economy on working life, is the non-reporting or under-reporting of employees to the relevant public institutions. Informal employment is an important socio-economic problem in our country. Tax loss occurs due to the rapid aging of the population and the effect of social security deficits. Since tax is the main and most important source of income for the state, the importance of informal employment has been understood more recently. In our country, unemployment, the structure of employment, labor force participation rate, labor supply and demand, informal employment and the informal economy it causes are issues that affect each other and need to be resolved. In our country, the rates of informal employment and the informal economy are high, and efforts to reduce them are continuing. The concept of informal employment in our country emerged with the increase in the efficiency of the private sector on the economy after the 1980s, when liberalization policies gained momentum, and it continues today. In this study, the concepts that cause unregistered employment are explained and the informal economy and unregistered employment rates in 2003 and after are examined and their effects on tax loss are examined. In our country, the informal economy rates are around 26-31%. Informal employment rates decreased from 51% to 30%. The tax loss created by informal employment consists of estimated values. Considering the high rates of informal economy and unregistered employment, it is possible to say that the tax loss is serious. For this reason, it is necessary to increase the efforts to reduce the informal economy and informal employment.

Keywords: Employment, informal employment, informal economy, tax, tax loss

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Social Norms: A Game Theoretical Perspective

Nub Aygün Dalkıran¹

Abstract

This study considers a game-theoretical approach to social norms. A social norm regulates how individuals in a society shall behave when there is more than one reasonable way. For example, all individuals following the "stand on the right, walk on the left" rule or the "stand on the left, walk on the right" rule are both reasonable while riding an escalator. In Turkey, people follow the former as a social norm, whereas they follow the latter in the UK. Therefore, one can model a social norm as a coordination game played by the members of society. In a coordination game with multiple equilibria, we ask the question of which particular equilibrium may arise as "normal," turning itself into a social norm—the answer depends on the belief structure of the society that forms the expectations of individuals about the behavior of the others. For a social norm to arise, individuals must believe that others follow this norm with a sufficiently high probability. Further, they must also believe that the others believe -with sufficiently high probability- that the others follow this norm. That is, a necessary condition for a social norm to arise is the common belief in society. We discuss how common the belief structure in society shall be in order for an equilibrium to arise as a social norm.

Keywords: Social Norms, Coordination Game, Common Knowledge, Common Belief.

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Calculation of the Effect of the Number of Female Managers on Financial Productivity by Data Envelope Analysis

Esin SAYIN¹

Zeynep AYDIN İNCİOĞLU²

Abstract

Women, who first appeared in business life as wage workers in 1897, are now actively involved in every occupational group. While working life increases women's productivity, social prestige, self-confidence, and most importantly, economic freedom, the continuation of my views based on traditional values brings along various problems for women, especially in business life. However, the requirements of the modern age and changing socio-economic conditions have been of great importance for women to enter business life. The participation of women in the business world is of great importance for both social and economic development. From this perspective, increasing women's employment, preventing women's poverty and increasing the income level of the household mean better living standards.

Although women are active in business life, their number in management positions is quite low. Women, who are approached with prejudice in more than one way compared to male employees, are unfortunately approached with the same attitudes and behaviors in the management part of business life. Although the number of female managers has increased day by day, the rate is still very low. In this study, Data Envelopment Analysis was carried out using Excel 2021 program in order to prove the necessity of the number of women managers, to break some prejudices and to be a light for women managers. Company data was obtained from the public disclosure platform. In the Data Envelopment Analysis, it was concluded that as the number of female managers in the company increased, financial indicators increased positively and it was proved how important female managers are in business life.

Keywords: Female Manager, Data Envelopment Analysis, Financial productivity

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Evaluation of Personnel Selection with Entropy and Edas Methods

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Elif Bilge VARIŞ²*

Abstract

The main reasons that play a role in the success of businesses are the knowledge, competence and experience of the personnel. For this reason, the selection of suitable personnel is important in terms of giving the company a competitive advantage and providing efficiency and productivity in business processes. Especially for businesses operating in the service sector, the characteristics of the personnel to be employed are at the forefront.

Since there are multiple criteria in personnel evaluation, Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) methods can be used. In this study, the Entropy-based Edas method, one of the MCDM methods, was used for personnel selection for a marketing firm. Five candidates applying to the company were evaluated with eight criteria. First of all, the process of finding the weights of the criteria was carried out with the entropy method, then the ranking of the candidates was made by the Edas method and the most suitable candidate was tried to be determined.

This study aims to contribute to the literature due to the scarcity of publications in which Entropy and Edas methods are used together. The methods used in this study were used to determine the most suitable marketing sales representative for a marketing firm. Future studies can be applied on different MCDM methods and different sectors.

Keywords: Entropy, Edas, Personnel Selection, Multi-Criteria Decision Making Methods

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The Importance of Instagram Stories in Influencer Marketing Practices of the Fashion Industry and its Effects on Generation Y

Gizem KAPLANSEREN¹
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Abstract

Developments in the field of marketing, technology that changes one after the other, the evolution of traditional commerce into e-commerce, and consumer habits take place in a causal relationship. In other words, internet technology has brought e-commerce along, and with the spread of e-commerce, consumer behaviors and therefore marketing approaches have changed. Generation Y, which stands out in all these processes of change, is a generation that clearly reflects the effects of the transition from traditional marketing to new methods. Today, social networks appear as the most used environments for marketing. Increasing its popularity and functions rapidly, Instagram is a social network where marketing activities are carried out intensively. Offering many functions such as product placement, story feature and sales to users, Instagram has become an environment worth examining in the marketing literature. Influencer marketing is one of the most remarkable marketing practices. Influencer is defined as a person whose influence is in some way noticeable or persuasive on the purchasing decision of others. With the advent of social networks, “influencer” has emerged as a new term in marketing to describe the new use of word-of-mouth marketing since influencers began to influence consumers to try new products or services, often by providing experience-based information. Today, a successful marketing process occurs as a result of influencing consumers through influencers with a large number of followers so that the promotional message of the brand can reach large audiences. Influencer marketing practices are carried out extensively on Instagram through influencers. In this study, the effects of the implementation of impressive marketing applications with the Instagram story feature on the Y generation are discussed within the scope of the fashion industry.

Keywords: Influencer marketing, Instagram, Marketing, Social media, Generation Y

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Evaluation of the Effect of Consumer Decision Making Styles on Geographically Indicated Product and National Branded Product Preferences

İsmail BOZYİĞİT¹

Abstract

Geographical indication products, it is a sign given to products that have a certain reputation, that have a region, region or area, that differ from other products with their unique characteristics. It plays an active role in transferring geographically indicated products and ancestral flavors to future generations. In addition, it contributes to rural development with geographically indicated products and has a significant effect on reducing migration from rural to urban areas.

National branded products, also referred to as manufacturer brand products, it includes products of nationally known brands produced and marketed by the manufacturer. It is known that national branded products provide psychological satisfaction on consumers. It is known that national branded products provide psychological satisfaction on consumers. This satisfaction is provided both by the trust provided by the brands and by the promise of a good life created by advertising, which is one of the promotional activities.

Decision making styles, it can be expressed as a mental and cognitive orientation towards purchases in shopping, which affects consumers' purchasing preferences, determines consumer personality. Consumer decision making styles refer to the decisions that consumers make when purchasing different products.

In this study, the effect of consumers' purchasing decision styles on geographically marked products and national branded products was examined. The factors of perfectionism, brand awareness, price awareness, impulsive buying, brand loyalty, information confusion, indecision, shopping expertise, seeking change and spending time for shopping, which have an impact on consumers' purchasing decisions, were analyzed with the TOPSIS method, which is one of the multi-criteria decision-making methods.

Keywords: Geographical indication, Geographical indication product, National branded product, Manufacturer brand product, Purchasing decision styles.

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Marketing Engineering

Ersin BURNAZ

Abstract

Decision-making process in the field of marketing is an issue that has maintained its significance from the past to the present. Collecting the right data in decision-making processes, analyzing this data correctly, and then making and applying the right marketing decision is a vital issue. Although the problems in collecting data in the past have become relatively easy with the developing technologies today, big data has also become relatively easy. The difficulty of accessing useful information by analyzing data has emerged. The concept of "Marketing Engineering", which emerged in terms of benefiting from technical opportunities in the decisions to be made in the field of marketing, offers serious benefits to marketing decision-makers with the development of new technologies. In the past, applications that tried to make a population estimation over the sample mass were at the forefront, but today, more realistic findings can be obtained thanks to big data analysis. In the data collection phase, which is one of the dimensions of Marketing Engineering, while the sample mass was used in the past, today the big data obtained from many digital sources is increasingly becoming the main source. While the software used in the analysis of this data is increasing day by day, many analyses are carried out automatically thanks to artificial intelligence. The success rates of marketing practitioners, who make more accurate and faster decisions thanks to a large amount of data and fast analysis, are also developing positively. Thanks to developing new technologies, more technical knowledge is needed in the field of marketing. Therefore, in this study, the concept of marketing engineering is explained in the light of current developments and the intersections of marketing and engineering concepts are emphasized.

Keywords: Marketing, Engineering, Marketing Engineering.

Characteristics that Facilitate the Development of Digital Outdoor Advertising Channels

Kamile ELMASOĞLU¹

Abstract

Outdoor advertising channels include “all kinds of materials that can convey a message to the target audience in non-closed spaces, namely public places”. With the digital technology evolution which gained considerable momentum in late 20th century, major developments were witnessed in outdoor advertising channels, especially as a support advertising medium. The characteristics that shape the Outdoor advertising channel, which are intertwined with the technology specified on the Marketing Turkey website, are listed as follows: “interactive advertising campaign”, “augmented reality technology”, “programmatic advertising”, “QR code usage” and “facial recognition system”. It is seen that advertisement messages which were conveyed on tablets, walls and papyrus have been carried much further with the development of printing and digital communication technologies. For example, new Outdoor advertising channels blended with artificial intelligence and augmented reality have been added next to Billboards, Megalights, Megaboards, Cylinder towers, Excavations and CLPs. For this reason, the diversity and effectiveness of outdoor advertising channels has increased considerably today. This situation provides great convenience to companies, consumers and agencies. For example, thanks to outdoor advertising channels whose diversity is ever-increasing, consumers who are always busy can be reached easily and the compatibility and synchronization of agencies and companies with technology is improved. Based on this information, outdoor advertising media will be addressed from a historical point of view first, and insight will be provided on the position that outdoor advertising channels have reached today. In other words, developments that shape the future of digital outdoor advertising channels will be examined in the study. Garamond fontu, 12 punto, 1,15 satır aralığı en az 200 en çok 300 kelime olmalıdır.

Keywords: Outdoor advertising channel, Digital outdoor advertising channel

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The Effects of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Tourism Industry

Tatu Aaron GRASTEN¹

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic, which was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization as of March 11, 2020, has impacted negatively on the tourism industry in various ways. The pandemic caused governments to impose restrictions on movement both locally and internationally. The imposition of restrictions on movement reduced the number of local and foreign tourists. The studies indicate that the pandemic led to a decline in airlines loading factor, a decrease in the number of international visitors in countries and poor performance of companies operating in the tourism industry. While the world has many fastest-growing industries, tourism is one of them. Domestic or international tourist travel to different locations for leisure, business, exploration, and more. However, visiting foreign countries can face different hurdles. Some of the issues it might face are economic situations such as increased interest rates and high inflation rates. Such problems increase the costs that tourists will bear for their travels. In this study, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the tourism industry are discussed. In addition, it is aimed to contribute to researchers who want to provide information about these effects.

Keywords: Tourism, Global Tourism, COVID-19, Pandemic.

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Cultural Tourism of Turkey: The Example of Istanbul

Iman Muqdad Khalaf ALSAMARAIE¹

Niban SİDAR²

Abstract

The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) define the cultural tourism as "the movements of people for essentially cultural motivations such as study tours, performing arts and cultural tours, travel to festivals and other cultural events, visits to sites and monuments, travel to study nature, folklore or art and pilgrimages". Turkey has diverse and special cultural resources that it can provide unique, pleasant, and memorable cultural experiences for both culture-core and traditional visitors. And that is what gives Turkey many opportunities to be one of the most important cultural tourism destinations in the world. Istanbul has a significant historical background since it was a link between many cultures, groups and civilizations and the city is also a link between Europe and Asia. These are some of the historical destinations that have been visited by millions of tourists every year such as Top Kapi Palace, Dolmabahce Palace, Grand Bazaar and other historical sites in Istanbul. According to report published by Republic of Turkey Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 13.432.990 people in 2018, 14.906.663 people in 2019, 5.001.981 people in 2020, 9.025.004 people in 2021 has visited Istanbul. Although the number of tourists visiting Istanbul has decreased due to the COVID-19 virus, which emerged in Wuhan, China and declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020, it may be wrong to say that the number of visitors is still low compared to the conditions of the period. It is thought that this study is important in showing that cultural tourism is an important type of tourism to researchers who want to have information about the subject. In this study, it is aimed to analyze and understand the important position of cultural tourism in Turkey, especially in the city of Istanbul.

Keywords: Tourism, Cultural Tourism, Turkey, Istanbul

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A Place of Constant Innovation: The Learning Organization

İpek EROĞLU¹

Abstract

Innovation is the key leverage factor of organizational success for business sustainability in the knowledge-based socioeconomic dynamics of the 21st century. An organization managing innovation gains competitive advantage and is able to focus future success. This smart organization is called the learning organization. The learning organization is an entity that has continuing capacity to change and adapt namely a constant innovator. Learning organizations have the intelligence to survive in the complex and chaotic ecosystems and are naturally adaptable to the rapidly changing environment. Innovation management requires visionary and committed knowledge workers to use the tools of science, technology and information for analyzing and interpreting the big data in collaboration in order to fulfill the organizational goals. Thus the human capital is the core value of the contemporary organizations to manage business effectively and efficiently. The contribution of each and every organization is important for the construction, safety and sustainability of the future smart society especially during the pandemic and beyond. This paper emphasizes the impact of innovation management on learning organizations in the transition period from the society of industry 4.0 to the smart society 5.0 and presents the dimensions of the measurement tool along with the recent learning organization models recommending for further research.

