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Abstracts Booklet



Meryem BULUT
Zeynel KARACAGİL





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ABSTRACTS

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Courage and Mindful Attention Awareness in Sports: A Study on Martial Athletes

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Burcu GÜVENDİ²

Abstract

The research aimed to investigate martial athletes' courage and conscious awareness in sports. The sample comprised 100 martial athletes, 34 women, and 66 men, doing Boxing, Karate, Taekwondo, Judo, and Kickboxing. The mean age of the participants was 23.32 ± 7.59 years, and the sport age was 8.25 ± 6.73 years. The research data were collected using the *Sports Courage Scale* and the *Mindful Attention Awareness Scale*. The data were analyzed by performing descriptive statistics (e.g., frequency, arithmetic mean, standard deviation), Pearson correlation test, t-test, and ANOVA (Tukey Post Hoc) to compare more than two groups. The significance level was set at .05. The results revealed significant differences in the mindful attention awareness sub-scales by gender, age, sports experience, and branch. Similar significant differences were also found in the courage levels of the athletes according to the sports age and sports experience. Besides, there was a positive correlation between the sport courage sub-scales and the awareness and refocus sub-scales. As the mindfulness in sports increased, so did the level of courage in sports.

Keywords: Courage, Mindfulness, Martial Arts

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Anthropometric Measurements and Somatotype Determination in Adult Climbers

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Abstract

In separate techniques such as alpine style climbers, expedition climbers, rock climbers. The aim of this study is to compare the anthropometric measurement parameters and to determine the body somatotype of the adults who do sports and the individuals who do Alpine style climbing in the mountaineering branch. The sample of the study consists of 40 men who are active mountaineering athletes, Alpine style climbers, with an average age of 27.05 ± 2.891 years. Age, height, body weight, skin fold thickness (triceps, subscapular, supraspinal, calf, suprailiac, biceps, thigh, chest), circumference (biceps, calf, forearm, waist circumference) and diameter (femur, humerus) measurements of the athletes participating in the study were taken as part of the research. While body fat percentage was calculated by Jackson and Pollock formula, somatotype characteristics were determined by using Heath-Carter method. In the analysis of the data, SPSS 29.0.1.0 (SPSS, SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA) package program was used and T-Test was used in Independent Samples. As a result of the analysis, the climbers participating in the study had normal body mass index (24.59 ± 2.12), normal body fat percentage (12.77 ± 4.29) and mesomorphic endomorph ($4.56-4.15-1.99$) it has been revealed that they have characteristics. As a result of the T-Test performed among the findings in the literature review, the endomorphic Deceleration of climbers ($t=5.086$; $p<.001$) and ectomorphic ($t=-8.386$; $p<.001$) it was found that there was a statistically significant difference in their characteristics. As a result, it was determined that Alpine climbers exhibit the characteristics of mesomorphic endomorphic body structure, have normal fat percentage and body mass index, while in terms of somatotype characteristics, it was determined that the 4.4.3 Balanced Somatotype assessment of Alpine climbers has changed to the 5.4.2 Mesomorphic – Endomorphic characteristic direction according to previous studies.

Keywords: Alpine Climbing, Mountaineering, Anthropometry, Somatotype

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Investigation of the Effect of Core Strength on Static and Dynamic Balance Performance in Volleyball Players

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Abstract

Aim; The aim of this study is to examine the effects of core strength and back and leg strength of athletes in volleyball on dynamic and static balance performance and to determine the relationship between static and dynamic balance performance. **Method;** A total of 24 volunteer athletes, 12 female and 12 male, studying at Ordu University School of Physical Education and Sports and actively playing sports in the university volleyball team, participated in this study. Height, weight, Core Strength test, Dynamic and Static Balance, Back strength and leg strength measurements were made to the students participating in the study. The data obtained from the measurements were analyzed with the SPSS 23.0 program with normality test, t test and Spierman correlation tests. 0.5 was used as the significance level. **Results;** According to the study findings, a significant difference was found between male and female athletes' back strength, leg strength, Static balance, open eye AFBS, AMLS, Elipsea area, perimeter area, closed eye AFBSD, MLSD, AMLS and perimeter area values. According to the correlation test results, a significant relationship was found between static balance and height, weight, back strength and leg strength. A positive significant relationship was found between dynamic balance stability index and age. **Conclusion;** According to the findings obtained from this study, we can say that back strength, leg strength and physical structure affect static balance, but not on dynamic balance.

Keywords: Static Balance, Dynamic Balance, Core, Volleyball

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Investigation of Some Acute Hormonal Responses of Resistance Training and High-Intensity Training.

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Abstract

In today's training science, many different training techniques have become preferred by athletes, coaches and trainers. It is known that the physiological effects of trainings performed at different intensities and intensities are also different. With the importance of this; The aim of this research was to see the acute effects of strength training, station training in fitness and high-intensity training on testosterone, growth hormone and cortisol hormone levels after training and to evaluate the differences between each other.

The universe of the research consists of 12 adult fitness athletes in a sports institution located in the city center of Eskişehir. In the study, the reactions of athletes to different types of training on acute testosterone, growth hormone and cortisol levels were measured. Experimental research, one of the quantitative research methods, was used in the study. During the data collection process, the blood samples of the athletes before and after the training in the clinical environment were taken by the responsible person and sent for analysis by creating appropriate conditions. As a result of the research, no acute significant change was observed on testosterone and cortisol hormones, but it was observed that high-intensity training and station training had an acute positive effect on growth hormone. In addition, it has been observed in the literature that studies on the acute effects of different training types are insufficient and more data is needed.

Keywords: Different types of training, high-intensity training, acute hormonal effects, physiological training responses, strength training

Investigation of the Effect of Smoking Use on Respiratory Functions in Young Athletes

Ercüment ERDOĞAN¹

Ayhan DEVER²

Abstract

Aim; This study was carried out to examine the effect of smoking on lung respiratory parameters in individuals who do sports. **Method;** A total of 60 volunteer athletes (n=30) and non-smokers (n=30) from Ordu University Faculty of Sports Sciences participated in the study. The respiratory function test was applied to the athletes and the data obtained were analyzed with the SPSS 23.0 statistical program, Shapiro Wilk test, T test, and One way anova test. A significance level of 0.5 was used in the evaluation of the data. **Results;** According to the analysis results obtained from the study; In comparison of respiratory functions according to gender, male athletes' FVC, FEV1, PEF, FEF and MVV values are significantly higher than female athletes. No significant difference was found in the comparison of smoking status, sports age, amount of cigarette smoked and active sports variables. **Conclusion;** In the light of the limited information obtained from this study; We can say that smoking does not have an acute effect on the respiratory values of young athletes. It can be said that male athletes have better respiratory values than female athletes.

Keywords: Breathing, Smoking, Sports.

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Examination of Body Mass Index Perceptions of Physical Education and Sports Teachers in Terms of Various Variables

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Abstract

In this study, the body perceptions of physical education teachers with different body mass indexes; It was aimed to determine the variables such as age, height, weight, gender, length of service, smoking and marital status in terms of their relations with each other. 167 individuals with different physical characteristics, aged 24-65, working as a physical education teacher in the Şehitkamil district of Gaziantep province participated in the study. After the demographic information of the participating individuals was determined with the “Descriptive Characteristics Questionnaire”, the body perception scale was applied to determine their body perceptions. Multidimensional Scaling Analysis Technique was used to investigate the relationships between the BMI values of the subjects and the determined features, and the SPSS 20.0 package program was used for statistical analysis.

Introductory statistics on the characteristics determined according to the results of the analysis In order to evaluate the fit of the Multidimensional Scaling Analysis (MCS), two fit criteria, Stress Coefficient (0.162) and Explainable Variation Level ($R^2= 78.6\%$), were taken into consideration.

It was observed that BMI and Age, Gender, Marital Status and Smoking Status were very close to each other and were in the same group. This is an indication that BMI values are mostly related to the Age, Gender, Marital Status and Smoking Status of the individuals. Therefore, it was determined that BMI values were significantly affected by the age, gender, marital status and smoking or not. On the other hand, the values in the body perception scale are divided into different groups and there are significant positive relationships between the values in the same group. Therefore, it has been determined that a change in one feature will affect other features as well.

Keywords: Physical Education, Teacher, Body mass index, Body Perception, Body Perception Scale

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Effective Tips for Online Education to Physical Education Teachers

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Abstract

Distance education is a planned form of education in which students and teachers teach in different ways, synchronously or non-synchronously, in an internet environment, by making use of the opportunities of technology, without requiring the students to be physically where they are. In this study, the common questions of teachers and students about maintaining quality physical education in an interesting online teaching and learning environment were addressed and relevant literature information was searched for teaching. The study sought answers to questions about determining students' workload, developing content beyond personal convenience, designing engaging synchronous and asynchronous lessons, making meaningful online assessments, and providing learning for all students. Although online teaching has been criticized, it has become permanent. While face-to-face teaching will continue to be the mainstay of physical education education, it is hoped that online lessons will become an increasingly important and powerful tool in a teacher's arsenal. As a result, non-descriptive tips are proposed when designing and delivering the online course, which can enable teachers to develop a meaningful and appropriate online learning environment.

Keywords: Physical Education Teachers, Online Teaching

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A Review on the Visual Attention Window in Sports

Dede BAŞTÜRK¹

Emrah IŞIK²

Abstract

Visual attention is required in many areas, from everyday life situations to the workplace. Different situations, such as driving in traffic or playing sports, require immediate adaptation to ever-changing situations and often consciously perceiving two objects or scenes at the same time. It is introduced by the attention window task, which is a measure of the breadth of attention by which people must pay attention to two equally attention-demanding stimuli at the same time. In this study, it was aimed to describe the studies using this task and to discuss the different factors that may affect it. Not only everyday events, but also situations in sports games, such as getting an overview of the opponent, teammates and the ball, require the ability to give visual attention. Therefore, the application or avoidance of different strategies and factors to improve and adjust behavior in these situations is discussed. When the literature on the attention window is examined; While it was mentioned that differences in the distribution of attention were affected by emotional processes and current motivation as well as age or physical activities, it was concluded that gender did not have any effect.

Keywords: Sport, Visual Attention Window

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Comparison of Physical Activity Levels by Gender in Adults with Different Body Mass Indexes

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Bekir MENDEŞ²*

Abstract

This study was conducted to compare the physical activity levels of adults with different body mass indexes by gender. This descriptive study included a total of 417 volunteer adults, 210 men and 207 women between the ages of 18-65 living in Gaziantep. For the purpose of collecting data, the demographic characteristics information form and the International Physical Activity Survey (IPAQ) short form were applied to determine the physical activity levels of individuals.

The Multidimensional Scaling (MBU) Analysis Technique was used to investigate the relationships between the body mass index (BMI) values of individuals and the determined characteristics. MBU analysis results were seen that VKI and age, gender and the number of days walking for 10 minutes were very close to each other and in the same group. Therefore, VKI values are significantly affected by the age, gender and number of days when individuals do sports for 10 minutes.

As a result, the number of days when individuals do severe physical activity in the last 7 days, how much time they spend doing severe physical activity on one of these days, and the time they devote to light physical activity, although their relationship with VKI are not as strong as the age, gender and number of days walking for 10 minutes of individuals, it has been concluded that these three characteristics have On the other hand, it has been observed that the time allocated for sitting, walking and light physical activity is not significantly related to VKI values.

Keywords: Body Mass Index, Adult, Physical Activity, Obesity, Healthy Lifestyle

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A Research on the Effects of Olympic Games on Cities Organized

Ahmet Aydemir¹

Abstract

The Olympic Games have had a great impact in every era. The first Olympic Games organized were mostly for religious ceremonies and had a small-scale impact. Over time, religious-themed sporting events have been replaced by ancient sporting events. With the organization of the modern Olympics, the effects of the Olympic Games have ceased to be regional and have attracted the attention of almost the whole world on a global level.

Due to the social, cultural, economic, political, marketing, tourism and similar factors created by the Olympic Games, cities compete fiercely in terms of global recognition, advertising and positioning in the world and the dream of creating an acceptable city in the world. There are reasons such as the tendency of countries to create employment in the short term, to create resources for infrastructure tourism in the long term and to promote themselves more in developing countries. The aim of this study is to examine the effects of the Olympic Games on the cities where they are organized. By using descriptive survey model in the research, data were obtained by examining the existing scientific researches in the literature, archives and documents related to the relevant field in depth.

Keywords: Olympic games, sports, ancient Olympics, modern Olympics

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A Meaningful E-Sports Comparison

Nuri DERE¹

Abstract

Human needs are an important factor in shaping the world. The introduction of technology into our lives has revealed and developed more needs in this field. These changes have also affected the innovations in the field of sports. By using technology, branch-specific programs have been developed in the field of sports, usage has become easier and an increase in efficiency has been observed. At the same time, the spread of sports has accelerated, thus positive changes have been achieved in the name of sports.

The addition of new branches to sports has been thanks to technology, and technology has contributed to the development of sports. E-sports (electronic sports) has emerged as a new concept related to the field of sports. It is still unknown to most. Just like traditional sports, e-sports has star players, fans of these players, teams, jerseys and professional leagues in which they compete. Players compete from a fixed location in a virtual environment without even moving over the same network (Jenny vd., 2016:). E-sports known by different names; It is called electronic game, cyber game, online game. Competitive Gaming is the best-known name in the concept of electronic sports globally.

E-sports has many features that are accepted to be developed in individuals. At the same time, when the phenomenon of sports is considered, its meaning is; E-sports is considered as a sport, even if it is not a traditional sport, due to the fact that it has a set rule, it is done in competition conditions, it contains the concepts of amateurism or professionalism, with or without a vehicle (Ozel, 2022: 3). In short, it includes similar features in e-sports as mental and physical processes that occur in other sports branches. Dawson, one of the Dota 2 servers, saw Dota as a combination of chess and football (Co, 2014:). Using information and communication technologies, e-sports can be counted as a sport in which individuals develop their mental and physical abilities.

Keywords: e-sport, video games, sport, e-sports comparison, new sport

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An Investigation of Time of Useful Consciousness at 25000 Feet in Terms of Some Physical and Physiological Properties in Healthy Men

Tuncay ALPARSLAN¹

Abstract

Aviation and high-altitude athletes are more likely to be exposed to hypoxia as altitude increases. Its effects can cause adverse and undesirable conditions in critical decision-making processes in the central-nervous-system. Time-of-useful-consciousness is defined as the time elapsed between failure in cognitive performance because of tissue oxygen loss and is frequently used in the evaluation of decision making in the central-nervous-system. It is unclear whether the difference between physical and physiological characteristics would result in different tolerance in hypoxia responses. For this reason, in this study, it is aimed to examine the time-of-useful-consciousness levels at 25000 Feet in terms of some physical and physiological properties in healthy men. The ninety-five healthy males were recruited on a volunteer basis (Mean Age=23.2±0.9 years; Mean Height=179.3±5.7 cm; Mean Weight=77.1±8.1 kg). The 25,000 feet test was applied to the participants in the hypobaric chamber. During the test, participants' time-of-useful-consciousness levels were recorded. The test performed was within the scope of routine training. The next day, the height, weight, body fat ratio, muscle mass of the participants was measured and the hand grip strength, leg strength and vertical jump tests were applied. Pearson correlation coefficient between time-of-useful-consciousness levels and variables, independent sample t test was used for the difference between time-of-useful-consciousness levels according to smoking status. As a result, the relationship between physical and physiological differences and time-of-useful-consciousness levels evaluated in this study, and the statistical difference between smokers and non-smokers' time-of-useful-consciousness levels durations are not significant. More studies are needed to reveal the reasons for the emergence of interpersonal differences in time-of-useful-consciousness levels.

Keywords: Hypoxia, High Altitude Chamber, Physical Properties

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Evaluation of the Impact of Changes in Vocational Education on the Accounting Field based on Teachers' Opinions

Ayşe SOMUNCU¹

Abstract

Hamidiye Commercial School was established in 1883 in the Ottoman Empire. During the Republican Period, the school took various names. The beginning of trade education was at this school. Accounting education continued in trade high schools. In the early 2000s, the number of trade high schools was close to 300. It graduates nearly 100,000 a year. With the amendment in the law numbered 3068, graduates could not get the title of independent accountant. In 1999, they could only switch to associate degree programs. In 2014, the word commerce was removed from the names of the schools. After that, all vocational high schools were combined under a single name. Different educational areas began to form in the same school. Therefore, the number of students in the field of accounting decreased.

In the study, the evaluation of the accounting field situation was done qualitatively with eight field teachers. Six interview questions were prepared. The study was carried out in line with ethical principles. The findings obtained from the participants were analyzed by dividing them into themes.

According to the research results, parents and students prefer Anatolian high schools because students want professions where they can make a career. After graduation, students can become intermediate staff. They cannot get additional points for university undergraduate programs. The area is not fully compatible with businesses. Students should also take vocational training practice in enterprises in intermediate classes. Particularly in the eighth grade of secondary school, it should be introduced to parents and students. The press and visual media should inform people about vocational training. Vocational education enables young people to have a profession in a short time. Students should be guided to fields aligned with their interests and abilities. Increasing social awareness in vocational education will increase the number of students in accounting.

Keywords: Vocational Education, Accounting, Trade Education, Employment, Field Introduction

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Perceptions of Secondary School Administrators on Self-Confidence and Self-Efficacy

Halime GÜNGÖR¹

Muammer DEĞİRMENDERE²

Abstract

The aim of this research is to examine the relationship between the self-confidence and self-efficacy perceptions of administrators working in public secondary schools in Bursa. The research sample consists of 132 administrators working in 417 public secondary schools in Bursa, according to the 2021-2022 statistics of the Ministry of National Education. Simple random sampling method from non-probability sampling methods, was used in the selection of the sample and was based on voluntariness. Self-Efficacy Scale, Self-Confidence Scale and Personal Information Form were used as data collection tools in the research. It was concluded that there is a moderate positive relationship between self-confidence and self-efficacy, and as the self-confidence of the administrators increases, their self-efficacy perceptions also increase. According to research results perceptions of self-efficacy administrators on self-confidence, internal and external self-confidence as sub-dimensions and self-efficacy, managerial, social, political, ethical and economic self-efficacy as sub-dimensions of self-efficacy do not differ statistically significantly due to the task, professional seniority, managerial seniority, age, branch and educational status. All in all, we recommend that administrators should be aware of their self-confidence and self-efficacy, and to receive individual support or group education that will make it easier for them to develop awareness in this regard. Another study on the self-confidence and self-efficacy of administrators, teachers and students can be designed to examine the dynamics among the participant groups on this subject.

Keywords: Secondary school, administrators, self-confidence, self-efficacy

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Arbour Festivals and Education in the West And The Late Ottoman Empire Through The Eyes of Yeni Fikir Journal

Turgut Neşet YURDAKUL¹

İrfan Davut ÇAM²

Abstract

Today, the declining tree cover resulting from human settlements is considered one of the primary factors contributing to numerous nature-related problems. To solve these problems, afforestation initiatives are being promoted worldwide. These efforts offer various material and spiritual benefits. Tree planting not only strengthens the weakening relationship between humans and nature, providing a spiritual contribution, but it also has tangible benefits by supporting the wood industry and various related business lines. In our country, the practical benefits of tree planting have been recognized since the 2nd Constitutional Monarchy Period. During this period, when the Ottoman Empire faced challenging times after a short phase of freedom, arbour festivals were organized to foster a love for trees among school children and society, thereby promoting the importance of trees. The Ottoman press played a crucial role in raising public awareness about this cause through their publications. Building upon this historical support, the present study aims to evaluate the subject by examining articles from Yeni Fikir (New Idea) Journal, one of the significant periodicals in the early 20th century Ottoman press, which discuss arbour festivals and their implementations organized by schools and related organizations.

Keywords: Forest, Arbour Festivals, 2nd Constitutional Monarchy Period, Yeni Fikir (New Idea) Journal.

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What is the Contribution of Undergraduate Courses to Professional Competencies According to Candidate Science Teachers?

Mahmut POLAT¹

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the opinions of pre-service teachers about the contribution of the courses they have taken during their undergraduate education to their teaching professional competences. In line with this main purpose, 44 students studying in the last year of science teaching programme participated in the study voluntarily. The study was conducted with the case study method, one of the qualitative research designs. As a data collection tool, the researcher used the Undergraduate Course Competence Values (UCCV) opinion form. This form was created in a way to provide the participants with the opportunity to write the courses they deem most necessary and least necessary with their justifications. The field observation notes of the researcher who conducted different courses of the participants were also included in the study. The data were collected in two different sessions, each lasting approximately 50 minutes. According to the results of the descriptive analysis, the majority of the participants consider the field courses (Biology-Chemistry-Physics etc.) as the most necessary while the field education courses (Science Teaching-Science Laboratory Studies-Science Programmes etc.) come second. On the other hand, the courses they consider least necessary are General Culture courses in the elective course group and elective courses of Vocational Knowledge. The most common reason given by the participants for ranking the courses was the contribution of the related course to KPSS-ÖABT exams. In addition to this, especially in the context of professional competences, field education courses were considered very important by the participants because they contribute to the courses that will facilitate the teaching of the subject in classroom activities in secondary school.

Keywords: Professional Competencies, Undergraduate Courses, Teacher Training, Public Personnel Selection Examination (KPSS/ÖABT)

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The Integration of Language and Mathematics Skills: The Case of Singapore and Hong Kong

Dilan KALAYCI ALAS¹

Murat TEZER²

Abstract

Language is a skill that an individual learns first from his family and then from the community in which he lives, the development of which continues throughout life. The development of listening, speaking, reading and writing skills, which are included under understanding / explaining skills and are called the four basic language skills, is aimed at every individual. Being successful in the field of mathematics also depends on competence in language skills. Mathematics success is based on the presence of different linguistic skills in individuals and spreading these skills to the lower attainments of mathematics. According to the success rates seen in PISA, the two countries that are ranked the same in both mathematics and reading are Singapore and Hong Kong. The reasons behind this regular success are likely to be based on the content of their curriculums. In this research, the mathematics curriculums of both countries were examined by the content analysis method. Content analysis is used in social sciences and refers to the separation of content as code, theme in exchange for certain forms. Among the achievements of the programs at each grade level, those related to language skills were examined. The themes identified for each country are shown in a tabular form. Singapore and Hong Kong mathematics curriculum have been accessed from each country's own official ministries of education.

Keywords: Curriculums, mathematics teaching, language skills, Singapore, Hong Kong.

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Examination of Class Teacher Candidates's 21st Century Skills and Stem Perceptions in Terms of Various Variables

Tuğba ÇAKIR YILMAZ¹

Ahmet Sami KONCA²

Abstract

Countries are revising their STEM and 21st skills to their educational goals in order to compete and keep up with technological developments. While aiming to raise individuals, on the other hand, the emphasis is on the quality of the educators who train these individuals. In the study, it was aimed to examine the 21st century skills and STEM perceptions of elementary school teacher candidates according to the variables of gender, age, grade level and type of school graduated. 299 elementary school teacher candidates studying at state universities in Kayseri and Kırşehir provinces participated in the research. STEM Semantic Difference Scale and Multidimensional 21st Century Skills Scale were used to collect data. Looking at the research findings, the mean scores of the 21st century skills sub-dimensions of information-technology literacy and entrepreneurship-innovation sub-dimensions were found to be significantly higher in males according to the gender variable. Critical thinking and problem solving sub-dimension was found to be significantly higher in women. A significant difference was found between the sub-dimensions of information-technology literacy, entrepreneurship-innovation and social responsibility-leadership according to grade level. While it was determined that career awareness and social responsibility-leadership skills were higher in Anatolian High School type according to school type, it was determined that critical thinking-problem solving skills were more significant in Science High School type. According to the age variable, it was determined that the entrepreneurship-innovation skills of the 24-25 age group were higher. A significant difference was found in the engineering sub-dimension of STEM perceptions at age and class level. It was determined that there was a weak positive correlation between the scales. It is thought that the steps that teacher training programs will take at the point of STEM education will improve pre-service teachers' STEM perceptions and 21st century skills.

Keywords: STEM, STEM Education, 21st Century Skill, Candidates Teachers, Elementary Teacher Candidate

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Examination of Relations Between Feminist Identity Development, Gender Perception and Psychological Well-Being of University Women Students

Tuğba CİNGİL¹

Rezzan GÜNDOĞDU²

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between women's feminist identity development, gender perception and psychological well-being. It is examined whether the feminist identity levels of women differ in terms of age, education level, department, geographical region, mother's education level, father's education level. The research group consists of 422 women. Findings on feminist identity in the research, "Unified Feminist Identity Scale" adapted by Altıntaş and Altıntaş (2007), "Gender Perception Scale" developed by the Altınova and Duyan (2013) for data on gender perception and Telef (2011) for psychological Well-being. The adapted "Psychological Well-being Scale" and the "Demographic Information Form" developed by researcher were used. The data reached were analyzed with SPSS 18 package program. One-way Anova test, Multiple regression analysis, non-hierarchical cluster analysis were used to examine the research problems. With regard to findings, it was found that the feminist identity development of university women and the sub-dimension of feminist identity differ according to age, department, geographical, mother's and father's education level. In compliance with the results of regression analysis, it was ascertained that gender perception and psychological well-being significantly predicted the feminist identity and sub-dimension. As a result of the Anova test, the level of the feminist identity, the education level of the mother, the education level of the father while it was found that the level of passive acceptance stage, which is one of the sub-stages of feminist identity. It has been found that the section differs according to the geographical region.