Keywords: Innovation Management, Learning Organization, Sustainability, Digital Transformation, Hybrid Workplace.

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Country Selection for Opening a Store Abroad with the Analytical Hierarchy Process: An Application in the Retail Industry

Aslı ÖZCAN¹

Abstract

With the intense competition in the retail sector, companies aim to reach customers in the foreign market as well. Companies increase their investments in the foreign market, as investments in one or more countries strategically affect the success of the company. Due to the increasingly difficult market conditions and the increase in the number of competitors, companies need to increase their investments in the most suitable country. The choice of location for the new store in the retail sector greatly affects the success of the companies. Store location is highly influential on sales and profits. If companies increase their investments in the countries in which they operate, it makes it easier to take more accurate decisions because of having detailed information about the country.

In order for a company in the retail sector to increase the number of stores abroad, it must determine in which country it will open a store. It is necessary to choose the most ideal country that has the criteria for opening a new store. For choose the country, The Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method was used because it provides both objective and subjective evaluation. AHP is a widely used method for deciding between multiple alternatives. For this reason, in this study, the AHP method was examined in detail and it was used to determine the country for opening a store abroad in the retail sector. The criteria for country selection were determined by literature search and expert interviews in the company. In this context, the aim of this study is to evaluate the criteria and alternatives of a company that wants to open a new store abroad by using the AHP method.

Keywords: Analytical Hierarchy Process, AHP, Retail Sector, Country Selection, Retail Location Selection

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Linguistic and Mental Representation in Locke, Berkeley, and Hume

Elçin ESİN¹

Abstract

How the connection between language and mind and how to establish this relationship are among the issues that have been discussed for centuries. As a matter of fact, whether language is a mirror of the human mind; whether the meaning of words gives information about the mind; whether language is inseparable from the mind; whether the structure and function of the mind is understood through the structure and function of language; whether studying the nature of language is the same as examining the nature and extent of human understanding, in other words, whether it involves examining human cognitive and mental abilities, and in this context, whether there is a natural connection between words and ideas, etc. are important discussions on how the relationship between language and mind is. In this study, which we deal with controversial issues, attention will be drawn to the question of what is the main element that forms the basis of language. It will be tried to examine what language and mind are based on and whether there is a final factor affecting them through empiricist philosophers such as Locke, Berkeley and Hume. In each section, which is examined under three separate headings in the article, how language, meaning, mind and object relations are constructed will be examined. The final result we want to reach in this study is to give a new direction to the representation of language and mind by revealing the problems embodied in empiricist theories of language and mind.

Keywords: Locke, Berkeley, Hume, mind, language.

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The Imperial School of Fine Arts(Sanayi-İ Nefise Akademisi) Architecture Education

Bihler TÜRKMENOĞLU¹

Abstract

The Ottoman Empire was established relations with France throughout history. As a result of this relationship, the many students in The Ottoman Empire has been specially sent to Paris to study. In addition, this relationship has strengthened mutual established embassies. As a result of these Sanayi-i Nefise, was founded in 1882. This school takes the example of the fine arts school (L'Ecole Des Beaux-Arts) in Paris.

This school is the first fine arts school of the Ottoman Empire. And this school was influenced by the west in architectural education. This school had architecture, arts, statuary, and carving classes. In this study, architectural education was investigated. The school has three known instructions belonging to the years of 1882, 1991, and 1924. Architectural education was researched by making use of these texts. In this school, students' study for five years. In this academy, were determined applied and theoretical courses. In this study, it was determined that this school was ahead of its time in architectural education. And, in this school, a systematic architectural education is given.

Keywords: Architecture, The History of Architecture, The Imperial School of Fine Arts , School of Fine Arts in Paris, Ecole des Beaux-arts.

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Truth and the Political Function of Intellectual in Foucault

Mehmet TÜRKAN

Abstract

Foucault defines the intellectual in the political sense of the term as a person who uses their knowledge, specialty, and relationship with the truth in the field of political struggle. According to Foucault, an intellectual, as in the form which has appeared in the West, is someone who always walks ahead of the mass, helping and guiding them. The intellectual, in this sense, owns something which is not known by the masses: the universal truth. They lead the masses in the name of the universal truth and place themselves in a distinct position from the masses as the "spokesperson of the universal" while positioning the truth outside of and against an oppressive power. The intellectual represents the consciousness of those who do not see the truth or the eloquence of those who see but cannot express the truth.

According to Foucault, the situation was still not different at all in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries when the left-wing intellectual gradually replaced the intellectual as the representative of the Universal Law. During this period, when the masses' struggle assumed a specific form as the class struggle, the intellectual remained as the vanguard of the masses, who is the carrier of the consciousness they were devoid of. Because the working class is conceived to be unable to reach the truth by themselves. Their consciousness is considered to be manipulated and distorted by those in power. In this regard, the masses need a theory, and this theory cannot emerge spontaneously among the masses but only in the minds of intellectuals. People have acted with a "false consciousness" in history, and this "false consciousness" should be considered a part of the historical totality. In contrast, according to Foucault, who rejects the role of an intellectual leading the masses on behalf of universal truth in struggles against the government, the theory put forward by an intellectual cannot constitute a guide for practice but only a toolbox that will function when appropriate.

Foucault calls the new type of intellectual a *specific intellectual*. He defines the *specific intellectual* as a person who works in a particular discipline or institution, whose knowledge is not an integrative knowledge or a unifying theory of society, and whose intellectuality comes from his specialty and skill in that specific field. The specific intellectual can use their specific knowledge in the service of the perpetuation of the hegemonic system. However, they can also use their knowledge to change the regime of truth by fighting localized power relations and techniques in their particular field. At the symposium, we will discuss the political function of the intellectual in the context of Foucault's concepts of truth, power, and subject.

Keywords: Intellectual, Truth, Power, Subject

Happiness and Rational as Aim of human in aristotle

Mehmet TÜRKAN

Abstract

Aristotle has established his ethics and political philosophy in such an closeconnection that the two can be said to contain each other within themselves. Aristotle has constructed his ethics and political philosophy by considering a peculiar social class, Athens' free citizens, in the first place. His ethics principally deals with the virtues and happiness of this privileged class. Following the footsteps of his master Plato in this regard, Aristotle has argued that the human being has an ultimate aim rooted within its very nature, and this ultimate aim is nothing but happiness (eudaimonia). Aristotle analyzes the genuine character of happiness in his Nichomachean Ethics, shedding light on the relationship between happiness and its main premises, such as reason and virtue. Happiness is not a means for achieving something other than itself. On the contrary, it is desired just for the sake of itself. He conceives happiness as a life in which human being fulfills their distinctive functions and achieves their natural aims. But he vehemently denies hedonism. Instead, he defines happiness as a way of life determined by reasonable virtuous activity. Happiness does not imply a purely intellectual activity that is disconnected from practical action. On the contrary, Aristotle conceives happiness as a state of self-realization to arise in the field of practical action. Therefore, activity is the fundamental condition for happiness. The activities that Aristotle praises in this regard are actions or activities that express and embody virtue.

For Aristotle, the essential form of the human lies in the rational part of their soul, which distinguishes them from other beings. Likewise, he finds happiness in the activity of this rational part of the soul. He defines virtue as the fulfillment of the functions of a being by itself in the best way possible, while he describes happiness as the activity of the rational part of the soul in compliance with virtue. Briefly speaking, happiness cannot be achieved by those pursuing pleasure. It can only be achieved by a virtuous human being through moderate actions governed by the soul's rational part. Aristotle identifies two types of virtues, namely the virtues of character and the virtues of thought. He attributes happiness to the first. Unlike virtues of thought, virtues of character improve in the human being habitually through concrete actions. At the symposium, we will discuss the relationship between the concrete rational action, which leads the human being to happiness as their natural aim, and the concepts of soul, reason, and virtue, which form the basis of that concrete rational action.

Keywords: Happiness, Soul, Reason, Thought, Virtue, Character.

Late Ottoman Educational Debates in the Context of the Historical Foundations of Religious Education in Turkey

Muhammet Mustafa BAYRAKTAR¹

Abstract

The historical course of religious education in Turkey has changed under the influence of many political, military and social factors and has survived to the present day. However, our country's religious education policies are not limited to the Republican experience. Especially the late Ottoman education debates and the legacy of knowledge and experience inherited from these discussions directly and indirectly affected the religious education policies of the Republican period. In this context, in our study, it will be tried to make an evaluation on the thinker and the work that influenced the religious education of the Republican period in the context of the last period of Ottoman education debates.

This evaluation will be based on İsmail Hakkı Baltacıođlu and his work. Baltacıođlu gave lectures at Daru'l-Fünun Faculty of Theology. He also gave a speech during the discussion of the draft law on the opening of Ankara University Faculty of Theology at the General Assembly of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. Baltacıođlu, who influenced the development of religious education in Turkey with his academic and political personality, also worked on religious education in the last period of the Ottoman Empire. One of them is his work named "Religion and Life" written in 1918. In this work, Baltacıođlu works on subjects such as education, religion, society, morality, religious indoctrination, religious education, religious education and philosophy, religious education and psychology, religious education and reform, religious education and teachers, religious education and religious publications, religious education and public. addressed the concepts. In this context, in our study, we will try to determine the discussions and topics of the late Ottoman religious education through Baltacıođlu's work named "Religion and Life". Our study gains a qualitative research feature as it aims to create a meaning about Baltacıođlu's approach to religious education.

Keywords:

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The Admissibility of the High Inflation Rates as Force Majeure in the Context of the Public Procurement Contracts

Abstract

Keywords:

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Supervision of Compliance with the Principle of “Ultima Ratio” of the Supreme Court in the Termination of the Employment Contract Due to the Incompetence of the Employee

Şevket Güney BİGAT¹

Abstract

Working life has an economic importance in human life. The two indispensable elements of working life are workers and employers. While the worker represents the labour, the employer represents the capital. In the historical process, workers have been in a labour and rights struggle with the employer in order to sustain themselves economically and to improve their working conditions. Turkish Labour Code 4857 also regulates employee-employer relations. It is important for the employee to be sufficient in the employment of the employee and for the continuation of the employment contract between the employee and the employer, and for the sustainability of the business relationship between the employee and the employer. No employer prefers to work with an inadequate worker in his business. For this reason, the physical and professional competence of the worker is necessary for the continuation of the work. However, the competence of the worker may decrease over time and turn into inadequacy. In this case, it comes to the fore whether the termination of the employee's employment contract and whether the principle of “Ultima Ratio” is complied with in the judicial review afterwards. Before the employee's employment contract is terminated, what the employer does concretely in accordance with the principle of termination is important because it is effective at the end of the trial. The judiciary questions what the employer did at the stage before terminating the employee's employment contract and makes a compliance check in terms of whether the termination complies with the principle of “ultima ratio”. This supervision of the judiciary is also important in terms of preventing the increase in unemployment. In the light of judicial decisions, it will be emphasized how the termination is applied in terms of being a last resort and inadequacy of the worker.

Keywords: Employee, capacity, insufficiency, Ultima Ratio, judiciary.

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Unlawful Applications in the Turkish Academic Incentive System

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Abstract

Keywords:



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The Lawsuit for the Elimination of Joint Ownership Opened by the Creditor in the Turkish Legal System

Ömer Yavuz ŞAHİN¹

Abstract

Within the scope of our presentation, we will try to examine the lawsuit for dissolution of the partnership, which is often an inevitable result of the co-ownership relationship, and the lawsuit for the dissolution of the partnership opened by the creditor, which is based on the authority of EBL article 121, which has its own special case conditions different from the elimination of the partnership opened by the stakeholders, and whose main purpose is to collect the debt of the creditor. In the Turkish Legal System, we will touch on the procedural differences peculiar to this special situation that limits the absolute power of disposition of the owner on the property, and we will examine the specific case conditions for this case.

With this; We will try to shed light on the legal logic of the parties being both the plaintiff and the defendant in the lawsuit, which is specific to the dissolution of partnership case, and the apportionment of the litigation expenses, unlike the classical legal cases.

Keywords: Creditor, Elimination of joint ownership, Co-ownership.

Permission to Seek New Employment

Gizem SARIBAY ÖZTÜRK¹

Abstract

In labor law, employment contracts are of an indefinite duration as a rule and indefinite-term employment contracts should be terminated in accordance with the notification period, unless they are terminated with just cause or by advance payment. While the notification period continues, it is not easy for the worker, who has to fulfill his obligation to work at the workplace, to find time to look for a new job, since he has to spend his time working. The Labor Law has regulated a provision titled “Permission to seek a new employment”, which will provide paid free time to the worker within the notification period, in order to alleviate the said difficulty and facilitate the worker's finding a new job. In the new job search permit, which must be given to the worker by the employer, the worker must search for a new job. Employee; if he has terminated the contract himself because he has found a new job or has already found a new job within the notification period, it is not possible to benefit from the provisions regarding the new job search permit. In the event that the employer does not give permission to seek a new job or makes it incomplete, he must pay the wage for that period to the worker. In the event that the employer employs the worker during the job search permit, he/she must receive a one hundred percent increase in the wage of the time worked, in addition to the wage that the worker will receive in return for working by using the leave.