Keywords: Feminism, well-being, gender perception, identity, women

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A Survey of Problems Encountered in Online Education in Mandatory Service Regions

*İlknur ÖZAL GÖNCÜ¹
Aybüke Başak DEMİRBAŞ²*

Abstract

In order to ensure that education progresses in a systematic way and as a result, to obtain healthy and desired products; Equally equipped and qualified education should be provided throughout the country. Unfortunately, the rate of equally equipped and qualified education is still very low, especially in rural areas in our country. Developing technology has enabled the development of new methods by offering different tools to the education system. Specifically, online education which has become widespread with the simultaneous epidemic all over the world, has come to the forefront by offering education opportunities to people who can't receive face-to-face education due to many reasons such as geographical distance, family situations, time and financial difficulties among the developed methods. It is emphasized that this method, which is used in compulsory situations such as earthquakes, floods, and pandemics in our country, will become more widespread in the future. It is possible to say that the teachers who have to face with the biggest problems in online education in our country are the ones who work in the provinces such as Ağrı, Ardahan, Batman, Bingöl, Bitlis, Diyarbakır, Erzurum, Hakkari, Iğdır, Kars, Mardin, Muş, Siirt, Şırnak, Tunceli and Van which are considered as compulsory service areas within the scope of the sixth area of the third service regions. This research was conducted to survey the problems faced by music teachers working in the sixth area of the third service region during online education. The subject of the research is limited to the music teachers working in secondary and high school institutions affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in Hakkari province. This research was conducted using semi-structured interview technique with the participation of 20 teachers and the obtained data were tabulated.

Keywords: education, online education, music, survey, compulsory service

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Waldorf Schools: Applicability To the Turkish Education System

*Mehmet Beşir GÖK¹
Nazım ÇOĞALTAY²*

Abstract

It is understood from literature studies and alternative education practices that Turkey is affected by these pursuits as well as the concerns and criticisms of traditional education have led to the search for alternative education in many countries of the world. Today, the interest in alternative schools continues to increase. One of these schools is Waldorf Schools. There are schools in Turkey that provide education in accordance with the philosophy of Waldorf schools. Although there is a lot of research in the foreign literature on Waldorf schools, it has been seen that the number of research on this school model in Turkey is quite limited. In this sense, this research is expected to help education researchers and practitioners in Turkey, in addition to providing alternatives to the failing aspects of traditional education models. The main purpose of this research is to investigate the applicability of Waldorf schools, which stand out as an alternative to traditional education and spread to many parts of the world, together with their historical and philosophical foundations to the Turkish education system. In accordance with this purpose, this research was designed with the document analysis method, which is one of the qualitative research methods. Waldorf schools were designed by Rudolf Steiner to address the failing aspects of traditional education and to meet the child's innate needs for freedom, creativity, art and critical thinking. Waldorf schools are self-governing schools, meaning they are not supervised by the state. In this sense, Waldorf schools are autonomous in their internal functioning. Waldorf schools also appear as one of the educational models that adopt multiple educational approaches of art, nature, science and spiritual values. According to the results of this research, it can be said that there are some legal and economic obstacles in front of the implementation of Waldorf schools in addition to the applicable dimensions in Turkey.

Keywords: Waldorf Schools, Rudolf Steiner, Free Waldorf School, Alternative schools

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Democratic Schools: From Compulsory Education to Free Education

*Gülşen GENÇDAL¹
Nazım ÇOĞALTAY²*

Abstract

Like schools, students face a world shrunken by the dual forces of technology and increasing globalization. Preparing students for roles that contribute to this new social landscape requires an education that values social activism and the experience of human community building (Krane, 2018). According to Dewey, the school should be a microcosm of the desired type of society. Therefore, in order to reach a democratic society, it is necessary to have a democratic school first (Dewey 1916. Act. Dworkin et al., 2003). Accordingly, the implementation of a 'democratic' school will have implications for the roles and behavior of administrators and teachers in it, and this organization has and will clash with the hierarchical organization of traditional western schools (Dworkin et al., 2003). The method used in democratic education is excessive desire, self-learning, participatory democracy and scientific method. The tool used in the scientific method is critical thinking. The slogan used is "machine is not more successful than human". The products that emerge during the assessment, the teacher's views, and the student's self-evaluation are essential. In all democratic schools, it is of primary importance that students will discover their own interests and how to live together in society. It is necessary to resolve conflicts together, to grow up without a culture of fear, to be prepared for life as responsible, confident and empathetic individuals. In 1963 Locke used the phrase "what children learn should never be a burden to them". The design of this research is case study, one of the qualitative research types. Document analysis was used as the data collection method. In the traditional understanding of education, there is a common education system application for all children, which is a common education system for all children, and this situation has been strongly rejected by some parents, new searches have been made in educational pedagogy and new concepts have emerged. One of these concepts is free education. With this study, it is aimed to present a detailed conceptual framework of democratic schools in the context of alternative schools.

Keywords: Democratic, education, democratic school, school, free education.

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University Students' Perceptions of Being Social Online

Betül ÖZAYDIN ÖZKARA¹

Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine and compare the perceived social status of associate degree students who study only by distance education and formal associate degree students who only take some of their courses online. For this purpose, data were collected from 119 students who are students of Distance Education Vocational School in the Mediterranean region and 158 formal associate degree students registered in different units of the same university. The data were collected via Google form using the "Perceived Social Behavior Scale Related to Online Environments" for which validity and reliability studies were carried out before. The scale consists of two sub-factors: perceptions related to the task and perceptions not related to the task. After the analyzes made with the statistical package program, it was seen that the scores of the students on the online social being scale were above the average. It was determined that students' perceptions were positive. It was determined that the perceptions of being social did not change according to gender, but showed a significant difference according to the department. It has been determined that the perceptions of being social online of Distance Education Vocational School students are higher in the sub-factors of perceptions related to the task and perceptions not related to the staff, and in the whole scale. It is thought that the fact that the Distance Education Vocational School students consciously chose this department with the thought of participating in online courses is effective in their higher perception of being social. As a result of the study, it is suggested to use different methods and tools in order to increase positive thoughts about the perception of being social.

Keywords: Sociability, Associate student, Online education

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Meta-Analysis on Mindfulness in Teaching for Teacher Self-Efficacy and Burnout: A Preliminary Study

Güler ÇETİN¹

Abstract

Mindfulness a promising avenue in coping with the emotional demands of teaching and managing occupational stress has recently made its way into research in teaching. This paper presents a meta-analysis that investigated the associations between mindfulness in teaching (i.e., intrapersonal mindfulness and interpersonal mindfulness) and two teacher-related intrinsic (personal) factors (i.e., teacher self-efficacy and burnout). For the meta-analysis, a systematic literature search was performed on three electronic databases (i.e., PsycINFO, Educational Resources Information Center-ERIC, and Web of Science). The inclusion criteria were (a) studies that were quantitative or mixed design (studies using only a qualitative approach were excluded), (b) studies that were written as full text and published in English, (c) studies that were published between 2016 and 2023, (d) studies that involved in-service teachers as participants, and (e) studies that reported correlation coefficients between constructs under examination. The studies meeting the eligibility criteria were coded for specific information, including study types, sample size, participant demographics, measures, etc. The correlation coefficients between the facets of mindfulness in teaching and the relevant correlate variables were also collected from the studies. Jamovi statistical software was used for data analysis. Overall, the results of the meta-analysis indicated that the facets of mindfulness in teaching were weakly and positively associated with teacher self-efficacy. The results also indicated that the associations between the facets of mindfulness in teaching and teacher burnout were moderate and negative. Limitations, implications, and recommendations for future research were discussed.

Keywords: mindfulness in teaching, self-efficacy, burnout, teachers, meta-analysis

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Socio-Political Analysis of Healthy and Sufficient Eating

Pınar Sarıgöl¹

Abstract

In this study, the scale of healthy and adequate nutrition shall be discussed with the concept of biopolitics. A socio-political analysis for nutrition shall be presented by examining the practice of eating a range of meals from the importance of nutrition to table manners. The study shall first start with a conceptual discussion of Michel Foucault's discipline of the body and the regulation of the population. On this subject, the knowledge-power based governmental influence of some experts such as dietitian or nutritionist is discussed by placing them in the mentioned conceptual framework. As a result, despite the idealized healthy nutrition criteria, the problem of population health and poverty should be problematized within the framework of biopolitics in terms of the consequences of malnutrition.

In this study, the content and accessible conditions of healthy nutrition should also be problematized. In this context, social inequalities will address the issue of nutrition as a broad governmental and discursive field. It is also obvious that by pointing out ideals and contradictions in this practical area, nutrition itself gain a cultural instrumentality that develops and constructs social hierarchies. After these are analyzed, it is explained that austerity is considered as a political advice for specific classes as a new social burden in order to cope with the poverty and malnutrition, and so that nutrition is the main instrument of the governmentality.

Keywords: Nutrition, healthy eating, biopolitics, governmentality, Michel Foucault.

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The Importance of Education from Body Discipline to Regulation of Population

Pınar Sarıgöl¹

Abstract

In this study, relying on Michel Foucault's concept of biopolitics, the body and the population as two different bodies of power relations will be explained. Afterwards, the reasons for the establishment of places such as schools, hospitals, prisons and barracks by associating these two different bodies with each other in power relations will be analyzed in the context of population and body discipline.

More specifically, school and education will be discussed in the context of body government and socialization of individuals. This socialization will actually reveal the establishment of normality with scientific knowledge and will provide an analysis of the importance of education in today's context, which faces varied population problems revolving around drug addiction, early marriage, unemployment and so on. Today, the importance of school and education will be evaluated in the context of individual and population management. Education will be discussed in terms of the economic well-being of the population and the functional efficiency of the body. The presentation will be concluded by giving the relationship between education and anomie especially in social transformation and change processes.

Keywords: Education, population, body discipline, biopolitics, governmentality.

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The Possible Future of the 'Artificial' Between Intelligence and Emotion: A Speculative Debate Through the Movie "Her"

Pınar Sarıgöl¹

Abstract

While the logical and practical actuality of artificial intelligence brings humanity closer to the faster and more perfect, it also includes the promise of solving all kinds of vital problems of humanity, thanks to the realization of the unimaginable. Problems of living with artificial intelligence are easily and simply solved. Everything that people need can be found in a way with technology. The practical functions of machines and robots, their ability to quickly reach rational decision are undoubtedly impressive and pay homage to the amazing power of artificial intelligence. However, in addition to this, keeping in mind the importance of robot-machines and various computer programs in terms of work, production and labor, adding various emotional needs such as loneliness, love and understanding to daily life problems makes the issue more complicated. With robots or operating systems, these non-human tools, which can understand human emotions with their voice or body language, and can show an appropriate response, necessitate problematizing social relations in terms of norms, morals or ethics. We will do this problematization with the movie "Her" within the scope of this presentation.

This paper will try to explain the changing nature of the human dimensions of emotions and daily social relations encoded in artificial intelligence while being resolved with non-human beings at the same time. These relationships have possible consequences, and a speculative discussion with the normal of the future is necessary in the 'now'.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, emotions, post-human, digital humanities.

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Operation Sathya Sai Baba in India

Amina MUSTAFA YEVA¹

Abstract

The existential inadequacy of the human being and the religious existence in addition to this have always made their place evident in the culture. After the period of rationalism, people became more interested in religion with the desire to fill their spiritual gaps. The contemporary revival of religiosity is characterized by increased religious pursuits in the eastern regions. Towards the second half of the 19th century, an increase in interest in Eastern religions was observed in America and Western European countries. The new religious groups, which aim to offer a different or completely new way of life within the framework of religion, and to be effective in the change of the religious structure of the contemporary world, have become the agenda frequently. Individuals in search of spirituality tend towards new religious movements that offer opportunities in line with their wishes and meet their expectations, and these new religious movements are fed by some basic religions. In this context, many new religious movements originate from basic religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Shintoism, Theozyme and Christianity. New religious movements are spreading rapidly in geographies where mysticism is widespread and where people and religious views are most abused. One of the regions where mysticism is most prevalent is the Indian subcontinent, where there are many "New Religious Movements". One of the new religious movements is the Hinduism-based Sathya Sai Baba movement. The basic teachings of the movement are in the struggle to keep people together regardless of religion, race or language by communicating love, compassion, mercy and goodness. Due to the relevance of the first part of the article, the definition and historical process of YDHs, the reasons for their emergence, the concept of avatara in Hinduism and Hinduism are briefly mentioned. Then, Sathya Sai Baba's life, teachings, forms of worship, miracles and civil society activities were written. The fact that there are very few Turkish sources in the literature about the Sathya Sai Baba operation triggered the purpose of writing the article.

Keywords: Sathya Sai Baba, New Religious Movement, Hinduism, Avatara

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The Definition of “Disabled” Changed with the Disability Rights Movement

Funda EYÜPOĞLU¹

Abstract

Disabled individuals have been widely seen as needy and helpless from past to present. Therefore, the identities of people with disabilities are constructed based on their inadequacies accepted by the society in which they live. In this, not only society, but also medical science has an effect. According to the medical model approach, which has been dominant in the understanding of disability for many years, disability is accepted as the reason for the problems experienced by the disabled and their inability to adapt to society; but this understanding started to lose its effect with the disabled studies that started in the 1960s. The understanding of the “social model” that opposes the medical model; argues that the lives of the disabled are determined not by their biological inadequacies, but by socially constructed and culturally formed discriminations and barriers such as inadequate employment opportunities, lack of education, poverty and lack of shelter.