Keywords: Permission to seek new employment, notification period, indefinite duration

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Notification the Occupational Accidents to the Social Security Institution

Taliye AKBIYIK¹

Abstract

In the Social Security and General Health Insurance Law No. 5510, is regulated the benefits provided by the Social Security Institution to the insured person in case of a work accident or to the remaining beneficiaries if the insured died. However, in order for the benefits provided by the Social Security Institution to be used by the insured or the beneficiaries in case of death of the insured, the Social Security Institution must be aware of the work accident. In addition, the incident must be accepted as a work accident by the Institution. An arrangement has been made in the 13th article of the Law No. 5510, titled "definition, notification and investigation of work accident" on the notification of work accident. According to the law, the employer must immediately report the accident to the authorized law enforcement officers in that place. It has to notify the Institution within three working days after the accident at the latest. (SSGSSK. m. 13/2, a). Insurance holders within the scope of Law No. 5510 "4/1, b" must notify the Institution of work accident within three working days after the day when their illness does not prevent reporting, provided that it does not exceed one month. (SSGSSK. m. 13/2, b). In the Law No. 5510, it is also specified how the notification will be made; It has been stated that it is obligatory to notify the Institution directly or by registered mail with the "declaration of work accident and occupational disease". (SSGSSK. m. 13/2). The form and content of the work accident and occupational disease declaration, the method of submission and the procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this article are regulated in the Social Insurance Transactions Regulation issued by the Institution. (SSGSSK. m. 13/4).

Keywords: Occupational Accident, Notification of Work Accident, Insured, Employer, Social Security Institution.

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The Metabolic Cycle of Water in Turkey During the Covid-19 Process: Material Flow Analysis

İsmet AKBAŞ¹

Abstract

Along with industrialization, excessive and rapid urbanization causes rapid depletion of environmental resources. The concept of urban metabolism facilitates the provision of material and energy efficiency within the urban system. Therefore, the concept of urban metabolism is important in terms of sustainable environment and sustainable city. Urban metabolic processes reveal the stages of production and consumption in terms of environmental resources. Urban metabolism provides objective data on accounting for environmental resources within the urban system and supporting the development of urban planning and policies. In this study, water metabolism is discussed in terms of the urban metabolic cycle. In this context, it is evaluated how much of the water used in the production and consumption processes in urban areas in Turkey can be included in the metabolic cycle during the covid-19 process. For this purpose, Material Flow Analysis was used to evaluate the metabolic cycle in question and to systematically evaluate the flow of resources in the urban system. Material Flow Analysis is an effective analysis method for measuring the resource inputs and outputs of cities and supporting resource and environmental management. In this study, the metabolic processes of water used in urban areas in Turkey are evaluated and the pressure created on the environment is revealed. Within the framework of material flow analysis, it is seen that successful results have been obtained in the metabolic cycle of water in terms of usage and drinking water in urban areas in Turkey.

Keywords: Urban Metabolism, Sustainable Environment, Sustainable City, Water, Covid-19

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Jurists and Ius Respondendi in Roman Law

Abmet KARAKOCALI¹

Abstract

The jurists of Rome had a great importance for political authority especially at the beginning of the Principate. From the beginning of Rome, the status of jurists was never same as before. In each period of Rome the evolution of the relations between Roman jurists and the political authorities can be observed. When the political period reached the Late Republican period, Roman jurists had a considerable freedom and autonomy. After that the Early Principate emperors provided them much prestige through *ius respondendi*. In order to create an indirect domination over the jurists Augustus introduced an act by which the most prominent jurists were awarded with the right to publicly give *responsa* under the seal and in the name of the princeps, i.e. the right of speaking with imperial authority (*ius publice respondendi ex auctoritate principis*) but its later development is far away from the initial intention of this emperor. In the Late Principate the well-known jurists were accepted like governmental officials and relations between jurists and the politics changed. Later, emperors had the control of law including the role of Roman Jurists.

The purpose of this article is to present *ius respondendi* as a remedy for the realization of the policy of Augustus to attract more famous and glorious lawyers in the power and to assure their support for his reforms. Thus, this will show us how relations between Roman jurists and the political authorities and the role of Roman jurists changed.

Keywords: emperor Augustus; Pomponius, responsa; jurists; ius publice respondendi

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The Effect of the Presidential System on the Formation of Electoral Alliances in Turkey

Hüseyin AKSU¹

Abstract

Electoral alliances refer to the cooperation of parties with other parties by not acting individually in order to be successful in the elections. Electoral alliances can be seen in almost all government systems, even if they differ under any government system, be it parliamentary, semi-presidential or presidential. However, the approaches of the parties to electoral alliances differ according to the type of government system. Therefore, a single electoral alliance model would not be put forward. And it is difficult to say that the electoral alliance is specific to a government system. In the formation of an electoral alliance of parties is main purpose overcome the restrictive/mandatory rules of the electoral system in order to gain the executive power, especially in the legislative representation or presidential systems. After the transition to the Presidential system in Turkey, electoral alliances gained a legal basis and the first examples emerged in the general elections of 24 June 2018. Electoral alliances in Turkey have changed the scope and size of party competition in elections and brought innovations regarding the functioning of politics. In this context, the relationship between the change in the government system and the electoral alliances and the effect of the Presidential system, which is the new government system, on the formation of electoral alliances constitute the focus of this study. It is discussed whether the past election performances of the parties, especially in Turkey, are a factor that compels the parties to form an electoral alliance when the presidential election procedures are taken into account. In the study, it was concluded that the past election performances of the parties in Turkey, being below the required majority of 50%+1 votes to elect the president in the first round, may motivate the parties to form an electoral alliance.

Keywords: Presidential System, Parties, Elections, Electoral alliance, Turkey.

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Amendments to the 1982 Constitution in the Context of Democratization

Hüseyin AKSU¹

Abstract

In general terms, democratization can be expressed as the whole of the processes in which institutions and rules are established in order for people to use their fundamental rights and freedoms, and therefore for the development of a competitive environment from politics to the economy. Although there are deficiencies in terms of constitutional and legal infrastructure in Turkey in this direction, it can be said that relatively democratic developments were experienced in the field of politics with the transition to multi-party politics in 1946. However, in the ongoing process, democratic politics was interrupted as a result of military coups and there were developments in the opposite direction of democratization. In the constitutions prepared after the military coups, the limitations on democracy were frequently criticized and the political actors brought the demands for amendments in the constitution in this direction to the agenda. As a matter of fact, the 1982 Constitution has been amended nineteen times in a period of nearly forty years since its adoption. The content of the amendments made in the 1982 Constitution in the context of democratization has been the most discussed issue in the public. This study focuses on the debates on the content of the amendments to the 1982 Constitution in the context of democratization and the procedure for the amendments. In this context, four constitutional amendments stand out, the content of which can be summarized as follows: lifting the ban on politics of former political party leaders in 1987; the popular election of the president in 2007; restructuring of rules and institutions and higher judicial bodies for the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms in 2010; transition to a new government system in 2017. Each constitutional amendment was triggered by the blockages in the political arena and the constitutional amendments were realized as a result of the popular vote.

Keywords: Democratization, Constitutional Amendments, 1982 Constitution, Turkey.

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Examination of Belt and Road Initiative Projects; Suggestions for Turkey

Necmettin MUTLU¹

Abstract

Belt and Road Initiative announced by China in 2013; Since then, it has found application in many different areas in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Europe. In this study; To understand what the Belt and Road initiative is as well as how it is carried out; Studies examining the projects of the Belt and Road Initiative in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Europe were analyzed by content analysis method. Discussions in the relevant literature have been tried to be examined from a historical perspective on Silk Road maps, and the study has been completed with suggestions for Turkey by giving place to the findings of researches that examine the projects carried out directly in different continents. On the belt (land) route, the projects of Russia, India, Pakistan in the Asian continent and the projects of the Turkic Republics were examined, and the risk perceptions of different countries on the Eurasian land bridge were mentioned. Europe, Africa and the Middle East projects on the road (sea silk road) route were examined, and findings involving conflict and cooperation in railways and port-related applications were included. Projects carried out in Turkey; It is presented with the projection of China's transportation and communication investments in different continents in China-Turkey trade volume. In the research, it has been concluded that the Belt and Road Initiative has threats and opportunities for Turkey arising from the fact that it is the first intercontinental project that has been presented to the international system from Afro-Eurasia since the establishment of China and has been implemented concretely. In this direction, a series of suggestions have been listed for Turkey, including the application areas where the project is directly carried out in the context of sea, land and railways and geopolitics.

Keywords: Belt and Road Projects, Asia, Africa, Europe, Turkey

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Moving From “Disparate Treatment” to “Disparate Impact” for a Fairer Society A Proposal for Law and Policy-Makers

M. Onur ARUN¹

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Abstract

How to distribute valued positions and opportunities is quite tempting question for scholars of political philosophy, sociology, and legal ethics. One argument *inter alia* responds this question by claiming that they should be allocated based on individuals’ distinctive qualities leading them to demonstrate outstanding performance through their skills, talents, and motivation. This normative argument has today gained a significant moral superiority over the nepotist model of distribution through its counter-arguments against the disparate treatment of people due to their various characteristics. The ruling logic embedded in this perspective is associated with the idea that everyone should be given an equal chance in being part of a competitive process at the end of which most skillful and talented individuals should be rewarded with the valued positions and opportunities. However, looking at actual distribution of these positions and opportunities in certain areas (e.g. in employment and education), the official statistics explicitly demonstrate that some social groups (e.g. women or socio-economically deprived ones) have less ability in accessing these positions and opportunity areas although the disparate treatment in accessing these areas is legally prohibited through various institutional regulations in Turkey. In this regard, it can be claimed that such institutional regulations prohibiting the disparate treatment have to a certain extent remained ineffective in achieving the ideal of just/fair society. This is to say that even though there is an explicit legal prohibition of the disparate treatment within the institutional regulations in Turkey, a significant degree of inequality among various social groups in accessing valued positions and opportunities is still statistically prevalent actuality. Departing from this factual point and analyzing some selected legal cases from the database of the Supreme Court of Turkey, we argue that as long as the aim of public authority is to ensure fairness in distribution of valued positions and opportunities, particularly in the labor market and areas of education, it should embrace a more holistic account that moves beyond simply prohibiting the “disparate treatment” and takes “disparate impacts” of the existing regulations into consideration. One way to achieve such a task, we propose in this work, is to focus on sociological factors leading to disparate impacts among people in the process of distribution of valued positions as well as opportunities and; by drawing on various country examples, we address diverse ways of how to develop legal means/mechanisms securing fairer distribution of valued positions and opportunities for law and policy-makers as the disparate impact of the existing institutional regulations occurs.

Keywords: Disparate Treatment, Disparate Impact, Legal Regulations, Fairness, Inequality.

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Scholars Accepted as Fukaha al-Amsar in the Tradition of Ahl-i Re'y and Their Contributions to Ijma

Adnan HOYLADI¹

Abstract

Fuqaha is the plural of the word *faqih*, which means “one who knows and understands something well” in the dictionary and is used as a term in the sense of *fiqh scholar*. *Amsar*, is the plural of the word *misr*, which means city. The concept of *fuqaha al-amsar*, which consists of combining these two words as noun phrases, can be defined as *fiqh scholars* whose *fatwas* and opinions are consulted in a city. The same concept is also used in the broad sense as *ulama al-amsar*. In the period after the death of the Prophet, the Companions migrated to different cities and taught hadith and *fiqh* there. The students they trained in these cities took over their duties by establishing lesson circles. Islamic lawyers, who have taught in lessons circles in different cities for generations, have been accepted as *fiqh* authorities in scientific circles and society. When the Islamic law literature is examined, it is seen that the concept of *fuqaha al-amsar* was used intensively especially in the period until the formation of the sects. It is seen that the views of scholars who are considered as *fuqaha al-amsar* are mostly referred to in the sources of the formation period of the Hanafi sect and on the issues that are agreed upon. In the tradition of Ahl-i re'y, Omar, Ali, Abdullah b. Mes'ud, Alkame b. Qays, Esved b. Yazid, Amr b. Shurahbil, Abide es-Salmani, Shureyh, Mesruk b. Ecdā', Ibrahim en-Nehai, Haqem, Hammad b. Abu Suleyman, Ibn Abu Leyla, Abu Hanife, Zufer b. Huzeyl, Abu Yusuf, Afiye b. Yazid, Esed b. Amr, Abdullah b. al-Mubarak, Veki' b. al-Cerrah, Hilal b. Yahya, Ibrahim es-Saig and Yahya b. Eksem like the jurists were accepted as *fukaha al-amsar*.

Keywords: Fiqh, Fuqaha, al-Amsar, Ijma, Abu Hanifa.

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The Evaluation of the Concept of “Istiṭā’ah” Term in Hajj Worship of Today’s Conditions

Muhammed ÇUÇAK¹

Abstract

Hajj (pilgrimage), which is considered one of the five basic pillars of Islām and which is dependent on the visit of the Ka’bah and other specific places in Mecca, is a worship that dates back to ancient times. Different dates have been pronounced about when hajj worship, which was performed by Arabs before Islām according to the rules of the age of ignorance, was obligatory for Muslims. Faqih̄s have suggested that in order for Muslim individual to become an interlocutor of hajj worship, he or she must have certain conditions. One of them is the condition of “al-istiṭā’ah/affordability”. The faqih̄s have made an alliance that this is one of the essential conditions of hajj. Because in Islām, no responsibility is placed on man over his power. In Fiqh̄, the term “al-istiṭā’ah” is actually a condition sought in all worship. However, in the verse about hajj (Āl-’Imrān 3/97), it was clearly stated that the obligation of hajj is bound to the condition of “al-istiṭā’ah”, moreover, hajj is a worship that usually requires a tiring journey, faqih̄s required a more intense effort on the concept of “al-istiṭā’ah” than other worship. The term “al-istiṭā’ah”, which is accepted as one of the essential conditions of hajj and which does not contain any explanation in the Qur’ān about what is meant by it, is the term used by Prophet Muḥammad (pbuh) by described as “provisions and mounts”.

Faqih̄s, who are trying to determine what is meant to be expressed by the term “al-istiṭā’ah”, Prophet Muḥammad (pbuh) with the amount they explained, they also considered physical health, safety of the road and sufficient time in addition to the passenger within the scope of the provisions and mounts mentioned concept. Apart from these, issues such as passports, visas, diplomatic relations between the two states and hajj quota, which have become compulsory for travel in our age, should be at the forefront of the issues that should be evaluated within the scope of the concept of “al-istiṭā’ah”. As a matter of fact, these issues pose a problem for some local people.

Keywords: Fiqh̄, Hajj, Provisions, Mount, Road Safety.

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The Method of Using Tafsir Narratives in Vakidi's Meghazi

Mustafa SOYCAN¹

Abstract

The military campaigns and wars that took place during the prophethood of Muhammad in Medina; Because of its religious, political, military and economic consequences, it attracted more attention than anything else that happened in his life. For this reason, separate works have been written about Hz. Muhammad's wars and wars, and separate chapters have been separated in hadith works. One of the most important works of sources is Vâkîdî's Meğâzî copyrighted on this subject. In this work, Vakidi did not only include the campaigns of the Prophet. He has also included information about about three hundred and fifty reasons and interpretations of verses that he thinks are directly or indirectly related to the Qur'an's testimony about these wars.

Like every text, this text should be evaluated in terms of the method, style and content used for the purpose and under the conditions Vâkîdî wrote this work in. While conveying these narrations, which can help us to determine the relationship between sîret and nuzûl, Vakidi both benefited from the understanding of science of the period and included some unique methods. In this work, in order to ensure the integrity of the subject, Vâkîdî has cited the documents as Ibn Ishak did. For this reason, it is not possible to exactly determine the documents of the tafsir narrations in his work. Since Vakidi shared the data by combining it, he contradicted the common understanding of science in his time, and he was accused of heavy accusations, especially by the hadithists. For this reason, there were some presuppositions about his works and personality, which prevented the value of his work from being noticed sufficiently.

When the tafsir narrations included in Vakidi's work are compared with the information in Taberî's Câmi'u'l-beyân 'an te'vîliâyî'l-Qur'an, it has been determined that almost all of these narrations are also included in his work. In accordance with the method he followed in his tafsir, Tabarî interpreted some of these narrations in a way that overlaps with the information conveyed by Waqidi in order to determine the original meaning, and some of them were interpreted differently for reasons such as context, linguistic features and the soundness of the narration. This result also gives an idea about the value of the information that Vâkîdî includes in his work. It shows that the information he gave was not fabricated or his own interpretation as claimed by the hadith scholars, and that he included the information he could reach within his means in his work, based on the understanding of science in his period.

Keywords: Waqidi, Meghazi, Tafsir, Islamic History, al-Ṭabarî

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Patterned Mosques Embroidered by Mucurlu Hacı Ahmedzade Mehmed Esad

Saliba BOZER BAYRAKTAR¹

Abstract

Wall paintings and painted embroideries are a type of art that has been applied since the early period of the Ottoman Empire and shaped by each period's own understanding of art. It is known that this type of art became more widespread in the late Ottoman period and applied to architectural works in different geographies of the country.

XVIII. With the western influence in Turkish Painting Art. Wall paintings in the pencil work technique, which started to be seen from the middle of the century, can be seen in Haymana Karahoca Village Mosque, Kahramankazan Fethiye Mahallesi Mosque and Sincan Hisarlıkaya Village Mosque, which we included in our study. The information of the muralists adorning these mosques is engraved on the inscription above the entrance door with hand-drawn handcraft. The common muralist of these three mosques is Mucurlu Nakkaş Ahmedzade Mehmed Esad. In our study, we included the hand-drawn ornaments in the three mosques whose names we reached by the muralist.

Karahoca Mosque, located in Karahoca Village in Haymana county in Ankara, Fethiye Mahallesi Mosque in Kahramankazan county in Ankara and Hisarlıkaya Village Mosque in Ankara Sincan county are rectangular planned mosques with flat wooden ceilings extending in the north-south direction as architectural establishments. These examples, which are dated to the late Ottoman period, are small in scale and the walls of the sanctuary are decorated with colored pencil works peculiar to the Westernization Period. Some of these are hand-drawn compositions on plaster, draped curtains, naturalistic flowers coming out of the vase, religious inscriptions in frames, mosque depictions, rich herbal borders and oil lamp motifs. These pencil works, which show local characteristics, have an important place with a registered muralist name compared to similar examples in Anatolia.

Keywords: Turkish Islamic Arts, History of Art, Kalemisi, Mosque

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An Evaluation of Ziya Gökalp's Place in the Late Ottoman Theological Thought

Osman DEMİRCİ¹

Abstract

In this paper, the thoughts of Ziya Gökalp, one of the late Ottoman thinkers who attracted attention with his innovative and systematic thoughts, which can be evaluated within the framework of the science of kalam, will be emphasized. In this period, which is also called the period of New Kalam, many issues such as the necessity of religion, women's rights, democracy, individual-society relationship, freedom, secularism, the place of reason in moral values, evolution theory, religion-society relationship, and the sanctification of society entered the agenda of theology. The thinker brought original solutions to new problems and entered into discussions with Islamist thinkers on many issues. Gökalp, who has his own unique visions on certain subjects such as God, religion, society, culture, civilization, morality, state and individual, is a fully systematic thinker. Gökalp's religious thoughts determined the religion perception of the state, especially in the republican period, and instead of a theocratic state as suggested by the thinker, a secular system was established where religion and state affairs were completely separated. As the ideologist of the Union and Progress Party, the philosopher who is the philosophical architect of the new state to be established is, according to some, the father of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's ideas. Gökalp bases both his Turkist thought and his understanding of secularism in a religious framework. Although the philosopher's drawing a great conciliatory profile and his pursuit of great syntheses lead him to contradictions from time to time, he will see the salvation of the Turkish nation and the continuation of the sanctity of religion without hindering innovations in these reconciliations. In his system of thought, Turkism, Islamism and modernity are in a synthesis. Gökalp believed that no traditional structure could stand in the way of the evolving society. Bringing a brand new discourse to the traditional mind-revelation debate, the thinker who connects the change of nass to the change of custom in the society he sanctifies, will approach the issue of women with this method, defend the newly developed women's rights, and oppose the forced confinement of women. Gökalp will take the old Turkish tradition as a reference for westernization and solve the legitimacy of contemporary values such as democracy, equality and feminism by linking them to the old Turkish tradition.

Keywords: Kalam, Religion, Secularism, Ottoman, Ziya Gokalp

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Examining Patents Developed for Piano Hand Position

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Abstract

It is of great importance to properly teach the hand position, which is one of the basic skills of piano education. Although this gain is often considered abstract in the course, it has not gone beyond materials and teaching techniques such as supporting with a pen, putting balls in the palm of your hand, showing and making them do it. Ağayeva (2017), stated that the most important way to use hands correctly is not to physically tighten muscle groups. The process of providing the hand position may vary from person to person due to the fact that individuals have different characteristics. However, when the patent researches are examined; different devices have been developed to help them use their hands and muscle groups in accordance with the comfortable hand structure without damaging them. It is thought that the aim of the developed devices is to support the freedom of muscles and to create the right hand position. While such studies are expected to be more in reference to the developing technology today, the fact that most patents for supporting hand position on the piano are pre-2000 indicates that there is little interest in this subject today. It has been observed that many of the patents developed are on drawing, construction and trial processes are not carried out. Designs were presented by evaluating the patents obtained in the research through their drawings. It is thought that the patents presented will provide guidance for those who want to work in this field. In addition, it is important to see patent studies to support hand positions in different countries in order to raise awareness in the field. In this context, sixteen patent studies in the research; (1) piano insertion details, (2) hand, wrist and arm support shapes, (3) positioning elements of the materials used on the piano are examined hand in hand.

Keywords: Piano education, Hand position in piano, Educational technologies, Patent, Trends in teaching technologies

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The Impact of Computer Assisted Audit Tools and Techniques (CAATTs) on Post Release Control*

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Halil Emre AKBAŞ²

Abstract

With the advancement of the technology, both public and private sector organizations have started to use electronic systems intensively. Additionally, due to the increase in the volume of commerce transactions globally, the volume of data transferred to the electronic systems has reached larger levels. This has made auditing procedures become much more difficult and complicated for auditors. As the manual control of the whole data became impossible, auditors have applied sampling procedures increasingly in the auditing process. As a result of these developments auditing has been conducted in electronic platforms more intensively. The use of Computer Assisted Audit Tools and Techniques (“CAATTs”) supports auditors to carry out their work more efficiently and effectively. Thanks to higher efficiency and effectiveness provided by CAATTs the quality of the audits expands, and the costs and risks of process reduce. For as much as, with CAATTs’ ability to examine complete internal control structure and all transactions, it can be said that there is no longer a need for sampling in the audit process. The purpose of this study is to investigate the usage of CAATTs in a specific audit type, called “post release control”. In this framework, we have examined for which purposes and to what extent CAATTs are used in the post release control. In line with the study’s objective, we have conducted an online survey and collected data from experts involved in post release control in Turkey including government auditors, independent auditors in private sector, custom brokers and consultants.

Keywords: Audit, CAATTs, post release control (customs audit), Survey, Technology

* This study was produced from MA thesis being conducted by Halil Bayındır in Yildiz Technical University, Institute of Social Sciences, Business Administration MA Program, under supervisory of Prof. Dr. Halil Emre Akbaş

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Examination of the Self-Esteem Levels of High School Students Who do and Don't Sports

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Gülşah SEDEF²

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the self-esteem levels of high school students who do and do not sports. The universe of the research; It consists of students studying at high schools in Yozgat in the 2021-2022 academic year. The sample of the study consists of 231 students who voluntarily participated in the online questionnaire sent by e-mail from high school students studying in Yozgat in the 2021-2022 academic year. Survey method was used in the research. Information about the demographic characteristics of the students was obtained with the "personal information form". The self-esteem levels of the students were obtained with the "self-esteem scale". The obtained data were transferred to the SPSS 20.0 software program for statistical operations. Frequency analysis, percentage analysis, arithmetic mean, t test, Anova analysis and post hoc tests were used to analyze the data. As a result of the analyzes carried out; Statistically significant differences were found between the sub-dimensions of the self-esteem scale according to the variables of gender and sporting status ($p < 0.05$). No statistically significant differences were found between the sub-dimensions of the self-esteem scale according to the variables of class, mother's education level, father's education level and income level ($p > 0.05$).

Keywords: self-esteem, student, high school

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An Investigation of the Relationship between Leader-Member Exchange and Supervisory Commitment

Eser ERDURMAZLI¹
Gökdeniz KALKIN²

Abstract

This study examined the relationships between the quality of leader-member exchange (LMX quality) and an employee's normative and affective commitment attitudes towards his/her supervisor (leader). In addition, it also questioned whether affective commitment to supervisor played a partial mediating role on the relationship between LMX and normative commitment to supervisor. In order to test the hypotheses of the research, the data collected from 217 employees, who were employed in various hotels in Muğla, one of the important touristic regions of Turkey, and from different functional areas, and determined by convenience sampling method, were analyzed. As a result, there were positive and very strong relationships between LMX quality and employees' affective and normative (moral) commitment attitudes to supervisor, and affective commitment to supervisor did not play the partial mediating role hypothesized on the relationship between LMX and normative commitment to supervisor, however, it was determined that it was the full mediator of the relationship in question. In terms of distinguishing among supervisory commitment attitudes, showing the effects of LMX quality, which is a function of the social exchanges between leader and follower, on both commitment attitudes, and showing that affective commitment to supervisor had a full mediating role on the relationship between LMX quality and normative commitment to supervisor, we consider that this study will make significant contributions to LMX and commitment theories and the relevant literatures. The theoretical and practical reflections of the research findings were discussed and suggestions were made for future studies, taking into account the limitations of the research.

Keywords: Leader-member exchange (LMX), Affective commitment to supervisor (leader), Normative commitment to supervisor (leader), Hospitality industry, Hotel businesses.

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Investigation of the Happiness Levels of Unemployed Women in Terms of Various Variables

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Esra UÇAR²
Zeynep UZBİÇER²
Büşra YET²

Abstract

This study aims to examine the socio-demographic aspects of unemployed women and the obstacles they face in searching for jobs in terms of their happiness level. The research is quantitative research using a general and relational survey model. The universe of the research comprises all unemployed women in Turkey. With the object of creating the sample for the research, we reached 148 people by purposeful sampling method and collected the data. We didn't include the data of participants who are not eligible to be considered as unemployed according to TÜİK unemployment criteria in the analysis. Therefore, we removed their data from the data set. After we excluded some of the collected data, we made the analyzes with the remaining 114 data. We transferred the data collected from the participants to the SPSS 26 program and analyzed it. We gave the descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, minimum, maximum) for numerical variables and frequency distributions (number, percentage) for categorical variables in the analyzes. Mann Whitney U and Kruskal-Wallis tests were used to determine the relationship between variables and whether there was a significant difference. At the end of the analysis, we found unemployed women face many obstacles, and their level of happiness of them differs corresponding to some sociodemographic aspects and the hardships they face during the job search.