The "disability rights approach", which has developed based on the social model approach, does not consider disability as a medical condition requiring assistance. In the medical model, disability is an issue that needs to be treated, while disabled people are considered as “patients”, the disability rights approach considers disabled people not only from the point of view of a person, but also from the point of view of political, economic and cultural elements, and first of all, it considers them as “individuals” who have all the rights that other individuals in society have and should fully benefit from these rights. Along with this understanding, the perspective of disabled people on their place in society and the adjectives assigned to these individuals have also changed by being handled with sensitivity and sensitivity within the framework of human rights.

Keywords: Disabled, Disability Rights Movement, Medical Model, Social Model

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The Digital Inequalities in the Digital Society

Nuriye ÇELİK¹

Abstract

Digital inequality is the digital manifestation of social inequality. The history of mankind has been observed by various forms of social inequality. Inequality cannot be eliminated, but it can be minimized. Culture, gender, race, language, religion, and historical conditions can all contribute to social stratification that is embodied by social stratification. Therefore, some of the qualities that create social inequality may change over time. This situation can be explained by the variability of social structure and values.

This study addresses digital inequality as a barrier to participation in the digital society. Digital inequality is the digitalized version of social inequality and has major conclusions on significant things such as education and political participation. The functioning of today's digital society will be possible by minimizing digital inequality. For this purpose, firstly, the concept of social inequality is mentioned in the study. Then the concept of digital inequality was explained, and its place in the literature has been discussed and the distribution of studies in this field is presented. In this study, a descriptive analysis method based on literature is used. As a result of the study, it has been revealed that digital inequality has important consequences likely social inequality depending on the effect of digital space in users' daily life; therefore, it has been observed that studies should be carried out for digital inequality could be measured, examine, studied, and eventually minimalized. The study concluded with suggestions about understanding the working process of the digital society to reduce digital inequality, acquiring digital tools at the basic level with the provision of justice in income distribution, and productive use of these tools.

Keywords: Digital inequality, social inequality, digital society. social stratification.

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An Investigation of the Factors Affecting the Internet Shopping Behaviors of University Students in the Context of Consumption Sociology

Kübra YILDIZLAR¹

Abstract

The developments in the Internet and technology are changing traditional consumption behaviors and making people online consumers with the advantages it offers. Through the Internet, people can reach many stores and vendors instantly and quickly. At the same time, the fact that online shopping saves time and money can be a reason for preference for students. In this study, due to the fact that educated young people represent an important audience for using the internet and shopping online; In this study, the factors affecting the online shopping behaviors of university students and the effects of the internet on their consumption preferences will be examined. In addition, the study; It is aimed that re-evaluating the consumer in this direction by looking at the changing purchasing habits of consumers will contribute to the fields of consumption sociology, business and marketing. For this purpose, the study sample consists of 60 people who were selected by simple random sampling method in Ankara and agreed to participate in the research. The data were collected through a face-to-face survey; The data were analyzed using the SPSS 20.0 program. According to the results we have obtained, the risk factor has the highest effect; It shows that people have anxiety even when they shop online. Except this; usefulness, convenience, consumer benefit are seen as the factors that make online shopping advantageous. The fact that the effect of the pleasure/satisfaction factor is weak in online shopping behavior shows that people tend to shop online with the idea of benefit. Based on the findings, we can say that the peer/family (social environment) effect is also very important in influencing consumer behavior and choice.

Keywords: Consumption, Consumption Sociology, Online Shopping, Shopping, Student.

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Habermas' Understanding of the Crisis of Modernity and Communicative Action Model as A Solution

Abdulkadir YAŞAR¹

Abstract

There are various claims that crises are dominant in the modern society we live in. Modern society, in its most general sense, is first of all conceptualized as an "age of reason". From this point of view, people will be able to live in a social order in which they dominate their own destiny through rational decisions. In this respect, it is seen that the center of the Enlightenment and the modern social order is based on "progress" and reasoning "actors". However, the Enlightenment project and the modern society's idea of progress based on reason became the target of criticism from the Frankfurt School and social scientists from various fields, on the grounds that it caused wars and totalitarian regimes. At this point, at a time when pessimistic thoughts about the emancipatory power of reason and the future of humanity prevail, The German philosopher Jürgen Habermas developed a competent theoretical approach to defending modern society and the Enlightenment. His theory focuses on the causes of the crisis in modern society and how to overcome it. Habermas analyzes modern society through the concepts of "system" and "lifeworld". The system is a complex field where instrumental reason is dominant, specialized, differentiated, impersonal, and tools such as money and power are used, economy and politics take place here. Habermas conceptualizes the lifeworld as a field in which personal relationships take place, freedoms, culture, values, meanings, symbols interact, are shared, transferred, and in which the purposeful reason prevails. The reason for the crises in modern organized capitalist society is the system's colonization of the lifeworld. At this point, it is the "communicative actions" that rational subjects will perform with the goal of consensus, which will save the lifeworld from the colonization of the system. Thus, communicative actions provide an important basis for overcoming the crises of late capitalist modern society.

Keywords: Habermas, Communicative Action, Crisis, Modern Society, Enlightenment

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Values of Modernism in Turkish Pop Songs on the Axis of Popular Culture

Rabia ÖZENSEL¹

Abstract

The concept of reason and the modern period, which refers to the situation in which rationality is at the forefront, has taken its definitive form in Turkey starting from the Tanzimat and during the Republican period, and the concept has come to this day by undergoing various changes in terms of content. In this context, we can say that the content of the concept of modernity is constantly changing. Modernity has brought about a dynamic effect in the content of many concepts. Dissolutions and transformations have started to become visible. One of these dissolutions has undoubtedly been experienced on values. Values can carry different contents and vary according to time, place, culture and society. While the change of time and the emergence of modernity caused a change and transformation by leaving many things under its influence, values have also been structurally transformed over time by taking part in this change. Values that carry the codes of tradition have undergone a serious breakdown with the introduction of enlightenment and modernism and have gained new appearances. The reflections of the dissolution of values will be read through Turkish pop songs within the scope of this study. The Turkish pop songs that are the subject of this study include pop songs of the last 10 years rather than a wide range due to the various changes that modernity has undergone. In this study, which seeks to answer questions such as how values have differentiated with modernity, which values have become an agenda and have become closely linked with modernity, and how the value dynamics of modernism have been revealed through music, an analysis of the lyrics of Turkish pop songs is attempted to determine the dynamics and value arguments of today's modernity concept.

Keywords: Value, Modernism, Modernity, Popular culture, Pop Music

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Digital Faces of Social Media: A Study on Virtual Phenomena

Aysun KAYA DENİZ¹

Abstract

With the internet technology and its progress day by day, changes have started to occur in communication tools. Today, individuals fulfill all their requirements from the internet. It is possible to say that new formations have started to emerge in virtual environments in today's society where daily life begins to be created through virtual environments. The digital characters called virtual phenomena is the example of this new formation. Virtual phenomena, just like real phenomena, share their daily lives through social media platforms and work in cooperation with global luxury brands. In our country, it is seen that Turkish virtual phenomena have begun to emerge. With the emergence of virtual phenomena, global brands have started to cooperate with virtual phenomena in advertising. These developments in the technological field have led to a change and transformation in the advertising of brands. In this study, virtual phenomena will be handled in accordance with the perception of reality and their shares will be analyzed within the framework of brand collaborations.

Keywords: Virtual Phenomena, Digital Characters, Digital Age, Social Media

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İmmigrant News Publişed in Main Newstellers Evaluation in the Context of the Agenda Setting Theory

Leyla DEMİR¹
Hicran Özlem İLGIN²

Abstract

Although Turkey has been frequently preferred as a migration route due to its strategic location and climatic conditions throughout history, it has been receiving mass migration since 2011, when the Arab Spring spread to Syria due to its proximity to the Middle East and being a transition point to Europe. Problems such as the adaptation of social and moral attitudes of immigrants to the countries they migrated to, language and communication problems, and different life practices may arise in the receiving countries. Agenda setting theory studies the effects of the media on society. According to this view, which assigns the task of setting the agenda to the media, the media presents the content it prefers, while ignoring what it does not prefer. In this study, it is aimed to analyze how long and how immigrants coming to Turkey are represented in the main news bulletins. Within the scope of the study, the first five private channels with the main news bulletin in the broadcast stream were selected as the sample, based on the monthly viewing tables on the website of Television Monitoring Researches A.Ş. This review covers the main news bulletins of the relevant channels between 1 December and 31 December 2022. Despite the large immigrant population, the number and duration of the news were found to be low. When we look at the content of the news, there is no news about the problems of immigrants.

Keywords: Media, Television, Main Newsteller Agenda Setting, İmmigrant.

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The Relationship Between Brands' Social Responsibility and Cancel Culture in Natural Disasters

Ast GÜNGÖR ERAL¹

Abstract

In recent years, the social responsibilities and sensitivities of brands have become increasingly important. Consumers evaluate not only a company's products and services but also their stance on societal issues. Therefore, it is important for global brands, especially those operating in countries affected by natural disasters, to exhibit a timely and clear stance. Messages shared on social media platforms and the attitudes they take are closely monitored and criticized by their target audience.

This study examines the relationship between brands and cancel culture. Cancel culture, which has emerged with the influence of social media, refers to the boycott of a person or institution due to behavior that does not conform to society's values. Cancel culture has become a tool for evaluating brands' attitudes towards social issues. Reactions to brands are rapidly spreading on social media and seriously affecting their image. Therefore, during a crisis, brands must plan their communication by considering the structure and expectations of society. Otherwise, sometimes, reactions shown for valid reasons turn into a lynching campaign, followed by inevitable damage to reputation and serious financial losses.

In this context, negative reactions towards Netflix, Spotify, and Starbucks brands after the major earthquake that took place on February 6, 2023, in Kahramanmaraş, Turkey, are analyzed within the framework of cancel culture on social media. The analysis shows that having crisis plans for brands will ensure more sensitive, fast, and open communication, especially during natural disasters, and thus prevent cancel culture.

Keywords: Cancel Culture, Social Media, Global Brands, Crisis Communication, Social Responsibility

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Organizational Structure of University Televisions as Implementation Units of Television Education

Sibel AK¹

İrfan HİDİROĞLU²

Abstract

University televisions first started broadcasting in terrestrial broadcasting infrastructure and in the perspective of local television broadcasting. With the increase in commercial broadcasting, the demand for Communication Faculties has also started to increase. In the 2000s, many universities started to open Communication Faculties within the scope of the law that provided terrestrial broadcasting frequency allocation to universities for Communication Faculties.

In-depth interview method was used in the study. In addition, the digital media areas of university televisions were examined and a contribution was made to the purpose of the study. Due to the pandemic, twelve university televisions, which can continue their active broadcasting life, were reached, and audio and video interviews were made with thirteen university television executives.

As a result of the interviews, it was seen that a complex structure emerged. This situation has revealed a complex picture. When we classify this complex picture in general terms, it is seen that some university televisions are directly affiliated to the rectorate, while some university televisions operate as a separate Research Center affiliated to Communication Faculties. As a result, although all university televisions basically show allegiance to their university rectors, the main difference here is that, as a result of the interviews, university televisions operating directly under the rectorate have stated that they can access opportunities much more easily. As university televisions affiliated to Communication Faculties have turned into communication practices in line with the theoretical knowledge of academic staff who have been trained in the field of communication / television broadcasting, it has revealed that they experience a much more productive education process for students.

This study was produced from the thesis numbered 1015649, which was accepted in Atatürk University Institute of Social Sciences, Department of Basic Communication Sciences, titled "The Current Institutional Structure of University Television in Turkey and a Model Suggestion for a University Telephone, Specific to Corporate Television Broadcasting".

Keywords: Television, Education of Television, University of Television

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Specialization in Television Education: Human Resources Problem in University Televisions in Turkey

Sibel AK¹

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Abstract

University education is of great importance for individuals to make sense of life. As it is known, universities are the only institutions where theoretical and practical basic education is received in the professional sense. In this study, the human resources of university televisions, which are one of the important application units of Communication Faculties, are examined and the problems identified in the field of human resources are examined. The aim of the study is to reveal the problems experienced by university television executives who work devotedly in university televisions, and to identify the problems of human resources experienced by university televisions, which are seen as the first step of professional specialization, with an objective point of view. In the study, in-depth interview method was chosen, and in-depth interviews were conducted with television executives who took an active role in university television. The effect of the pandemic period in the world and in Turkey has been felt in many areas. One of these areas is the field of education. In this context, audio and video calls were made with 13 people responsible for university television broadcasts. The number of university televisions in which the research was conducted was limited due to the fact that the interview period coincided with just after the pandemic period, the transition to distance education and many university televisions quit their active broadcasting life. The universities interviewed were kept confidential so that television executives could express themselves more easily about the subject of the study. As it is known, the faculties from which university television executives graduated, their past professional experiences may vary according to the unique structural characteristics of each university.