Keywords: Unemployment, unemployed woman, happiness level, social work.

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**Correlation Between Career Decision-Making Competence Levels And Self-Sufficiency And
Career Stress Of College Students**

Abstract

Keywords:

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Bipolar Mood Disorder in the Perspective of Childhood Traumas

Abstract

Keywords:

*TUGBA KAYA
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CELALEDDİN TURGUT*

ICMUSS

A Case Solution in the Context of Empowerment Approach

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Fikri KELEŞOĞLU²

Abstract

Living as an individual can occasionally be disadvantaged due to social, cultural, and geographical conditions. A person can also fall behind society due to any event, crisis, or disaster. For each individual who needs social work intervention, the evaluation made with the available data affects the outcomes related to the theoretical frameworks. The empowerment perspective is often used in intervention processes to improve the functionality of the individuals, groups, or communities included in the social work intervention as a subject to make them mobilize and also realize their potential.

In this study, a case analysis will be conducted in the context of the empowerment approach, which aims to improve the applicants' functionality in terms of social work intervention. The process of a family who moved to the Biga District of Çanakkale province while living in Ankara, which began receiving service from the District Social Service Center Directorate since January 2018, will be scrutinized. Case-specific studies with family members were not solely carried out with the empowerment approach. Theoretical frameworks such as the existential and individual-centered approaches, including other social work theories, are also incorporated in the execution process. However, a more empowering approach has been taken as a reference to make an individual in the family feel powerful enough to make the necessary changes in his/her life by getting rid of the sense of failure and powerlessness brought about by poverty and other adverse life experiences.

Keywords: Social Work, Empowerment approach, Case, Analysis, Theory

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Anxiety and Stocking up in the Coronavirus Pandemic: An Examination in the Frame of Social Value Orientation and Socioeconomic Status

Özge ÜNAL¹
Elvan KİREMİTÇİ-CANIÖZ²

Abstract

The aim of the study was to test the moderating role of socioeconomic status in the relationship between anxiety and stocking up on basic food and hygiene products during the coronavirus pandemic and to examine stocking up behavior in terms of the social value orientations. A total of 529 participants, 349 women and 189 men, took part in the study. Participants were asked to answer the Demographic Information Form and the Triple Dominance Measure of Social Value and the questions measuring the level of anxiety and stocking up behavior prepared by the researchers using an online questionnaire. In order to analyze the data, independent samples t test and moderated regression analysis as suggested by Aiken and West (1991) were used. It was found that socioeconomic level moderated the relationship between the anxiety levels of individuals and their stocking up behaviors. According to the findings of the study stocking up behaviors also increase as the anxiety levels of individuals with high socioeconomic status increase; whereas there was no significant relationship between the anxiety level of individuals with low socioeconomic status and their stocking up behaviors. In addition, when stocking up behavior is examined in terms of social value orientations, it was found that pro-social individuals with cooperation motivation in their interpersonal relationships show less stocking behavior than pro-self individuals with competitive or individualistic motivation. It is thought that the findings of this study, which examines the responses of individuals to this global crisis in the frame of their psychosocial variables, will contribute to both the theoretical and the applied areas related to social policies.

Keywords: coronavirus anxiety, stocking up, social value orientation, socioeconomic status, prosocial motivations

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Open Call: “Glass” as a Phenomenon In Contemporary Art

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Abstract

The United Nations has declared 2022 as the “International Year of Glass”. Glass is a raw material used for manufacturing many objects from past to present. The reason for referring to glass material today is that glass is the safest choice for the future of humanity in terms of climate crisis and sustainability. Besides its industrial side, it has also become a handicraft by processing glass. Although processing glass was a craft in the beginning, in time, aesthetic concerns have transcended function, and artists have realized the possibilities of glass and have made it the material and subject of art.

Traditional forms of glass appear to the public with a more familiar sensitivity, transparency, and mystical quality. Contemporary art focuses on its fragility, amorphous conceptual phenomena, and forms, as well as these typical features. In this sense contemporary art, which deals with many themes with glass, also shares a border experience with this material, and beyond this experience, it presents the material and conceptual extensions of the re-acceptance of an often exciting and risky process to the viewer’s gaze.

There are many examples in contemporary art where glass, updated with an interdisciplinary approach, turns into a work of art. In addition, as it is honored this year as a reference for the future, the glass may attract the attention of-the-art market and more artists. Based on such an awareness, the study focuses on how contemporary artists define glass as a phenomenon as an art material rather than its function, with various interests and clusters of knowledge.

Keywords: Glass, Contemporary art, The Year of Glass, Interdisciplinary Art

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Sensoidvania: A Video Game Concept to Raise Awareness Towards Visual Disability

Barış ÖÇAL¹
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Abstract

As a result of the widespread use of technology and communication appliances, video games and similar entertainment tools that everyone can easily access today, have a great potential to convey powerful messages as well as providing an element of entertainment. Although this potential is not used sufficiently yet, studies have been carried out on the use of video games for purposes other than pure entertainment. In this regard, "serious games" that focus on education, not gameplay, and games whose purpose is to raise awareness can be given as examples. There have been video games that utilized to supplement education in schools and other specific areas and raise awareness towards issues such as problems in society and physical or mental disabilities as well as traumatic situations. As the main focus of such video games were mostly on mental disabilities and psychological traumas, video games which try to convey a message about physical disabilities are mainly an understudied area.

From this point of view, it is aimed to develop a video game concept with a visually impaired main character and to present this character's daily life and problems within the scope of this game. Visual impairment has been chosen as the subject of this study in order to make these problems more visible among users who play this video game. While creating the concept of the study; the entertaining elements of video games were not ignored, and attention was paid to ensure that these elements work together with the message that the study wants to convey. Through this study it is aimed to gain more sensitivity and awareness in the society towards the visually impaired.

Keywords: Video Games, Visual Disability, Raising Awareness, Serious Games, Entertainment

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A Design Approach in Graphic Design Education: Inspired by Nature

Müzeyyen AYGÜN¹

Abstract

Nature is the starting point and source of inspiration for the work of designers. Nature offers a wide and varied source of inspiration as a primary source of design. The training of environmental designers who are sensitive to nature and conscious of the environment is possible with a design education in which an approach inspired by nature is applied in design.

In every aspect of design, especially in perfume packaging, designers are inspired by nature. Kütahya Dumlupınar University Gediz Vocational School Graphic Design Program, within the scope of "Packaging Design I" course, which is one of the 2nd grade courses, the subject of inspiration from nature in graphic design education has been adopted. In the process of designing packaging and packaging, which is one of the most important components of the product and production, it has been seen as an issue that needs to be addressed in order to increase the awareness of the designers to be aware of the plant species in their environment and to improve the ability to transfer this information to the design. Floral-themed perfume packaging designs made in this course formed the material of the study. In the application part, the students observed the nature and took pictures of the flowers. They created a color scale by making color reductions on the photographs. With the design resources they created, they designed a floral themed digital illustration and perfume packaging. They designed their perfume packaging designs as three-dimensional inner packaging and outer packaging.

Perfumes; Since they are fragrant liquids obtained by mixing different mixtures such as flowers, herbs, fruits, leaves and spices, and natural essential oils with alcohol and water in certain proportions, the content of the package has been given a visual identity with the design of the perfume packaging.

With the approach of being inspired by nature, students; By observing and touching the plant, they had the opportunity to examine elements such as light-shadow, tone, value, form, color, shape and texture. This has made it easier for them to establish a concrete starting point in their packaging design practices.

Keywords: Graphic Design, Nature, Inspiration, Packaging Design, Perfume Packaging

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An Analysis Of Illustration Posters: Henryk Tomaszewski

Özlem KUM¹

Abstract

Illustration is the translation of ideas and messages into visual images. Illustration, which is used as a dynamic, contemporary expression in many fields, is a powerful interpretation and communication tool. The use of illustration in poster design is very important in terms of being an expressive language in graphic design. It has been observed that the impressive and persuasive power of illustration is used and developed for effective purposes in poster designs. Henryk Tomaszewski is an internationally renowned, award-winning poster artist and doyen of the Polish Poster School, which uses the illustration technique extensively in his work. After World War II, he worked as a graphic designer, illustrator and educator in Poland. In his works, he included simplicity, easy understanding, and expressing ideas with visual elements and metaphors.

Purpose: It is aimed to examine the design content in terms of form, color, subject and message by choosing 10 of the illustration posters made by Henryk Tomaszewski.

Conclusion: It was concluded that Henryk Tomaszewski preferred innovative, humorous and intellectual expressive approaches in his illustration works. When Tomaszewski's illustration posters are examined as a subject, it is concluded that he works mostly with theatre, cinema, entertainment and artistic content. Illustrations were designed based on important ideas, sentences and frames in the field. When the use of typography in illustration posters was evaluated, it was concluded that he preferred to use more free writing form instead of mechanical letters. He also made use of abstract shapes, contrast colors and symbols in some of his posters.

Keywords: Henryk Tomaszewski , Illustration, Poster, Graphic Design, Analysis

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A Study on The Use Of Manipulation In Design: The Example Of The Seljuk Geometric Motif

Fatma Seçil KARAYEL¹

Abstract

Designers are in search of new and original designs. The artist's pursuits should be exciting, informative and most importantly useful. The designer can benefit from cultural inspirations in the emergence of original works, having an idea about the past is important in terms of moving new thoughts and technologies forward. Ornament; is the art of creating unique and striking products by using different techniques, materials, colors, motifs, shapes, etc. together. Man's need for dressing started with the aim of protecting his body from environmental conditions, and has come to the present day by gaining character with the civil and technical development of society. Textile is the art of weaving, knitting and obtaining a non-woven surface by applying various techniques of fibers. Textile surfaces came to life by meeting with clothes. Ornamentation that gives excitement to clothes is the art of creating unique and striking products by using different techniques, materials, colors, motifs and forms. The designer can transform design elements into different identities by mixing them in new and exciting ways to reveal them as lively and original products. The ability to convey our thoughts and designs is the most important part of being a fashion designer. Intellectual phenomena in the adventure of clothing can come from many different sources. The garment may carry a piece of the past or thoughts extending to the future. Fashion is change and guide. The artist should consider his innovative approaches from a sustainable perspective while making a deep and creative design. The general purpose of this research is to create wearable designs by combining original surface designs with Seljuk geometric motifs with an intellectual and experiential creative process. While creating the conceptual framework of the research, a literature review was carried out. At the same time, experimental studies were carried out using various materials.

Keywords: Manipulation, Seljuk, Motif, Design.

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Living Space Analysis According To User Requirements In Istanbul In A 21st Century Housing

Işıkcan KESKİN^{1}*

Hamide TEMEL²

Abstract

People need for shelter is the most basic need that must be met from history to the present. The “shelter” that appeared in caves and naturally sheltered areas in the early ages began to change with hunter-gatherer and nomadic life. In the agricultural order, the need for ‘housing’ was met by various types of civilizations of the period with different cultural, social, geographical and economic conditions. Throughout the ages, communities have been able to meet the need for living with various housing types. With the Industrial Revolution, the transition from the need for shelter housing basic to the problem of functional and functional use of ‘housing’ types has been made. The housing was diversified with the emergence of social classes in this period, in which the density of the increasing population and mechanization were at the forefront. It has emerged as a result of this diversification in mass housing. The goal in mass housing is to create a ‘field economy’ by enabling the growing population to live on a social base. Within today's booming construction techniques and technological capabilities in the world and Turkey showed an improvement in housing. In Istanbul, the largest metropolis of our country, the most preferred type of housing is public housing. The reasons why public housing is preferred the most are living together, security, transportation, social activities and so on. are listed as precursors. The living space, which is one of the most important parts of the whole, is the area where the users spend the most time and perform their living functions. It has been determined that the residents of the mass housing shape the living space according to their working status, and their actions differ according to the working conditions. In the light of this information, the article examines the living space in mass housing on the scale of Istanbul; It is aimed to find the answer to the question of how the users evaluate the living space and whether the needs of the designed living spaces are met according to the existing setup.

Keywords: İstanbul, mass house, living space

* This article is based on the "21st century. It is derived from the master's thesis "Examination of the living spaces of mass housing in Istanbul with examples from a fictional point of view".

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The Effect Of Movement Codes On Dance And Choreography As Part Of Gender Norms

Pelin ELCİK YORGANCIOĞLU¹

Abstract

Sexuality of individuals are defined in two aspects, biological gender and social gender. While biological gender verbalizes the anatomy of reproductive system; social gender or simply “gender” is a cultural phenomenon that recreates identity over human body due to the expectations and understanding of society from being a woman or a man. The behavioural pattern which are the indicators of formalizing, sexual images, stereotypes, roles and regulation of statuses are not universal, they are a socia-cultural structure that is built upon biological basis in each society. The expectations of socia-cultural construct from individuals impose feminine and masculine characteristics through purpose, manners and behavioural patterns over biological identities and are classified by these norms.

Every culture has their own opinions and provisions about what is proper for a man or a woman and what it means to be one, judgements shaped in their own collective memory. Dance as a branch of art, is a physical activity mostly affected by gender norms. And this patriarchal structure has been contained within itself since its emerge in primitive ages. The reason of it is the fact that body, the main material of dance is a field where gender norms are embodied and become visible. The gender norm codes that are imposed to dance movements from the first time dance was ever performed as a spectacle to this day, the problematic of male-female dancer, effects of patriarchal and feminist approaches to the choreographies have been important in context of relations between gender norms and dance. In this study, the movement codes shaped by cultural structures and the effects of roles imposed on dancers to the choreography will be evaluated in company with historical process and this development process of cultural structures will be examined within the context of folk dances.