Keywords: Televizyon, Televizyon Eğitimi, Üniversite Televizyonu

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Title: The strategies of information and program policies in re-dimensioning of public and private audiovisual operators in Albania – Case study of Top Channel TV and Vizion Plus TV

Alban Tartari¹

Abstract

In two Albanian TV channels, Vizion Plus and Top Channel, we have an approach oriented by public expectations. It seems to follow the motto "what is clicked more", which means that, whatever content is visited by the public, it is the right one. This happens because apparently these TVs give primary importance to the publication of content on their Internet channels, where YouTube seems to be the main social media, through which TV contents are also distributed on other social media such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter. LinkedIn is almost not used at all, while we also have the introduction of TikTok, in the case of Vizion Plus. An active approach of both televisions to thus increase audiences using their online channels is noted. Their social media pages are mostly fed by two sources: the television's website and the YouTube page.

Both channels have online content editors that edit and publish any content on these channels. Mostly, it is aimed at a young audience that is also a user of social media and appears more active on the Internet. A monitoring has been carried out regarding the online presence of these television channels. They give primary importance to the official website, the application that is a continuation of this site, as well as the supply of social media pages, which are mostly supplied by YouTube when the basic content is also.

While a decade ago, TV channels prioritized linear broadcasts, now it is noticed that their publication on the Internet and their monetization are the primary goal. Based on the fact of leaving behind the logic of "primetime" and the actualization of the logic of "my time" in the consumption of media content, it is clear that the public goes to these contents when they see fit or when they have the opportunity.

Keywords: Television, information, programs, TV content, Albania.

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Google Trends Search Trends of Users in Disaster Period; Example of Kahramanmaraş Earthquake

Aykan ŞAHİN¹
Hicran Özlem İLGIN²

Abstract

Natural disasters appear as events with material and moral consequences that have occurred for thousands of years in the world. The Republic of Turkey is located in the natural disaster zone due to its location and is frequently faced with these disasters that cause individual and social changes in daily life. Disasters that individuals are exposed to create a disaster memory in societies. This situation affects the people who experienced the disaster, the relatives of the people who were exposed to the disaster and the whole society. As a result of this situation, disaster victims and indirectly affected individuals aim to reach information by following instant information and developments through digital platforms. This study was carried out in order to evaluate the search tendencies made using the Google search engine in the Kahramanmaraş-centered earthquake that occurred in our country on February 6, 2023. In this context, between 05.02.2023 and 05.03.2023, the search tendencies of the users during the earthquake period and the 10 most searched search titles with the word earthquake were examined. Between these dates, the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), the National Medical Rescue Team (UMKE), the Search and Rescue Association (AKUT), which is in the field as a non-governmental organization, the Anatolian People and Peace Platform (AHBAP) and the Red Crescent institution working in the field. Google searches of their names were analyzed and analyzed on Google Trends. As a result of this analysis, when the word "earthquake" is examined in the 12-month period of Google Trends, it is seen that the rate of being on the agenda was low before the Kahramanmaraş earthquake, but it reached the highest search rate between February 5-11 after the earthquake. It has been observed that the search tendency for the word earthquake has increased in certain periods during the 12-month period. As a result, it can be said that after the events that occurred, the search tendencies of the users on the subject increased. When all these data are examined, as a result; When the search words determined are examined, it is seen that there is a general disaster when the search tendencies of the words are high. In general, it is seen that the search tendencies are during the earthquake and in the post-earthquake period, but it can be said that the sensitivity of people according to their search tendencies increases in these periods.

Keywords: Digital Communication, Web Analytics, Google Trends, Disaster, Earthquake

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A Review on the Kahramanmaraş Earthquake and the Representation of Children on Twitter: Child-Oriented Journalism is not Behind the Kaf Mountain!

Lale Şeyda GÜLSOY¹

Abstract

After the 7,7 magnitude earthquake that occurred in Pazarcık district of Kahramanmaraş on 6 October, great destruction occurred in at least 10 provinces on the fault line. Another 7.5 magnitude earthquake occurred 9 hours later. In these earthquakes, which took a large place on the agenda of the press due to the magnitude of its consequences, news about the children rescued from the rubble came to the fore. These news reminded us once again that the representation of children in the media and the issues of child-focused journalism are important and that these issues should be reconsidered. In this respect, special attention should be paid to how children are represented in media texts and images in the light of child-centered journalism principles. The focus of this study is to emphasize the problem of unauthorized use of images of children in the media, without ignoring the detail that children may also be disturbed by this situation. The posts, images and videos published on Twitter from 6 February to 6 April were analyzed using Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis method. Thus, it has been tried to draw attention to the issue of children's rights in the media and to suggest ways and methods to prevent this situation from happening again. As a result, the construction of a new understanding of journalism in which the news content is created in line with the professional principles of journalism and in the context of children's rights will only be possible with the control and filtering systems in the media and the legal frameworks to be created.

Key Words: Social Media, Kahramanmaraş Earthquakes, Child-centred Journalism, Children's Rights

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An Analysis of Terror News Coverage in terms of News Values

Oktay KIRAZOLUĞU¹

Abstract

The events have to satisfy one or more news values to become news. Since they have universal characteristics, news values mainly do not change by socioeconomic, cultural, or political differences. The revised list of Harcup and O'Neill has updated Galtung and Ruge's influential taxonomy of news values. Terror news is not an exception to these determinative values. Although terror news coverage has similar specifications to other kinds of news, it has different qualifications owing to the nature of its cause. Turkish news media have gained considerable experience in the coverage of terror news in the last four decades. This study intends to clarify whether the news values were applied to terror news. Thus, terror event coverage in sample newspapers has been analyzed and compared regarding revised news values. The analysis results confirm that terror news is not an exception to some of these values (Exclusivity, Power elite, Surprise, Bad news, Conflict, Visuals, Drama, Magnitude, and Follow-up). Arresting visuals not pointed out much are worth mentioning as a news value. The study concludes with an interpretation of news values from the point of terror news admitting that no taxonomy can ever explain everything.

Keywords: Terror News, News values, Newspapers.

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Increasing Cement Prices and the Causes

Mustafa SOLMAZ¹

Abstract

After Covid-19, there has been an increase in commodity prices around the world. This has undoubtedly affected house prices. In a very short time, house prices have increased by almost 3 times. This has had a significant impact on people's tendency to save and own a house. The study we have done focused on only one of the reasons for the increase in house prices, only the price increases in cement, which is one of the construction items. Emphasis is placed on the near-term course of cement prices and the concrete reasons for the price increase. The method used in the study was the "document review" method based on secondary data analysis. As a result of the study, it has been determined that there are many reasons for the increase in cement prices, such as the rising in the foreign exchange rate, the increase in the labor costs, the rising in the packaging paper prices, the lack of sufficient number of companies, sale at export price inside and the increase in the energy costs. However, it has been determined that especially the price rises in energy increase cement prices. Because it has been observed that the cost of cement production is 80% dependent on energy. In this case, it has been concluded that reducing energy costs will also reduce cement prices.

Keywords: Covid-19, economy, house, cement, energy.

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Women Providing Care For People with Disabilities: A Qualitative Research

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Oğuzhan YILDIRIM²
Hatice KUMCAĞIZ³*

Abstract

Female individuals fulfill the needs of disabled individuals in the home to a large extent. Care services include personal care services and psycho-social support services for the care of the disabled. These services require the caregiver to be constantly in the same physical place as the person in need of care. While this situation is advantageous for the disabled person in order to meet the needs of the person in need of care, it is disadvantageous for the female caregivers in terms of poverty and gender. This situation makes the female caregiver an unpaid family worker. The aim of this research is to determine the difficulties faced by women who provide care for people with disabilities through their experiences.

In the study, qualitative research technique was used and snowball sampling method was used. The study group of the research consisted of 22 women who provide continuous care services to their disabled relatives. A semi-structured interview form developed by the researcher was used to collect the research data. Research data were collected using face-to-face interview technique and voice recording. Content analysis technique was used in the analysis of the data obtained as a result of the interview. While interpreting the data, themes were identified. Sub-categories related to each theme were created. According to the results obtained from the study, the attitudes of the participants towards caregiving were discussed under the themes of Emotion, Challenges, Motivation, Coping and Limitation. When the data is evaluated, it is seen that female individuals feel sorry for their disabled relatives and love them. According to the results of the study, it is understood that the care services provided by the women who provide care for the disabled cause various psychological and physical difficulties. In addition, it has been determined that these women have difficulties in making serious decisions such as education, work and marriage life.

Keywords: Disabled, Disabled care, Women, Women's poverty, Qualitative research

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Investigation of Conscience Stress of Nurses in Terms of Some Variables*

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Abstract

Conscience is an ethical concept that has the power to judge one's moral values and is present in every human being. As a moral compass based on knowledge and reason, conscience contains norms of behavior that guide what we should or should not do. Because conscience forms the basis for moral behavior, it is widely accepted as a reference for legitimizing behavior. From this point of view, the aim of this study is to investigate the conscience stress of nurses in terms of different variables. This study involved 252 nurses working at Sivas Cumhuriyet University Hospital. The study used the "Conscience Perception Scale", which is validated and reliable, as the data collection instrument. SPSS 25 version was used to analyze the data in the study. Considering the findings obtained, no significant difference was found between the external and internal factors of the scale used in terms of gender, education level, and birthplace of the nurses. However, a significant difference was found in the scale used in relation to the internal and external factors in the age variable ($p < 0.05$). Considering the obtained results, it was clear that the perception of conscience stress was lower in nurses aged 24 years and younger than in nurses aged 25-28 and 29 years and older. A significant difference was also found in the external factors dimension of the scale used in relation to the marital status variable. Accordingly, it was found that the stress perception of married nurses was higher than that of single nurses. As a result, it was found that the conscience stress of nurses participating in this study was low. Conflicts with conscience values that lead to professional dissatisfaction and risk of burnout syndrome among nurses are highlighted. In order for nurses to feel comfortable, it is recommended that they work in the departments they want, that reward mechanisms be implemented, and that nurses who work in challenging departments should rotate and rest. In this way, nurses working under intense working conditions can be positively influenced.

Keywords: Conscience, Ethics, Moral Value, Nurse, Stress

* This study was prepared as part of the Master's Thesis of Mehmet Sefik KAYMAZ.

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The Effect of Alternative Measurement and Evaluation Techniques in Employee Education on Safety Performance

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Abstract

In the literature review, it has been seen that the occupational health and safety (OHS) exams applied to the employees are mostly evaluated with multiple choice tests, which is one of the traditional measurement and evaluation methods. The failure of the personnel to develop their perception of danger due to accidental errors in multiple-choice exams and the ineffectiveness of their education create serious problems in reducing work accidents and occupational diseases. For this reason, the comparison of various measurement and evaluation systems in the field of OHS is important for a more efficient education system. This study was carried out with 140 personnel working in the construction sector in Çanakkale, to examine the effects of alternative measurement and evaluation systems on safety performance.

The research was carried out as pre-test, post-test experimental design with control group, respectively, as pre-research survey, pre-education exam, education, post-education exam and post-research survey.

The Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient of the multiple-choice exam administered to the control group was found to be 0.888, the Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient of the hazard detection poster exam administered to the experimental group was $\alpha=0.847$, and the Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient of the Safety Performance Scale was found to be 0.880. According to the results of the research, both exam scores and survey results were found to be statistically significant in favor of the experimental group.

According to the results of the factor analysis carried out, the Safety Performance Scale consists of 5 factors: "Participation in OHS Rules", "Compliance with OHS Rules", "OHS Education", "OHS Risk Perception", "OHS Awareness".

According to the results of the correlation analysis, only a low level of correlation was found between "Compliance with OHS Rules" and "OHS Education" and "OHS Awareness", while the relationship between other factors was moderate.

Keywords: Alternative Measurement, Alternative Evaluation, Education, Occupational Health and Safety, Safety Performance

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The Effects of Policy Rates on Commercial Credit Rates in Turkey

Yunus Devran ÖZKAN¹

Asuman OKTAYER BUZLUCA²

Abstract

The relationship between policy interest rates and credit interest rates is a critical topic in monetary economics. This study investigates the relationship between policy interest rates and commercial credit rates in Turkey, focusing on the impact of the policy rates set by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey on commercial credit rates offered by the banks. Using quarterly data from 2011 Q1 to 2022 Q4, an ARDL bounds model is employed, with a dummy variable between 2019 Q1 and 2021 Q1 to observe any exogenous shocks or policy changes. In the long run, the findings reveal that changes in policy interest rates significantly affect commercial credit interest rates. In the short run, the policy rate was found to have a positive effect on commercial credit rates but, the previous periods have lower but negative effects on commercial credit rates, suggesting that the impact of policy rate changes diminishes over time as market expectations about future interest rates solidify. Overall, the study establishes a statistically significant association between changes in policy interest rates and commercial credit interest rates in both the short and long run, while considering other factors. These findings hold relevance for policymakers aiming to manage interest rates to promote economic growth and stability in Turkey.

Keywords: ARDL bounds test, Time-series, Policy rates, Commercial credit rates, Transmission mechanism

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Investigating the Relationship between Career Perceptions and Job Satisfaction of Technology Sector Employees

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Ebru AYKAN²

Abstract

The technology sector is a rapidly growing and innovative industry that has seen an increase in new ideas in recent years. The career perception and job satisfaction of those working in this sector are important factors that affect employee performance. Therefore, studying the relationship between career perception and job satisfaction of technology sector employees has become crucial.

Job satisfaction refers to the level of satisfaction that employees feel about their job. Job satisfaction increases employee motivation, improves job performance, and increases employee retention. On the other hand, career perception refers to employees' thoughts on progressing, developing, and achieving success in their job. Job satisfaction is directly related to the career perception of employees in the technology sector. As employees' satisfaction with their job increases, it becomes more likely that they will achieve their career goals. Job satisfaction also increases employee retention and improves job performance.

The purpose of this research is to determine the job satisfaction and career perception of individuals working in the technology sector. The study population consists of employees working in Kayseri Teknopark technology sector.

To measure job satisfaction, the job satisfaction scale developed by Brayfield and Rothe (1951), which was later converted into a 5-item short form by Judge, Locke, Durham, and Kluger (1998), was used. To measure career perception, the Career Future Time Perspective Scale (CTFP), consisting of 9 statements and 3 sub-dimensions, was used. This scale, used in an academic study by In-Jo Park and Kyueun Han (2019), was supplemented by 6 demographic questions.

According to the results obtained from the completed survey forms, a significant positive relationship was observed between job satisfaction and career perception of individuals working in the technology sector.

Keywords: Technology, Information Technologies, Career, career perception, job satisfaction, Human Resources.

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Positive Discrimination in Working Life

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Abstract

Positive discrimination is a tool used to ensure equal opportunities for people who are considered disadvantaged. It can also be used in some situations that may affect equal opportunities. This study investigates the effects of affirmative action on recruitment in working life. The study was conducted through literature review method and domestic and foreign literature on positive discrimination in working life was reviewed. In the research, it was found that positive discrimination may cause other results other than the desired results as a result of its misapplication, that not everyone belonging to the same group can be considered disadvantaged or privileged, that positive discrimination may have different effects on the beneficiaries, and that the issues that should be focused on in order to ensure equal opportunities are mostly factors that affect everyone regardless of the group. As a result, positive discrimination practices can be misused and misused, and therefore some problems may arise in practice. When implemented incorrectly, it can resemble nepotism and discrimination can occur for those who are not subjected to it. While it is quite correct to apply positive discrimination to people with disabilities and special cases such as childbirth, it may also be reasonable to apply it according to socio-economic status. Equality of opportunity should be ensured by finding solutions to the factors that prevent people from working and positive discrimination should continue to be applied where necessary. In recruitment, a system should be established in which no one is discriminated against on the basis of certain characteristics and people should be treated as individuals. Since this study criticizes positive discrimination, it may contribute to closing a gap in the literature.

Keywords: positive discrimination, discrimination, equal opportunity, inequality, disadvantage

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* This study was produced from MA thesis being conducted by Doğukan Tabak in Yildiz Technical University, Institute of Social Sciences, Business Administration MA Program, under supervisory of Dr. Hasan Ali Kaplan.

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Nuclear Power Programme in Turkey: Development and the Current Status

Çğdem PEKAR¹

Abstract

Electricity demand in Turkey has increased significantly in recent decades, in parallel with economic growth and social development. In order to meet rising energy demand without disruption Turkey continues to develop programs to fulfill a significant portion of its energy demand not only by boosting power generation from local resources but also by planning and finalizing nuclear power plant projects on her soil. Turkey has had intentions to develop nuclear power producing capability since 1970. Various measures have been launched in the past to build Turkey's NPP in order to fulfill rising domestic energy demand and reduce reliance on energy imports. As one of the three planned sites for Turkey's nuclear power plants, the "build-own-operate" (BOO) model which has been carried out by the Russian Federation is announced to begin commercial operation in 2023. The aim of this paper is to analyze Turkey's nuclear power programme as a nuclear newcomer country in the framework of international nuclear law. To this aim, Turkey's efforts to fulfill the international legal requirements regarding nuclear safety, nuclear security nuclear safeguards and civil liability will be assessed.

Keywords: Turkey, nuclear energy, "build-own-operate" (BOO) model, nuclear safety, nuclear security, nuclear safeguards, civil liability

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Readmission Agreements Between TURKEY and EU

Cumhur HAVAN¹

Abstract

The Readmission Agreements between Turkey and the EU are a crucial aspect of the bilateral relationship between the two entities. These agreements establish the legal framework and procedures for the return of irregular migrants who have entered the EU via Turkey and are not entitled to stay. They also provide for the return of Turkish nationals who have entered the EU irregularly. The agreements aim to promote a common approach to migration management and contribute to combating illegal migration. They also recognize the importance of safeguarding the human rights and dignity of the individuals concerned. In this regard, the agreements provide for the protection of fundamental rights, including the right to asylum and the principle of non-refoulement. The Readmission Agreements are an essential component of Turkey's accession process to the EU, as they reflect the commitment of both sides to work together on migration-related issues. The agreements also enhance cooperation between Turkey and the EU in areas such as border management, law enforcement, and consular affairs. The Readmission Agreement between Turkey and the European Union was signed on December 16, 2013. The agreement entered into force on October 1, 2014, after it was ratified by both parties. This agreement is the latest version of several readmission agreements that have been signed between Turkey and the EU since the 2000s. The previous agreements mainly focused on readmitting Turkish citizens who had entered the EU irregularly, while the 2013 agreement also covers the readmission of third-country nationals who have transited through Turkey to reach the EU. Overall, the Readmission Agreement between Turkey and the EU aims to establish a comprehensive framework for the readmission of irregular migrants, while ensuring that the human rights and dignity of individuals are respected.

Keywords: Readmission, migration, refugee.

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Decision Making Models of Foreign Policy Analysis: Regarding Defense Industry Products Exports A Comparative Analysis Of Decision Making Process between the USA and Turkey

Gözde KILIÇ¹

Abstract

As a sub-discipline of the field of International Relations, Foreign Policy Analysis researches the decision-making process of states in international relations and the variables that affect this process. Primarily, decisions related to national security and foreign policy of states are analyzed through three levels of analysis, which are the individual, the state and the system. For foreign policy analysis to be based on a scientific, positivist and rational ground, it is necessary to compare a state's decision-making processes and decisions with those of other states. The decisions made by the states regarding their defense industry are related to national security and foreign policy rather than being commercial, in that respect, it is also subject to foreign policy analysis. In this study, regarding defense industry exports the decision making process of the legislative and executive branches in the US and in Turkey's will be comparatively analyzed on this issue. Especially, the bureaucratic structures and processes that have been constructed historically and socially in both countries regarding the export of arms and defense products will be examined by emphasizing their similarities and differences. In that way, from the approaches of foreign policy analysis, the basic arguments of the organizational model approach, which emphasizes standardization and standard behavioral principles in decision-making of institutions and structures, will be used. The decision-making models and mechanisms of the institutions identified as decision-makers in the export of defense industry products in the United States and Turkey will be analyzed comparatively through an organizational model.

Keywords: Foreign Policy Analysis, Decision-Making Models, National Security, Defense Industry, Defense Industry Export

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The First Gulf War and the Effects of Neoliberalism on Egyptian Society and Politics

Hasan FİDAN¹

Abstract

Egypt's participation in the First Gulf War, which took place with the participation of 37 countries under the leadership of the USA, was deemed crucial by the USA. However, Egypt initially announced that it would not send troops to the war. To ensure Egypt's involvement in the First Gulf War, the USA made the largest debt write-off offer seen in the Middle East up to that date (\$20 billion). The United States made conditional on its offer to Egypt in return for participation in the war. Accordingly, the debt cancellation offer promised to Egypt was conditional on Egypt's implementation of Neoliberal policies. In a severe economic crisis, Egypt accepted the offer of the USA and participated in the First Gulf War with the largest number of troops after the USA. By implementing neoliberal policies, Egypt fulfilled its commitment to the USA and in return half of its foreign debts were forgiven.

Egypt's adoption of Neoliberal policies had significant impacts on the country's economy, society, and politics, resulting in the strengthening and politicization of the Egyptian capitalist bourgeoisie. The strengthening of the Egyptian capital bourgeoisie caused the Egyptian Armed Forces, which is in the strongest position among the Egyptian ruling classes, to react to the deteriorating political status quo. Furthermore, the adoption of neoliberal policies brought about the deterioration of the agreement between the regime and the people based on state subsidies. The policies increased income inequality and concentrated capital among a few individuals.

This study is based on the hypothesis that the capitalist bourgeoisie led by Hosni Mubarak and the Mubarak regime lost their power due to the economic, political and social consequences of the implementation of Neoliberal policies.

Keywords: USA, Neoliberalism, First Gulf War, Egypt, Capital Bourgeoisie

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The Contributions of Drone Use to the Economy in Agricultural Spraying

Atabey BAYRAKTAR¹

Hicran KASA²

Abstract

The scope of the research is to determine the use of drones in agricultural spraying and the effects of this use on the economy. During the research, the use of drones in agriculture, the advantages and disadvantages of drone use and the technical features of the drones used were examined. Agricultural Drones are used in aerial imaging, soil monitoring, monitoring and counting herd movements, monitoring irrigation, spraying needed materials, and collecting soil and water samples. Use of drones in agriculture; It has the advantages of safety, high efficiency, environmental protection, reduction of waste, savings in water, labor and fuel, wide application range, ease of use and maintenance. The disadvantages include spare parts availability, limited payload, GPS connection requirement, limited by weather conditions, and the requirement for a certificate of qualification for drone use. Use of drones in agricultural spraying; It reduces the cost of agricultural products by saving 45% in the use of agricultural pesticides, 25% in product wastage, 100% in fuel use compared to the use of tractors in spraying, 90% in the use of labor compared to the use of manpower in spraying, 90% in the use of time, 90% in the use of water. contributes greatly to the economy.

Keywords: Drone, aerial spraying, agricultural spraying, Türkiye

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The Relationship Between Defense Expenditures and Economic Growth Between the Years 1990-2020: The Case Of Turkey

Mehmet Alper ALPCAN¹

Abstract

Defense expenditures, which is a sub-title of public expenditures made by states to increase their social welfare, is an important public expenditure. With defense expenditures, countries want to protect themselves or have a say. There are many studies on this subject at home or abroad. The effects of defense spending on economic growth have been a long-debated issue. The aim of this study is to examine how the effect of defense expenditures on economic growth. In this study, countries' defense expenditures and Turkey's data between 1990-2020 were examined. It has been researched that these defense expenditures affect economic growth positively or negatively. Employment and fixed capital were added as auxiliary variables among the variables in the analysis. Stationarity was investigated with Augmented Dickey–Fuller (ADF) unit root tests. Tested with the Least Squares Method. After the regression equation was established, it was seen that the employment variable, one of the independent variables in the equation, was meaningless. Other independent tests were significant. In the EKK method, tests were carried out for the safety of the series. Normality test (Jarque-Bera), White test and Breusch-Pagan autocorrelation test were applied. According to the results obtained, it was determined that the error terms were normally distributed, there was no varying variance and there was no autocorrelation. No problems were encountered during the applied tests. Then, the interpretation of the regression equation was made. Test results show that a 1% increase in defense spending negatively affects economic growth by -0.08%. Therefore, when the relationship between defense expenditures and economic growth, which is the subject of the research, is examined, it can be said that the relationship between them is negatively affected.

Keywords: Defense expenditures, Economic growth, Gross domestic product (GDP), Least squares method, Turkey

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The Determinants of Credit Supply of SMEs in Turkey

Yunus Devran ÖZKAN¹

Asuman OKTAYER BUZLUCA²

Abstract

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) play a crucial role in the economic development of many countries around the world, including Turkey. The study analyzed the relationship between the real total credit amount granted to SMEs and the real interest rate and other demand-side factors in Turkey. The study used the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) bounds testing approach and analyzed quarterly data from 2011 to 2022 to provide insights into how changes in real interest rates and other determinants impact the availability of credit for SMEs in Turkey. In the long term, the study finds that the real commercial credit interest rate and the credit spread of SMEs relative to overall bank credits affect the total real credit amount available to SMEs. Additionally, the turnover index of all producers and the net number of SMEs do not influence credit supply in the long term. The short-run dynamics of the model demonstrate that the variables have significant impacts on the real commercial credit supply for SMEs, but the real credit rates and the real turnover index do not have a significant short-term effect. In conclusion, this study underscores the importance of comprehending the factors affecting borrowing statutes for SMEs in Turkey. The findings offer valuable insights for policymakers, lending institutions, and SMEs, empowering them to make informed decisions.

Keywords: Real interest rate, SMEs, ARDL bounds test, Time-series, Credit supply

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The Determinants of Credit Supply of the Construction Sector in Turkey

Yunus Devran ÖZKAN¹

Asuman OKTAYER BUZLUCA²

Abstract

The construction sector is a crucial contributor to economic growth and job creation, but its access to credit is often hindered, particularly during periods of economic uncertainty. This study examines the relationship between the real credit supply of the construction sector and various determinants, including real commercial credit interest rates, credit spread of the construction sector relative to overall bank credits, real turnover of the construction sector, number of construction permits for dwellings, and the total house sold. Using the ARDL bounds test, the study analyzes data from the first quarter of 2011 to the last quarter of 2022 to investigate the long-run relationship between these variables. The findings reveal a positive and statistically significant long-run association between real commercial credit interest rates and the construction sector's credit volume. The real turnover of the construction sector demonstrates a positive and statistically significant long-run relationship with the construction sector's credit volume. Conversely, credit spread and construction permits show no effect in the long run. While the turnover of the construction sector displays a weak positive relationship with the dependent variable. Examining short-run coefficients, the study reveals statistically significant results. Summing up, these results underscore the significant challenge faced by the construction industry in accessing credit, particularly during times of economic uncertainty. Policymakers and financial institutions must collaborate to address these challenges, given the sector's crucial role in driving economic growth and job creation.