Keywords: Gender, Choreography, Dance.

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The Usage of Patchwork in Fashion Design

Abstract

Keywords:

MELAHAT AYDINER



A Research on Mistletoe Themed Designs

Müzeyyen AYGÜN¹

Abstract

Mistletoe is a semi-parasitic plant and is green in all seasons. It grows in clusters on tree branches. Its fruits are the size of chickpeas and white. There are a few seeds and sticky substance inside the fruits.

Mistletoe plant is known in Turkey as mistletoe, bush, purç, gökçe grass, güvelek, gövelek, çampir. The use of the name mistletoe has become more common among the people. The plant is named mistletoe because traps are made by catching small birds called "mistletoe" by rubbing the sticky substance in the fruits of the plant on the sticks.

Mistletoe has become a respected plant in societies, has been used for therapeutic purposes in medicine, and has attracted the attention of artists as a source of inspiration in art. It has inspired designs with its attractive pearl-like, shiny fruits that grow on the branches of trees.

Mistletoe became the symbol of Christmas, especially in the 1800s and 1900s, it was very popular not only for Christmas but also for decorating daily use items in general.

In the research, mistletoe themed designs were expressed by researching the literature. Mistletoe-themed designs were discussed in line with the information and visual materials compiled from various sources. As a result of the researches, it has been seen that mistletoe is widely used in postcards, stamps, home decorations and household goods, accessories and seals. Especially 19. It can be said that the mistletoe motif is very fashionable in pieces from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Many of these mistletoe items were designed in the Art Nouveau style, which coincided with the Edwardian era in England and the British Empire.

Keywords: Mistletoe, Design, Theme, Art Nouveau.

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The Problem of Alienation in Modern Societies

Rabime ÇERÇİ¹

Abstract

Alienation, which lies on the basis of a contradiction between human nature and existence, is a problem created by both individual and social processes. Foreigners, who were considered as suspects in pre-modern societies, were excluded from holistic relations originating from locality. In modern societies shaped on universal social relations, inter-individual relations occur with social alienation far beyond the distinction between domestic and foreign. In modern societies, individuals come face to face with dozens of people in their daily lives, as if in the relations they have established within the boundaries of agreements that have been systematically arranged before. In these mutual relations, it occurs in a fragmented structure around the general construction of public interaction and social structure rather than a holistic social relationship. Thus, it is an undeniable fact that the emotional dimension of social relations in the social structure is limited and regulated by directing the foreman. In other words, the farther the social relations are from the interaction of individuals by getting to know each other in the regulation of the social structure, the more modernized society is called that society. Such a distancing will lead to dissolution in a social structure that results in the loss of both individual identities and social values and social roles. Within the scope of this study, besides the conceptual handling of local and modern societies, it also reveals the differences between both social structures. In addition, an examination has been made on the problem of alienation, which causes the weakening of social relations in modern societies, which is the main purpose of the study.

Keywords: Alienation, Modernization, Modern Society, Locality, Social Structure

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Marriage Traditions in Egirdir District of Isparta

Tuğba YILMAZ¹

Abstract

In the rapidly developing and changing world, it is a natural process that every folkloric product that cannot be recorded or that societies that do not have a cultural carrier cannot adapt to change. Therefore, for the continuation and revival of the culture, recording the folkloric material, the national corpus, transferring it to future generations, and making compilations in this context are of vital importance.

Although global interaction and dominant cultures erode passive cultures, technological developments also offer the opportunity to record weak cultures. In short, it can be said that change and development are directly proportional. At this point, there is a need more than ever for every researcher who has linguistic sensitivity and national consciousness, cultural ambassadors who ensure the unity of the heart, and intellectuals who carry the language flag.

Egirdir district of Isparta province exhibits a social structure that adheres to its traditions but is not closed to change. Due to geographical conditions, livelihood consists of agriculture and animal husbandry. Looking at the process of asking for a girl, the rituals performed, the positions of the groom and bride at this stage, and the responsibilities of families as a whole, based on the compiled study; It is possible to say that the wedding tradition for the Egirdir region, where the compilation was made, has undergone a great change and could not be kept alive.

Although most of the cultural material of Egirdir, which is the subject of the study, is forgotten, the existence of some of the local marriage customs today constitutes a serious data source for folklore researchers in ensuring cultural unity, refreshing the national memory and highlighting the local riches that coincide with their core values.

Keywords: Isparta, Egirdir, marriage, wedding, customs.

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Reflections of TRT TV Series on Television Between 2020-2022

M. Sami OKUMUŞ¹

Abstract

The purpose of the current study is to determine the released and discussed issues in the two-year period between 2020-2022, as the effect and planning of the TV series broadcasted from 1974 to the present by the Turkish Radio and Television Corporation (TRT), which carries out public broadcasting activities in Turkey and continues in the new broadcasting periods.

The present study was designed to examine the information table which will include the names and detailed information of the TV series broadcast on TRT for the last two years in chronological order. The numbers, types, number of episodes, duration, first and last broadcast dates of the TV series released, as well as the information on which season they continue to broadcast, are also included in the table.

The study explores that nine TV series were broadcast in 2020 and eight in 2021 on TRT. In addition to these numbers of TV series, comparisons were made with the genres of series broadcast on TRT as of 2010, which were determined from the previous study. According to this result between 2010 and 2022, there is a total of ninety TV series and fifty of them have a “family” genre, twenty-three of them have a “historical” genre. The results of this research support the information that television series productions about family and historical issues are on the screen in a total of 81% on the TRT channel.

The study also tries to provide detailed information about the path and policies followed by TRT, which continues its broadcasts as an official state channel with the mission of public broadcaster, in terms of TV series broadcasting from past to present.

Keywords: Historical TV Series, History of TRT, Television Broadcasting, TRT, TV Series..

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Hegemonic Masculinity in Western Cinema: Plural Masculinity in Jane Campion's *The Power of Dog*

Nuray Hilal TUĞAN¹

Abstract

Western cinema, which refers to films set in the west of North America in the 19th century, mostly depicting the conflict between European immigrants and Native Americans, through mise-en-scene elements such as cowboys, sheriffs, and wild West towns; it is also characterized by narrative structures that convey certain values through certain generic characters. In Western cinema, which is defined as a masculine genre, it is seen that until very recently, gender has been handled from a ground that can be defined as a patriarchal positioning. Genre films are defined as commercial films with similar themes, similar plots and similar visual features, emerging from the conventions between the audience and the cinema industry, however the changes made on the narrative structure, characters and iconographic conventions also pave the way for genres that advocate status quo values such as Western cinema to undergo a cultural and social transformation within themselves. In films such as *Brokeback Mountain*, *The Harder They Fall*, *Jane Got a Gun*, which were released in the first decade of the 2000s and after, strong female characters, masculinity crises that do not fit the classical values of Western cinema, fluid masculinities and narrative discourses contrary to the socio-cultural conventions of Western cinema, such as identities, have begun to take place. In this study, it is aimed to reveal the representations of gender, especially multiple masculinities and fluid sexual identities in Western cinema through *The Power of Dog*, directed by Jane Campion. In the study, an analysis method based on the genre film criticism approach, which includes the elements of the narrative structure, cultural expression, iconography and genre characters, but sensitive to the contribution of the audience to the creation of the meaning of the film, was preferred. According to this, although there is no innovative approach in terms of the representation of women in the context of gender and a critical approach to the gender order in the way women are handled in this context, it has been concluded that hegemonic masculinity and fluid sexual identities are problematized and discussed on a critical ground, especially through the characters of Phil and Peter.

Keywords: Western cinema, Gender, Masculinity, Masculinity Studies, Genre conventions

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Views of Working Women About the Cohabitation: The Case of Qualitative Research

Elif BAŞ¹

Abstract

Socio-cultural structures of societies due to industrialization and modernization have weakened the kinship ties of individuals in the fields of family and marriage, increased divorce rates, increased the rates of living together without marriage, etc. transformations have occurred. In addition to marriage, cohabitation outside of marriage, which is more common in the West, does not yet include a life style approved by all segments of Turkey. In this study, which consists of white-collar workers and is conducted with unmarried women over the age of 30, an answer is sought to the question of whether or not cohabitation outside of marriage is accepted in the social structure. The study group of this research was determined by purposive sampling method and consists of 31 women residing in different provinces of Turkey. The data obtained from the research were interpreted with descriptive analysis, which is among the qualitative research methods. The participants mentioned that living together outside of marriage is less accepted in Turkey, that this way of life is tried to be explained by associating it with "immorality" and that this is not approved by their close circles. Emphasizing that the conservative family structure is common, the women stated that it is not considered "appropriate" to live in the same house with a man before marriage. It can be said that women with a high education level and participating in the workforce cannot go beyond social norms due to the pressure of their social environment, and if they want to go out, they face a certain level of resistance.

Keywords: Cohabitation, woman, marriage, family, transformation.

ICMUSS

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Robert K. Merton as a Sociologist and Him Functionalism Theory

Abdulbaki KINSÜN¹

Abstract

The social sciences acquire the existence and importance according to the concepts they produce. Sociology is a conceptual science just like other social science disciplines. As a matter of fact, the classical sociologists, owing to their being the pioneers of sociology (usually each concept corresponds to a classical theory in sociology), owes to their concepts. For example; Karl Marx, labor-value, surplus value, alienation, class structure, conflict etc. recognized by concepts; Emile Durkheim, mechanical-organic solidarity, division of labor, anomie etc. concepts come to the fore. Another important sociologist Max Weber is known by the concepts he produces like the ideal types, charisma types, bureaucracy and so on.

In this study, the basic concepts of the discipline of Sociology and the functionalism theory developed by Robert K. Merton, one of the important theoreticians of sociology, are emphasized. In this context, the study aims to reveal his / her intellectual geography and theoretical approaches by examining a thinker who is of utmost importance in terms of sociology discipline. As for the importance of the study, there is no study in the article or paper level about thinking in Turkish. It is the other dimension that makes the study important in terms of providing both the source and the cognitive convenience to the people who will study on sociologists. This study has a descriptive and informative structure with a description and analysis of Merton. For this reason, based on Merton's own studies and the secondary studies on it, data is presented about its basic concepts and theory and these data are supported in current examples appropriate to context and some evaluations are made.

Keywords: Merton, functionalism, open function, latent function, distorted..

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Young People Whose Parents Are Divorced, Opinions on Marriage, Family and Divorce Cases

Fatma GÜNGÖRER 1

Abstract

The divorce, which legally states that the marriage union is over, is a sociological phenomenon that has to be considered as the cause of its birth, the process of occurrence, and the consequences. The divorce is not only a decision that affects the social life of the divorced parties, but also negatively affects children who have been subjected to radical changes in living areas, with the right to custody transferred to one of the parties, taking into account health, education and moral benefits. The termination of the family integrity they are involved in by their parents, which they are often unable to participate in, leads to a responsibility in society for their parents' decisions. In traditional societies, especially in which family is considered a central and basic building unit of society, the negative perception and attitudes toward divorce have been generalized to parents divorced family children, and the labeling affected the socialization of children, and the marriage in adolescence and youth, which is the next stage of development, it is also believed to be reflected in the attitudes and preferences of family and divorce cases. To this end, this study was conducted as a qualitative study based on data of face-to-face discussions with 10 young participants, 5 of whom were divorced and 5 of whom were women aged 18-29 years old. In the study, enriched with sub-themes for marriage, family and divorce categories, the findings on datasets have been found to be a general conclusion that participants are in a perception that they are in line with the general acceptance of the society regarding the facts discussed, and that divorce should only be preferable in conflicts between spouses.

Keywords: Family, Divorce, Divorced Family, Marriage

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An Examination of Second Screen Using in Live Football Broadcasts

Abdullah ŞAHİN¹
Arif YÜCE²

Abstract

With the development of technology from past to present, many audiences have started to watch sports events using various meditative media, and even the fact that sports fans prefer the digital environment and technology has caused significant transitions "*from stadium to digital environment*". The term second screen describes all digital screens that users use outside the main screen when following a broadcast on the main screen. In other words, any new media device (mobile phones, tablets, game consoles, smart televisions, computers) that users are engaged with, other than the main screen, is considered a second screen. In addition to this, statistics related to the second screen, which has been considered routine practice in recent years, show that the use of the second screen is quite common, especially in digital sports broadcasts and content. Accordingly, the present study aims to determine the preferred forms of second screens during live sports competitions, at what level they are preferred, and why they are preferred. The study sample consists of individuals who have been following football competitions regularly for the last 12 months and watching live matches at least 1-2 times a week (n=270). In order to collect data, the researchers used a questionnaire form containing questions, statements, and information about the details of using the second screen in accordance with the theoretical and conceptual framework to collect data. As a result, the study has found that most individuals watching a live football match use a second screen during the competition. Furthermore, it has been found that the second most used screen is the mobile phone, and the most common use of second screens is social media and messaging applications. It is thought that the results of the study will contribute to areas related to the second screen, which has increased its popularity day by day in recent years, such as media consumption and marketing communication in sports.