Keywords: Real interest rate, Construction sector, ARDL bounds test, Time-series, Credit supply

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The Effects of the Russia-Ukraine War on the Energy Sector and Renewable Energy

Ömür KIZILKAN¹

Abstract

In today's economies, an important development in any part of the world directly affects the economy. Especially, military and political developments have affected the economies very deeply and have brought many discussion topics with them. For example, the Russia-Ukraine War, as it occupied the world's agenda in many issues, brought along a lot of developments in the field of economy and especially in energy and became the subject of discussion. Thus, energy prices started to rise with the rapid normalization after the pandemic and the increasing energy demand. Recently, there have been sharp increases in energy prices. Especially with the Russia-Ukraine war, prices started to increase even more rapidly. As in the rest of the world, high energy prices and high exchange rates have resulted in high increases in electricity, fuel and natural gas prices in our country. Increasing energy prices in almost every country in the world have created a driving force on inflation, causing sharp increases in food, services, agriculture and all supply chains. These increases were reflected in the economic and social policies of the countries. The new strategies that countries have put into practice in terms of energy supply and prices have not been positively evaluated by the society. In this study, the effects of the Russia-Ukraine war on the energy sector and its effect on renewable energy are examined.

Keywords: Russia - Ukraine war, Energy Crisis, Renewable Energy, Energy Prices, Inflation.

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Health Perception and Medication Use in Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities Residing in Care Centers: The Impact of Gender and Intelligence Level

Selman BÖLÜKBAŞI

Süleyman YİĞİT²

Abstract

This study aims to understand the health perception and needs of individuals with mental disabilities residing in care centers and improve the quality of health and social services provided to promote their overall health and well-being. Cross-sectional study of 46 individuals with intellectual disabilities at a care center in Manisa, Turkey. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with written consent from guardians and participants. Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS 26.0 software, and non-parametric tests were used. 50% of the participants were female, with a mean age of 45.8 ± 12.5 (range: 23-70). 6.5% had mild mental retardation, 52.2% had moderate, and 41.3% had severe. The mean number of medications used was 5.5 ± 3.1 (range: 1-14). The individuals reported that 10.9% had poor health, 63% had moderate health, and 26.1% had good health. 17.4% of males reported poor health, 78.3% reported moderate health, and 4.3% reported good health. In contrast, 4.4% of females reported poor health, 47.8% reported moderate health, and 47.8% reported good health ($\chi^2 = 11.8$; $p < 0.05$). All individuals with mild mental retardation reported moderate health, whereas 4.2% of those with moderate mental retardation reported poor health, 50% reported moderate health, and 45.8% reported good health. Finally, 21.1% of those with severe mental retardation reported poor health, 73.7% reported moderate health, and 5.3% reported good health ($\chi^2 = 12.3$; $p < 0.05$). No other independent variables were found to be related. The study found that gender and intelligence level are independent variables affecting the health perception of individuals with disabilities, and that individuals with intellectual disabilities use multiple medications. This highlights the need for further efforts to enhance the health status of individuals with intellectual disabilities residing in care centers.

Keywords: Intellectual Disability, Health Perception, Medication, Gender, Intelligence

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Safety and Connectivity: Polyvagal Theory in Social Work Practice with Earthquake Survivors Who have Trauma experience

Münevver ERYALÇIN¹

Abstract

The Kahramanmaraş earthquake, which has been experienced in Turkey and has devastating effects all over the country, has caused physical, mental, and emotional traumatic effects such as excessive alertness, avoidance, introversion and agitation. The body reacts to sudden and unexpected external threats such as natural disasters. Trauma experience can cause the individual to be disconnected from physical sensations, disconnected from the body, and loss of sense of security. On the other hand, individuals can develop behaviors that make it difficult to connect with their bodies, such as self-harm, substance use, irregular eating and sleeping habits in order to cope with emotional pain.

The relationship between trauma and body, trauma informed approach and body-focused interventions in dealing with trauma provide an important context for mental health professionals. As an approach that includes body-focused healing, Polyvagal theory also responds to trauma survivors' needs to be safe and reconnect with their bodies.

The aim of this study is to provide a theoretical scope for the use of the Polyvagal theory approach in social work interventions with groups with trauma experience after the recent Kahramanmaraş earthquake in Turkey. The polyvagal theory provides a basis for contacting trauma survivors and creating a context that allows them to feel safe.

Theoretical knowledge of the basic principles of the polyvagal theory also helps to reduce the level of self-awareness of social workers as mental health professionals and to reduce the risk of secondary trauma. For social workers working in the field of trauma, Polyvagal theory ensures that they have body-oriented approach tools based on trauma knowledge. Polyvagal theory helps social workers working with earthquake victims understand the nature of trauma and its mental and behavioral manifestations; It provides simple and effective tools for clients and themselves to develop resilience and emotion regulation skills.

Keywords: Earthquake survivor, Trauma, Trauma informed interventions, Polyvagal theory, Social work

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Sociodemographic Factors Affecting Earthquake Preparedness Among Individuals with Higher Education Level

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Abstract

Turkey, located in one of the world's most dangerous earthquake belts, has suffered the most frequent losses of life and property due to earthquakes among natural disasters. Especially the destructive earthquakes that started on February 6th and occurred consecutively have been recorded as a century's disaster, once again highlighting the importance of being prepared for earthquakes for Turkey. To cope with the disaster with minimal loss and damage, it is necessary for both the state and local governments, as well as citizens, to prepare for disasters. It has been found in the literature that disaster preparedness is parallel to education level; as education level increases, disaster preparedness also increases. Based on the literature, this study aims to examine the sociodemographic factors affecting earthquake preparedness among individuals with higher education levels. Gender, marital status, age, income level, and experiencing or not experiencing a natural disaster before were determined as independent variables in the research. Multiple linear regression analysis was applied to examine the effect of independent variables on earthquake preparedness. "The Disaster Preparedness Scale" was used to measure whether or not participants were prepared for disasters. A total of 141 people participated in the research, which was conducted in accordance with the survey model. Of the participants, 58.9% (n=83) were female, 52.5% (n=74) were single, 46.1% (n=65) had a middle-income level, and 55.3% (n=78) had previously experienced a disaster. As a result of the multiple linear regression analysis, it was found that the explanatory power of independent variables on the dependent variable was $R^2=0.12$. The findings of the study indicate that women, married people, and those with higher income levels have higher preparedness levels for disasters.

Keywords: Disaster, earthquake preparedness, sociodemographic factors.

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According to the Psychoanalytic Family Counseling Theory, Analysis of the Atlıklarınca Movie

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Adem BÖLÜKBAŞI²

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the movie "Atlıklarınca", which is a striking example in many ways according to Murray Bowen's Psychoanalytic Family Counseling theory. The document analysis method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study. Directed by İlksen BAŞARIR, starring Mert FIRAT and written by the two names together "Atlıklarınca" is a film that addresses child sexual abuse and incest through the YALÇIN family prototype. The family in the movie is depicted as an educated family. Thus, contrary to popular belief, it has been emphasized that these phenomena are a valid problem for all segments of society, regardless of sociodemographic characteristics. In this respect, it is possible to say that these two phenomena are handled in accordance with social reality in the film. In the study, the theory and concepts of Psychoanalytic Family Counseling were discussed, the story of the movie was given, the story of the movie was evaluated, each character of the movie, to the extent of the character traits given in the movie, is analyzed based on the Psychoanalytic Family Counseling theory's emotional system, cognitive/mental system, self-differentiation, triangles, emotional system of the core family, family projection process, emotional deprivation, intergenerational transmission process, sibling position, and social regression concepts. As a result of the study, it was seen that it became easier to establish a cause-effect relationship about the interactions of family members thanks to these basic concepts of Psychoanalytic Family Counseling. Complex issues such as why the behavior of the individual originates and what can cause it are embodied. The study is essential in making the theory and concepts of family counseling understandable by metaphorically depicting the film's scenario, which captivates and internalizes the viewer from the beginning.

Keywords: Family counseling, Psychoanalytic theory, Sexual abuse, Incest, Atlıklarınca

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Family as a Risk Factor in Substance Use Disorder

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Abstract

The rate of substance addiction is increasing in our country and in the world. Substance use disorder is a disease that negatively affects individuals of all ages, but it is known as a social problem that starts mostly in adolescence. There are many risk factors that lead to substance abuse in adolescents. These risk factors are basically groups of friends, parents or family, the person himself and the events he has experienced. Studies have shown that one of the most important reasons for the onset of substance use is the family factor. On the other hand, studies on families in the relevant literature are quite insufficient. From this point of view, the aim of this study is to reveal in which aspects the family phenomenon, one of the risk factors that pave the way for substance use disorder, is a factor. The study is a compilation study and in this context, the studies that can be accessed by using the keywords of the study in various databases have been reviewed. In the preliminary findings that emerged as a result of the investigations; presence of substance abusers in the family, parents not living together or being divorced, low socio-economic status of the family, lack of communication and support in the family environment, and lack of integrity and cooperation of family members are among the prominent risk factors related to the family phenomenon. Considering these results, it is very important that the family's communication with the addicted adolescent improves during the substance addiction treatment process and that the addicted adolescent feels understood by the family. In this direction, it is recommended to provide guidance and counseling to families regarding correct communication and healthy family relationships.

Keywords: Substance use disorder, Risk factor in addiction, Adolescence, Family, Parent.

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In the Eastern Mediterranean Geopolitics: The Blue Homeland Doctrine

Mehmet Alper YAKA

Abstract

The Mediterranean Sea is the intersection point of the African, Asian and European continents, starting from the Strait of Gibraltar in the west, continuing from Spain, Southern France, including Italy, Greece, and including states such as Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, Algeria and Tunisia. Many states wanted to establish dominance in the region since it has been the transit point of trade between the East and the West since ancient times. This has made the Eastern Mediterranean an important location. With the underground hydrocarbon resources discovered in the 21st century, the importance of the region has increased even more. Countries around the Eastern Mediterranean want to take advantage of the opportunities and edible/non-renewable resources therein, in line with their national interests, at the maximum level. Therefore, the desire of these countries to have access to the resources located here has revealed some concepts in terms of determining the maritime jurisdiction areas, which has brought some problems with it. Sovereign states bordering the sea have the most advantageous position in this complex equation and want to get the largest share of the pie. However, discussions on how to extract and operate the resources are still ongoing, and states are very important for the stability of the region within the framework of equality and justice regarding their legal rights. Right here, the concept of Blue Homeland was introduced in terms of Turkey's protection of its own rights. In this study, the Blue Homeland Doctrine will be examined in detail. In addition, answers to the following questions will be sought: Is the Blue Homeland doctrine in accordance with the rules of international law within the framework of the Eastern Mediterranean geopolitics? Does the jurisprudence on Maritime Jurisdiction support the Blue Homeland Doctrine?

Keywords: Blue Homeland, Eastern Mediterranean, Energy Resources, Turkey, Maritime Jurisdiction.

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The Place of Constitutions in Turkey

Dilan ALTUNKAYA

Abstract

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The Effect of the Media on the Perception of the Syrian Refugees

Elif YURTOĞLU-PEK¹

H. Zeynep YURTOĞLU TEĖK²

Abstract

The Arab Spring, which started in Tunisia in 2010 and affected North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula, emerged as a reaction to authoritarian regimes, human rights violations, poverty and corruption. This mobility, which deeply affected the political and social order, affected not only the countries where the protests took place, but also the countries with geographical proximity. The effect of the Arab Spring did not bring democracy in all countries. It increased the regime struggle, protests and violence in Syria, which was negatively affected in the process. During the civil war that broke out, millions of Syrians had to leave their country. In this context, because of the factors such as its geographical location and political attitude, Turkey has started to lead the countries that have been affected by the great wave of migration, with.

In this research, the role of the media in the formation of perception in Turkey, which hosts the highest number of Syrian refugees with 3.441.029 people registered under temporary protection status, is discussed. Media is a dominant factor in managing the formation of perception. Within the scope of the research, the role of the media in the formation of the perception of Syrian refugees was examined in multi-focused interviews and newspaper texts. In the first stage, interviews were held with media organizations, NGOs, academics and asylum seekers. It has been stated here that the perception of Syrian refugees is mostly negative. In this context, Syrian refugees are shown at the center of economic problems, defined as an obstacle to employment and presented as a security threat. It ensures that the sole cause of public problems is gathered in the subject of Syrian refugees. This discourse, which was declared in the interviews conducted within the scope of the research, was examined in the newspaper headlines of different views and compared with the interview outputs. As a result of the discourse analysis in the newspapers, similar negative contents were seen in the opinion that the Syrian refugees threaten the country and create an economic burden by getting help. On the other hand, there are also texts that explain the contribution of Syrian refugees to the production process and create a positive perception. The research outputs show that the media's free environment, the words it uses and its approach to the subject shape the public mindset in creating news.