Keywords: Live Football Broadcasts, Second Screen Use, Second Screening

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Examination of Organizational Justice Perceptions of Physical Education and Sports Teachers and Academic Staff Working at Sports Sciences Faculties

Mubsin ÇINAR¹
Serkan İBİŞ²
Murat ERDOĞDU³

Abstract

In the study, it is aimed to reveal the organizational justice perception levels of the physical education and sports teachers working at the schools and the academic staff working at Sports Sciences Faculties, according to certain variables. 93 academics working at Selcuk University and Nigde Omer Halisdemir University Sports Sciences Faculties and 102 Physical Education and Sports teachers working at schools affiliated to MEB in Konya Province Selcuklu District were included in the research. Within the scope of the research, independent/unrelated groups t-test was applied to investigate whether there is a significant difference between the levels of organizational justice depending on gender, marital status, the institution of employment, and the consideration of institution change. In addition, one-way analysis of variance (one-way ANOVA) was applied to investigate whether there was a significant difference between the organizational justice levels of the participants depending on their age, professional seniority, and length of service at the school. If there is a significant difference, the post-hoc Tukey test was used to investigate which groups had a significant difference. In the research, the results obtained for the analyzes were interpreted at the 0.05 significance level. SPSS 19.0 package program was used for the data obtained in the research. It was determined that the perceived justice dimensions and general justice perception did not differ significantly according to the demographic characteristics of the participants in terms of gender, age, institution, educational status and gender of the administrator variables. According to the variables of marital status, professional seniority, thinking about changing the institution, and working time at the school they work, the justice dimensions perceived by school principals regarding organizational justice behaviors they use; it was determined that the dimensions of distributive justice, procedural justice and interactional justice differed significantly according to the general perception of justice.

Keywords: Sports Sciences, Physical Education and Sports Teacher, Academics, Organizational Justice Perception, Demographic Variables

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Examination Of Digital Game Addiction Levels Of Students From Faculty Of Sports Sciences And Students From Other Faculties According To Various Variables

*Erdoğan AYVERDİ¹
Kenan IŞILDAK²*

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the digital game addiction levels of students from the faculty of sports sciences and students from other faculties according to various variables. For this purpose, the survey model, which is one of the non-experimental quantitative research types, was used in the research. The universe of the research consists of students studying in various departments of Uşak University Faculty of Sport Sciences in the 2021-2022 academic year and university students studying in other faculties. The sample of the study, which was determined by the simple random sampling method, consists of a total of 550 students, 401 male and 149 female, studying at the faculty of sports sciences and other departments. The data were collected by using the "Personal Information Form" and "Digital Game Addiction Scale for University Students" in accordance with the purpose of the research. According to the findings, there is a significant difference in digital game addiction levels between men and women. Likewise, a significant difference is observed in terms of the age of the students and the variables of daily playing time. On the other hand, when the digital game addiction levels of the students are examined in terms of the faculty and class variable, there is no significant difference. As a result, it was concluded that there is no significant difference in the digital game addiction levels of students studying at Uşak University Faculty of Sports Sciences and other faculties. In order for this result to reach a more precise judgment, the importance of reaching more students with similar data collection tools and comparing it with the data to be obtained was emphasized.

Keywords: Game, Digital Game, Addiction, Digital Game Addiction

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Investigation of Sports Consumption Behaviors of Sports Sciences Faculty Students Under Various Factors

OlcaY SALICI¹
ArifTUFAN²

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the sports consumption behaviors of sports science faculty students, who are among the leading sports consumers, under various factors. A total of 526 sports science students, 341 men and 185 women, with a mean age of 22.63 ± 4.02 from 4 different universities, participated in the study through random sampling and data collection over the internet. The "Sports Consumption Scale", which consists of 13 items and 3 dimensions (consumption of sports products, consumption of sports media, consumption of sports activities), was used as a data collection tool. According to the findings obtained; there is no significant difference in general sports consumption between women and men, except for sports media consumption. However, students show a significant difference according to the department they study in other dimensions apart from the consumption of sports products. On the other hand, regardless of income, as the age of the students increased significant difference was observed in other dimensions except for sportive product consumption. As a result, it was concluded that the sports consumption behaviors of the students studying at the faculty of sports sciences increased by being affected by the education process and educational content of the faculty without being affected by other possible reasons. In order to turn this view into a more precise idea, the importance of comparing it with the data to be obtained from students studying in different faculties with similar data collection tools was emphasized.

Keywords: Sport Consumption, Consumer Behaviour, Sport Marketing

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Attitudes of Pre-service Trainers Towards Teaching Students with Disabilities

Gamze BEYAZOĞLU¹
İlker GÜNEL²

Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine the attitudes of pre-service trainers towards teaching disabled students and to examine the factors affecting these attitudes. The universe of the study consists of 4th grade students of the Faculty of Sport Sciences Coaching Education Department at 3 (three) state universities affiliated to the Higher Education Institution. The sample of the study, which was determined by the 95% confidence interval and 5% margin of error method, was composed of 238 (male=170, female=68) coach candidates (Mage =21.5±2, 29) form. In the research, "The Scale of Physical Education Teachers' Attitudes Towards Teaching Disabled Students" developed by Beyazoğlu and Özbek (2020) was used. The scale consists of 22 items and 4 sub-dimensions. The sub-dimensions were named as "Behavioral Purpose", "Subjective Norms", "Attitude towards Behavior", "Perceived Behavioral Control" based on the theoretical basis of planned behavior theory. In the analysis of the data, t-test and ANOVA tests, which are among the parametric tests, were used since the data showed compliance with the normal distribution. Significant differences were determined between the attitude measure, subjective norm, perceived behavioral control, attitude towards behavior and behavioral goal coach candidates' attitudes. As a result, within the framework of planned behavior theory, it is seen that the attitudes of pre-service trainers towards teaching disabled students differ according to some variables, but are consistent with the thought that the pre-license education they received is insufficient. What is needed is the development and implementation of various alternative curriculum models that can be adapted to the needs of students with disabilities in pre-service education. If some alternative models exist to meet the needs and curriculum demands of students with disabilities, trainees can be helped to have a positive attitude towards teaching both students with and without disabilities in inclusive educational settings. The way to create an education system that meets all learning opportunities by being trained together in high-quality, age-appropriate and general education classes in neighborhood schools is through pre-service training, which is very important..

Keywords: Attitude, Pre-service trainers, Disabled Students

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Investigation of Physical Activity, Nutrition, Sleep and Life Quality Of Adult Individuals Who Have Experienced Covid-19

*ESRA KURT
COŞKUN RODOPLU
RAMİZ ARABACI*

Abstract

Keywords:

ICMUSS

An Evaluation on Prof. Dr. Fuat Sezgin and the History of Sciences

Mehdi YENİDOĞAN¹

Abstract

Prof. Dr. Fuat SEZGİN who is popular scientist in the field of History of Sciences passed away in 2018. In his 94 years of life, he has made numerous studies in the field of History of Sciences and he discovered important knowledges. In this study, present an evaluation on Fuat SEZGİN and other scholars' different perspectives about concepts such as Science, Wisdom, Social Sciences and History of Sciences. Because I was close to him in the last two years of his life and having expertise in this field, planning to write about the advances of eastern civilizations in the History of Sciences. For nearly three years, I am the Director of "Prof. Dr. Fuat Sezgin and Dr. Ursula Sezgin History of Sciences Library" which is located in Gülhane Park, İstanbul. This library consists of his own collection. After the 1960 coup, he was expelled from Turkey and spent most of his life at the Institute for the History of Arab-Islamic Sciences in J. W. Goethe University-Frankfurt. He brought some of the boks from this Institute to his Library in Turkey. Prof. Dr. Fuat SEZGİN's one of the most important study is 17-volume book, "Arabic-Islamic History of Science" that is the product of 65 years of his academic career in the field of History of Sciences. This library contains the most original copies in the fields of astronomy, geography, navigation, time measurements, geometry, optics, medicine, chemistry, biology, physics, mineralogy, art history and architecture. Classification studies of this 30,000 books have been completed. Also the leadership of Fuat SEZGİN, Museum of the History of Science and Technology in Islam carries out its activities in this context. In this respect, life's important discoveries that he brought to the field of History of Sciences will be mentioned in this study.

Keywords: History of Sciences, Science, Wisdom, Fuat Sezgin, Library

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Military Terms in Oybek's Novel “Quyosh Qoraymas”

Tuğba YILMAZ¹

Abstract

Uzbekistan, one of today's Turkic Republics that gained its independence, lived under the rule of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics between 1917-1991. During the period when he lived under the Soviet domination, with the start of the Second World War and the entry of the USSR into the war, Uzbek, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Azerbaijan, Ukrainian, Tajik, Russian etc. Many peoples participated in the war. Uzbek intellectuals, who produced works during the Soviet period, mainly dealt with the subject of war in many works they wrote during the war period, especially between 1940-1960. Considering the works written on this subject; It is seen that many of the military rank names and war terms are borrowed from Russian, with the effect of having lived together.

In the novel “Quyosh Qoraymas”, written by Musa Taşmuhammedoğlu Aybek in 1977, the years of the Second World War and the events that lived on the front were told. In this work, which describes the Second World War, the effect of the Soviet period on Uzbek Turkish is clearly seen. Therefore, it is possible to examine the degree of influence of the Russian language in this type of work written in 1977.

In this study, military terms transferred from Russian to Uzbek will be determined from Musa Taşmuhammedoğlu Aybek's work “Quyosh Qoraymas”, and will be explained with their equivalents in the target language. In the introduction part of the research, general information about military terms will be given. Subsequently, military terms borrowed from Russian in Musa Taşmuhammedoğlu Aybek's novel “Quyosh Qoraymas”, which was used as a source work, will be determined. Considering the forms and meanings of these quoted words in the original language, which concepts they correspond to in Uzbek Turkish will be given by making use of the sentences in the novel.

Keywords: Oybek, Quyosh Qoraymas, war, military terms.

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Middle Assyrian Laws as an Example of Internal Political Control from Mesopotamia

Nurgül YILDIRIM¹

Abstract

Assyria, which started to exist as a local political power in Northern Mesopotamia from the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC, succeeded in creating an area of activity for itself in a wide geography with the commercial activities it developed in this period. The period from the middle to the end of the 2nd Millennium BC is called the Middle Assyrian period. This process has been evaluated as a transitional phase that strengthens the political concretization process of the commercial and political accumulation in the era of the empire. In this process, where it was aimed beyond being a local power, Assyria faced the necessity of military growth and strengthening. It has been understood that the demographic structure has changed with the large mass movements that took place towards the end of the Middle Assyrian period, and Assyria tried to take precautions in terms of political and socio-cultural aspects. The articles of law created in this process were seen as transfers that enable understanding of socio-economic and cultural accumulation and newly formed conditions. The dominance of violence and sanctioning power in ancient Mesopotamian law has been evaluated as a reflection of the political developments of the Middle Assyrian period. The body of laws, which was determined as the Middle Assyrian Laws due to its creation in this period, was essentially in parallel with the Mesopotamian law articles before it, however, it differed from the predecessor Mesopotamian laws in certain issues and exhibited a structure in which the force of sanction was increased. In this study, which aims to analyze the reasons for the different customary sanctions introduced in the Middle Assyrian law, the reflections of the Middle Assyrian political and social conditions within the framework of the law are mentioned by giving examples on the relevant law articles.

Keywords: Assyrian, Hammurabi, Mesopotamian Laws, Arameans, Ancient Laws

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History, Context And Multidisciplinarity

M. Said Polat¹

Abstract

History is a discipline that studies the past. Everything that belongs to the past is the subject of history. Everything from an object to a symbol, events and persons are included in the subject of history. The discipline of history studies these things mostly from texts. It tries to reveal whatever information there is about the things researched in the texts. But everything in the past has a broad context, and these things make sense with context. As a matter of fact, in order for any war to be understood and explained well, the context of that war must be well known. Without studying its context, the historian can extract information about a war from texts in languages he knows. But when the context is well known, information and knowledge about war expands considerably. How that war happened in history, it becomes possible to determine and evaluate it more closely.. Here, the historical context of anything can be best understood and explained when studies are carried out with more than one discipline. One of these ways of studying is multidisciplinary study. Multidisciplinary study has advantages as well as disadvantages compared to other multi disciplinary studies. Especially in countries like Turkey where disciplinary studies are still common, multidisciplinary studies can be done more easily. Because researchers who are accustomed to studying in a discipline and who care about it can participate in study on a common subject by preserving these features in multidisciplinary studies. From this point of view, multidisciplinary studies seem to be the most appropriate type of study for researchers and historical studies in Turkey for now, when the issue is approached specifically for the discipline of history. In this paper, the relationship between history, context and multidisciplinary will be revealed.

Keywords: History, Multidisciplinarity, Context, Historiography

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The Ottoman period in the textbooks of pre-university education in Albania

Nevila MEHMETI¹

Abstract

The Ottoman Empire became a new reality, after the fall of the Byzantine Empire extending from Asia to Europe to Africa. Albanian territories were invaded by the Ottomans in the XIV century and were administered until the beginning of the XX century. Textbooks in accordance with the program approved by the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Albania, give students the opportunity to learn about the beginnings, empowerment, peak and fall of the Ottoman Empire in the XX century. This paper focuses on the beginnings of the Ottomans arrival until the full establishment of Ottoman rule in Albanian lands, part of commentaries on various teaching topics in textbooks of Pre-University Education. Further emphases is placed on the Albanian territories situation, the population approaches, economic, social, religious, and political changes during the Ottoman rule.

As this period holds an important part of the history of Albanians from the 14th century to the beginning of the XX century, the paper analyses how it is presented in history textbooks, the views of the authors of the text, the knowledge that students acquire, the role of the teacher, etc. Of course, this paper tends to open a debate away from emotions about the way historical facts are presented, their role in the historical context where events, consequences, and so on are set. For this purpose, it is recommended to hold round tables, seminars, conferences, in favour of a more serious and scientific commentaries, understandable for different age groups, historical topics related to the Ottoman period. During the research work of this paper, it is applied the qualitative method as well as the evaluative and comparative reflection, since the textbook aim to orient the student towards a sustainable knowledge and this paper seeks to serve this purpose.

Keywords: Ottoman Empire, textbooks, Albanian history, teachers, students.

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Suicide Cases in the Province of Aydin in the Ottoman Era (1913-1917)

İbrahim YILMAZ¹

Abstract

The suicide occurred in history as well as today, despite the fact that it was rejected by religions, philosophical groups, and social acceptance. Various studies have been conducted on suicide attempts, as it is one of the most difficult issues to understand in human behavior. The geographical boundaries of this study consist of the province of Aydin at the beginning of the 20th century, and its periodic boundaries consist of a 12-month period composed of various months between 1913-1917. In this case, documents from the Ottoman Archives of the Presidency of State Archives and second-hand sources were used. The study's objectives are to identify the number of suicides within the stated geographical and periodic boundaries, how and why they are committed, their gender, age group, marital status, and their role in the Ottoman nation system. At the end of this case, it was found that a total of 43 suicides occurred throughout the period, the majority of whom were in the 20-30 age group, and the rate of male suicide was higher than that of females. When we look at the ways of committing suicide, it is seen that men mostly commit suicide by using firearms and women commit suicide by hanging themselves. Considering the total suicides in the examined period, it was determined that suicide by hanging was the most common method, followed by suicide by firearm. Furthermore, it was recognized that in terms of suicidal tendencies, there was no major difference between the groups in the Ottoman community system. Although there are some difficulties in determining the causes of suicide, it has been revealed that suicide is mostly due to psychological and psychiatric disorders.

Keywords: Ottoman, Suicide, Aydin province, reasons for suicide, forms of suicide

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Activities of the Armenian Dashnak Committee

Mehmet Batuhan ÇEKEN¹

Abstract

After the 1856 Crimean War, it was observed that England made some changes in its oriental policy. The reason for this is the inadequacy of the Ottoman Empire in the expansionism of Russia. Even though the Russians were defeated in the Crimean War, considering the losses, it was noted that the British suffered substantial losses. It is seen that with the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in the 1877-1878 Ottoman-Russian War, England gave up on the idea of supporting the Ottoman Empire against the Russians, and Great Britain itself began to produce policies against the expansionism of the Russians. For this reason, England first annexed Cyprus in 1878 and Egypt in 1880. Later on, they adopted their goal as the idea of supporting the Ottoman Armenians by themselves. They wanted to prevent the Russians from adopting the rebellion they wanted to take in the east of the Ottoman Empire by using the Armenians. In this respect, England unofficially supported the Armenian separatist movements, especially after 1880. The Armenian Committees' easy movement in England and their condoning their propaganda activities can be given as an example. The Dashnak Committee, unlike other Armenian committees, was established to unite several committees. The name of the committee was given the name "Dashnaksutyun", which means federation, because it contains different societies. This Association was founded in Tbilisi by Armenians named Stepan Zarian, Simon Zavarian and Christopher Mikelian and they defined themselves as Socialists. They were not different from other Armenian Committees in terms of their establishment purpose and they were involved in terrorist activities, especially in Eastern Anatolia and Istanbul. In this study, the terrorist activities of the Dashnak Committee since its establishment have been examined and the nature of the committee's actions has been tried to be analyzed.

Keywords: Dashnaksutyun Committee, Armenians, Ottoman, England, Russian

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Turkey-Russia Federation Relations During the Last Pandemic in The Scope of Global and Regional Developments

Harun SEMERCİOĞLU¹

Abstract

With this study, it is aimed to reveal the effect of international political economy in the process in question on Turkish Foreign Policy (TFP) in the context of Turkey-Russian Federation (RF) relations. At the beginning of the paper, the outlines of the pandemic process were drawn, TFP and the global/regional developments were examined, and the diplomacy and bilateral cooperation efforts of Turkey during this difficult process and the issues of disputes were examined. The content analysis method is used for the findings. As a result of the analysis, the current situation in foreign policy has been determined, and the developments that may arise in international politics in the future, especially in Russian Federation relations, have been evaluated. Turkish Foreign Policy and bilateral relations between Turkey and the RF have been limited by analyzing them only within the scope of the last pandemic period. The fact that to analyze the importance of relationship between two countries and TFP in the context of the Ukraine-Russian conflict increases the value of the research. This analysis may contribute to academicians and officials to have a quantitative perspective on evaluating the international and regional developments.

Keywords: Covid-19, Pandemic, International Political Economy, Turkish Foreign Policy, Turkey-Russian Federation Relations.

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Title Examining the Relationship Between Individual and Collective Narcissism and Social Psychology

Aslı Bilge TEKŞAM¹

Emre AYDEMİR²

Murat ALTAN³

Abstract

The number of people around the world is increasing day by day. With the increasing number of people, various psychological and psychiatric disorders are increasing. One of these disorders is that the person or groups have narcissistic features. The behaviors and attitudes of individuals or groups in society are closely related to social psychological values such as gender, social perception, self, prejudice, political psychology, bilateral relations, behavior in groups, aggression. The aim of this study; to give information about the effects of individual and collective narcissism on social psychology. When the studies are examined, the characteristics of individual narcissism include high and unstable personal self-esteem, chronic intolerance to criticism and doubts about self-great, ethnic prejudice, interpersonal aggression, anger and hostile reactions, threatened egotism theory, demanding the approval of others' opinions, defense mechanisms against sudden declines, unfair treatment, remarkable reactions such as criticism and insults. When the characteristics of collective narcissism are examined, criticism or disapproval, unwillingness to forgive and forget previous insults or injustices from other groups towards an ingroup, a weak and threatened ego preservation strategy, ingroup self-importance and centrism, exaggerated and unstable self-esteem, perceived insult, ingroup threatening, it is stated that aggressively reacting, prejudice and intergroup negativities are observed. When the relationship between collective and individual narcissism is examined, supporting aggression and violence in intergroup relations, the tendency to perceive threats arising from outgroup aggression, intergroup aggression and the inability to forgive the past mistakes of outgroups, various variations such as sensitivity to threat and aggressive response to ingroup and outgroup negativity are observed. As a result; It is stated that there is an interaction between these behaviors and reactions exhibited and social psychology.

Keywords: Individual narcissism, collective narcissism, social psychology

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Title The Psychological Relationship Between The Causes Of Some Depressive Disorders
And Emotion States

Ash Bilge TEKŞAM¹

Murat ALTAN²

Emre AYDEMİR

Abstract

People become depressed due to reasons such as their situation, quality of life, hormonal status, physical condition, age, work life, various chronic diseases, past events, socio-cultural characteristics, and economic and demographic characteristics. In particular, mood changes due to melancholic, due to reasons such as psychotic, anxious, seasonal and postpartum depression; feeling hopeless at any time, having negative thoughts, various eating disorders, sleep problems, lack of interest, anhedonia, anxiety, feeling of worthlessness, guilt, decreased activity, various phobias, difficulty in concentration, inability to focus, perception and cognitive disorders observed. In addition, constantly stepping, skin picking, fist clenching, psychomotor agitation, not being able to stop, pulling on clothes or psychomotor slowing, slowing of speech, prolongation of time before answering questions, lowering of tone of voice, it is stated that it causes a decrease in the number of words. As a result; These phenomena are a psychological indicator of various emotional changes depending on the situation in which the person is found. In this study, it was aimed to give information about the psychological relationship between the causes of depressive disorders and the emotional states.

Keywords: Depressive disorder, mood change, depression, case

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Investigation of Adolescents' Awareness of Dating Violence

Serap KARAÇÖP¹

Abstract

Adolescence is a transitional period from childhood to adulthood. This period is important because it is a process where the individual experiences rapid changes in biopsychosocial sense and tries to form an identity for themselves. In addition, the dating experience of the young person, who is still in search of identity, has a significant impact on his/her personality development. Therefore, the aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the sex and adolescents dating violence awareness. Quantitative research methods and descriptive analysis methods were used in this study. The research data were collected through a questionnaire which prepared by the researcher as a result of the literature review. The sample of the study was chosen by random sampling method and 120 high school volunteer students who studying in the Esenyurt district of Istanbul participated in the research. Research findings shows there was a statistically significant difference between the sex of the students and their awareness of dating violence. It has been observed that female students' awareness of dating violence is markedly higher than that of males. It was observed that students, on average, had knowledge about dating violence. However, according to the answers given to the statement asked in order to evaluate the awareness of the students about the perception of boundaries in interpersonal relations are examined; it was observed that 36.6% of 60 female students and 71.6% of 60 male students had low awareness of border violations in relationships. According to the answers given to the statement asked to evaluate the students' awareness of economic violence in relations between partners are examined; It was sighted that 86.6% of 60 female students and 80% of 60 male students had low awareness of economic violence. During the adolescence period, 21.6% of 60 female students and 36.6% of 60 male students consider jealousy as a demonstration of love in dating relationships. In this context, awareness studies on dating violence should be expanded since young people who have not yet completed their psycho-social development in adolescence are more inexperienced and vulnerable in dating relationships.

Keywords: Adolescence, Sex, Violence, Dating Violence, Awareness.

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Relationship Between Recreational Behavior And Ecotherapy

Murat ALTAN¹
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Emre AYDEMİR³

Abstract

Aim: The aim of this study; to give information about the relationships between recreational behavior and nature activities.

Material And Methods: Considering the studies carried out; The categorization of recreation, the gains of recreational activities on individuals, some occupational groups, socio-economic level, different age groups, health and time factors and the relationship between recreation were evaluated.

Results: In the studies carried out; When the recreational behaviors towards nature are examined; fishing, hiking, camping, mountain biking, climbing, rafting, kayak, canoe, pedalo etc. excursions, water skiing, sailing, picnicking, swimming, bird watching, safari, zoo tours, horse riding, national parks, nature reserves, etc. visiting historical destinations, transhumance activities, forest, river, valley, etc. activities in the fields, planting saplings, gardening (hobby gardening), sports, holidays, entertainment, etc. to rural areas. Going for short or long term purposes etc. activities include recreational activities for nature. These activities have positive effects on people's mental processes such as discharge, comfort, restoration, better mood, happiness, focus, creativity, productivity, problem solving ability and memory, and positive effects on human health and well-being; It is stated that aggression, anger, anxiety, arousal, dementia, depression, mental fatigue, intimidation, fear, sense of loss and stress levels decrease.

Conclusion: When the results obtained from the studies are examined; It is stated that nature activities as a recreational behavior have a positive directional ecotherapy effect on people.

Keywords: Recreation, behavior, nature, ecotherapy

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Examining the relationships between the impact factors of recreational activities

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Ash Bilge TELŞAM³

Abstract

Aim: The aim of this study; to give information about the relationship between the impact factors of recreational activities

Material And Methods: Considering the studies carried out; The categorization of recreation, the gains of recreational activities on individuals, some occupational groups, socio-economic level, different age groups, health and time factors and the relationship between recreation were evaluated.

Results: In the studies carried out; It is stated that recreational activities have positive effects on many diseases such as musculoskeletal system, respiratory problems, osteoporosis, glucose management, hypertension, various chronic diseases, mental and mental health, anxiety, depression, physical and psychological problems, obesity. Also; such as developing a sense of responsibility, stress management and coping with stress, raising awareness of nature protection, talent gains, motivation, increase in welfare, positive directing effects, emotional happiness, peace, self-confidence, self-esteem, getting rid of monotony, feeling strong. It has been reported that it helps the acquisition of emotions. The effects of these gains show various variations depending on some occupational groups, health factor, socio-economic structure and different age groups.

Conclusion: When the results obtained from the studies are examined; It is stated that recreational activities have various positive benefits.

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Bipolar Mood Disorder in the Perspective of Childhood Traumas

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Abstract

Bipolar mood disorder is a chronic psychiatric disorder characterized by recurrent episodes of mania, hypomania, depression and mixed episodes. Between these episodes, the individual can pass to a healthy period and the hereditary aspect of the disorder is dominant. Traumatic experiences imposed in early childhood cause neurological changes in individuals, trigger the onset of many psychiatric disorders, or adversely affect the clinical course of the disease. As a result of the studies, it is seen that traumatic experiences have significant effects on the clinical course and symptoms of bipolar mood disorder. In studies using the Childhood Traumatic Events Scale, it was determined that childhood traumas were found to be significantly higher in patients with bipolar mood disorder than in healthy controls, and emotional abuse/neglect was prominent among other types of abuse. With this study it was aimed to investigate the presence of trauma in this patient group and matched healthy controls and to examine the relationship between the types of childhood traumas and the variety of symptoms in the psychiatric picture. The sample of the study formed with the patients who went to Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University Medical Faculty Hospital, Department of Psychiatry Clinic and were diagnosed with bipolar mood disorder according to DSM-5 (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-5) diagnostic criteria, met the inclusion and exclusion criteria from the study and a matched healthy control group without any psychiatric diagnosis. Each individual included in the study completed the sociodemographic information form, the childhood traumas scale (CTQ-28), and the patient group also completed the clinical information form. There was a significant difference in each of the CTQ-28 subscale scores between the patient and control groups. In addition, at least one type of childhood trauma was identified in the vast majority of patients. Emotional neglect and emotional abuse are more prominent than other types of traumas. All these data support the prediction that there may be a relationship between bipolar mood disorder and childhood trauma. As a result, childhood trauma coexistence is significantly encountered in patients with bipolar mood disorder. The presence of childhood trauma adversely affects the clinical course of patients with bipolar mood disorder. There is a need for studies with larger sample groups and the development of treatment strategies in these premises.

Keywords: Psychology, bipolar mood disorder, childhood traumas, abuse, neglect.

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This study was produced from the thesis of the 1st author under the supervision of the 2nd and 3rd authors who continues her graduate study in the Department of Clinical Psychology at Nişantaşı University Social Sciences Institute.