Keywords: Syrian refugee, media, media perception, perception management

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The Phenomenon of Internal and External Migration Within the Framework of Development Plans

Tuğba YOLCU¹
Melis İlayda YARŞI²

Abstract

Migration phenomenon in Turkey's historical background has always revealed a dynamic structure. In particular, it has been a source of external migration due to its geographical location, and internal migration with the phenomenon of urbanization. Although mass migration movements have been encountered in different periods in the history of the Republic of Turkey, research on the phenomenon of migration has accelerated, especially with the mass migration movement from Syria in 2011.

In this study, the approach to the concept of migration within the framework of five-year development plans has been examined and the perspective on migration policies in Turkey has been revealed. Goals and policies for migration in development plans will also reveal the perspective on migration policies. In the study, a qualitative research design and document review method will be used. In this method, the development plan will be subjected to content analysis of the documents. As a result of the research, while the phenomenon of migration in the first development plan is to support out-migration, it will reveal an image in which the applications for international migration are intense in the eleventh development plan.

Keywords: Türkiye, Migration, Development Plan.

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The Relationship Between Digitalization and Democracy: A Scientific Analysis of International Literature

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Ash SEZGİN BÜYÜKALACA²

Abstract

One of the most important aspects of the changes brought about by digitalization in society is its impact on democratic life. The changes in digitalization that affect democracy and democratic life have become important topics of research in various disciplines, particularly in the relevant field. Many different concepts that have emerged in the literature related to digitization have also drawn attention in many studies focused on discussions about digital democracy. This study aims to evaluate the relevant literature in the context of new and current concepts. Bibliometric data obtained from studies conducted on the subject internationally were analyzed through bibliometric analysis. This study is important in terms of analyzing how the changes brought about by digitization in the political sphere are reflected in the literature, identifying trends in the relevant literature, and guiding future research. The study aims to contribute to the science map through a performance analysis of the studies conducted in the literature regarding key concepts related to digitization and democracy.

Keywords: Online democracy, e-democracy, e-politics, digital democracy, politics

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Transportation Solutions in University Campuses: The Example of Gaziantep University Campus

Zeynep ATAŞ¹

Abstract

This study aims to analyze user needs and preferences for campus transportation in university campuses. Using Gaziantep University Campus as a case study, the transportation decisions and settlement system for intra-campus transportation were investigated and recommendations were developed due to the campus having a central system plan and being a constantly expanding university. The location of pedestrian and vehicular transportation networks on campus and pedestrian pathways leading to faculty buildings within the campus are important for a sustainable intra-campus transportation system.

University campuses are of great importance in terms of social interaction as they consist of social spaces where students, faculty members, and administrative staff come together, as well as educational structures comprising many different departments, with a diverse cultural, ethnic, and social structure.

Gaziantep University Campus was established in 1973 and is now continuing its education with more than 60 structures. However, the campus is constantly expanding and changing. The pedestrian and vehicular transportation networks within the campus, as well as the pedestrian pathways leading to faculty buildings within the campus, are crucial factors for the sustainability of intra-campus transportation system. Therefore, transportation decisions and settlement system for intra-campus transportation were investigated, and recommendations were developed considering the anticipated growth and development patterns. In the study, the organization of pedestrian and vehicular traffic movements on campus was determined, and an interpretation of the university's unique transportation system was attempted.

In conclusion, this study was conducted to provide environmentally and sustainably viable solutions to transportation problems in university campuses. The study conducted on Gaziantep University Campus is expected to be exemplary in producing solutions to transportation systems in university campuses by providing recommendations on transportation decisions and settlement system for intra-campus transportation.

Keywords: Campus transportation, Sustainability, University campuses.

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Physical Space and Perception: Urban Experience in the Epidemic Period

Rumeysa SAYGICI¹

Abstract

Urban movements, new connection formations, new possibilities and randomness occur within spatial practices. Various behavioral patterns and attitudes are exhibited in the context of social space in urban experiences and sensations. Communities that can keep urban memory and culture alive create a sense of belonging and commitment. The daily rhythms and routines experienced in the city were interrupted during the epidemic period. This period of stagnation has led to spatial alienation within the society.

Covid-19 which emerged at the end of 2019, and the epidemic that started to be seen all over the world in 2020, affected cities with all their perspectives and significantly damaged their social life. In line with the measures and restrictions taken to protect public health and minimize the risk of transmission during the epidemic period, individuals stayed away from urban spaces by staying at home. In this research, there are explanations about how the spatial experience that individuals reveal from their perceptual thoughts, the relations they establish with the space, the abstract or concrete objects they feel belonging to, how they change and transform during the epidemic period.

In this study, it is aimed to make inquiries and analyzes on how the epidemic surrounding our country and the world affects social life in urban spaces. Within the framework of the study, data were collected by making literature review, observation, and document analysis, in which a qualitative approach was used on the attitudes and behaviors of individuals at the scale of urban spaces. The study is expected to contribute to the future with the results that the norms of urban architectural spaces at the public level and the psychological-based feelings and thoughts of individuals as users may change when faced with possible epidemic-like situations in the future.

Keywords: Urban space, perception, epidemic, spatial experience

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Functional Change in Traditional Housing Architecture: The Case of Tekirdag Historical Beşevler

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Abstract

When the plan layout of the traditional Turkish house is examined, it is seen that most of them are in a certain spatial order. In today's conditions, it is observed that the spatial order in the traditional house cannot meet today's needs with the change of the social structure, the development of technology and the changes in lifestyles and living patterns depending on these. The use of houses in traditional textures as "residences" in today's conditions; It is not preferred because of comfort, user requests and cost. These houses, which transfer the social structure and life of the past to the present, should be equipped with appropriate functions and participate in daily life. However, while some residences are left abandoned, some are used by giving new functions such as museums, hotels and restaurants. First of all, restoration work is carried out for this transformation of traditional houses that have gained new functions. In these restoration works, some houses lose their spatial characteristics because their spatial transformations are not carried out in accordance with scientific rules. However, in some restoration works, new spatial functions can be gained without spoiling the "traditional" structure of these houses. For this purpose, the residences located in Tekirdağ Ertuğrul District, block 322, parcels 1,2,3,4 and 5 were chosen as the study area. These residences reflect the 19th century traditional residential architecture. These buildings, which were used as residences in the 1900s, were restored in 2016 within the scope of Tekirdağ Metropolitan Municipality Heritage Workshop-1. These residences have been given new functions such as boutique hotels, restaurants and cafes. Within the scope of the study, the spatial transformations of these structures, which have gained a new function, were examined. The review was made with literature research and on-site determinations. An evaluation was made about the change in function and the reflection of its results on the space.

Keywords: Traditional Turkish House, Spatial Transformation, Tekirdag, Boutique Hotel

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The Memory Places of the Modernized Agricultural Policies of the Ottoman Empire: Agricultural Schools

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Hümevra BİROL²

Abstract

Throughout the history, the land of Anatolia has survived as a high agricultural potential with its fertile lands, favorable climate and rich water resources. Agriculture, which constitutes the main activity of the traditional society, has been effective in the formation of Anatolian civilizations and became one of the determinants of the economic and social life of the Ottoman Empire. Anatolia, which attracted attention with its high agricultural productivity in the 19th century, became an important market for the Western countries who quested for raw materials. Within the framework of the modernization objectives of the empire, the agricultural policies were reshaped. These polices that aimed the modernization of agricultural production systems, the education of farmers and workers, and the establishment of contemporary equipment, also shaped the physical environment and the building stock of the Ottoman Empire. In this respect, agricultural schools were established and formed the basis of the Village Institutions, which were the product of modernization policies that accelerated during the Republican Period.

This study is about the Agricultural Schools that were built in the context of Ottoman Modernization. Despite the Village Institutions that have been subject to many publications, these schools have almost forgotten. Though they were built in the countryside, the rapid urbanization occurred in the second part of 20th century made them surrounded by urban texture. In the study, the architectural character of agricultural schools, and the transformation of their environment will be defined and their urban contexts will be examined. With this approach, Halkalı Agriculture School, Bursa Hüdavendigâr Agriculture School, Ankara Shepherd School and Kepsut Agricultural School will be examined. In order to understand the transformation process, the changes in their physical and social environment will be determined, the utilization value and the meaning of the schools within the framework of today's dynamics will be discussed.

Keywords: Agricultural policies, Memory places, Ottoman modernization, agricultural schools.

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A Review on Capitalism in the Context of Capitalist Discourse and Desire

Betül POLAT¹

Abstract

When it comes to the concept of consumption, it is inevitable to talk about the concept of desire along with cultural concepts and notions. The subject, which exists in the culture rather than just being a biological entity, exists with the desire that Freud and Lacan distinguish from need. Desire points to the relationship of the missing subject with this lack. Capitalism's call to consumption is also focused on the unreachable object of unsatisfied lack and desire. Lacan first dealt with the discourse of the master, then the discourse of hysteria, scientific discourse, analytical discourse, and, in addition, capitalist discourse. In the first four discourses, the main signifier of the subject, the object of knowledge, the cause of lack and desire, and the divided subject take place. In short, discourses explain the relationship of these four concepts with each other on a "formula" and each of these concepts are formed by the replacement of these concepts. The capitalist discourse, on the other hand, is explained by arrows in different directions from the formula in these four discourses and contradicts the structure of subjectivity. Capitalist discourse, which has no room for lack, is at a point related to the subject's desire to become a whole being without any deficiency. Although brands and advertisements lead the subject to find the unreachable object of desire, the desire here can never be satisfied. In this case, it is possible to say that the subject is attempting to buy the brand, that is, a signifier of this desire, not a product. The system misleads the subject by offering substitutes for the object of desire. In this study, the effects of consumption-oriented system for the subject and society will be discussed around desire and Lacan's capitalist discourse.

Keywords: desire, lack, object petit a, Lacanian discourses, capitalist discourse

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Forgiveness in Turkish Marriages: A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

The present study was carried out to understand forgiveness among Turkish married individuals. Semi-structure interviews were conducted via online. 13 married individuals (8 females, 5 males) participated in the study. Thematic Analysis was used to analyze the data. How people experienced and coped with an offense caused by their spouses, what factors make them forgive their spouses easy or difficult, what forgiveness in marriage means for them were asked. Findings revealed seven core themes: barriers to forgiveness, facilitator of forgiveness, coping with offenses, motives behind forgiveness, the definition of forgiveness, impacts of offenses, and reflections of forgiveness. It was found that three different strategies to deal with offenses were used: avoidance, retaliation, and granting forgiveness. People reported that they are more prone to grant forgiveness when their spouses apologize or make repair attempts due to offenses. However, they stated that severe and repetitive offenses make forgiveness difficult. People said that they forgave their spouses due to continuity of marriage, good qualities of spouses, and personal well-being. The findings can contribute to a better understanding of forgiveness in Turkish marriage.

Keywords: Offense, forgiveness, marriage, thematic analysis, Turkish married individuals

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Characteristics of Orthorexia Nervosa and the Role of Maternal Narcissism in the Development of Orthorexia Nervosa

Melissa KAHRAMAN¹

Abstract

Since the day we were born, nourishment is not only a physiological need that is met by a caregiver, but it also includes the physical saturation of the infant to meet a vital need includes an action that also serves the psychological need. Looking at the literature, various eating patterns attract notice, one of which is the obsession with healthy eating called orthorexia nervosa. Orthorexic individuals limit their eating pattern with certain rules by focusing on healthy eating behaviors. They make a significant effort to ensure the cleanest, most proper nutrition and to achieve a flawless appearance. Besides, it is known that parental behavior and attitudes play a multifaceted role in child development. Individuals with narcissistic personality traits, believe that they are more successful and superior than other people or that they should have things that are perfect. Narcissistic personality traits are defined as egocentrism, criticality, accusation, weak ability to empathy, desire to control others and exaggerated perfectionism. In the presence of a mother exhibiting narcissistic traits, a child may have difficulty in recognizing themselves as a separate and special object. In the world created by the narcissistic mother, the child has a specific task, and when the child cannot fulfill this task, he or she shows signs of failure and may be despised by the mother accordingly. This condition can lead the child to seek constant approval and acceptance. The value attributed to nutrition and related physical preoccupation in orthorexia nervosa suggests that it may play a role in regulating the child's response to the critical, unpredictable, and accusatory attitudes of the narcissistic mother, and in meeting her exaggerated perfectionism. At the same time, examining the relationship between eating attitudes and the characteristics of a narcissistic mother is essential for defining problematic eating patterns and determining intervention methods.

Keywords: Orthorexia Nervosa, Eating Disorders, Narcissistic Personality Disorder, Narcissistic Personality Traits, Maternal Narcissism.

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Reading Telepathy and Telekinesis Concepts Through the Movie 'Lucy'

Mahmut KUTLU¹

Abstract

The concept of telepathy is a paranormal ability studied in the field of parapsychology, and it describes the state of understanding or feeling what is going on in someone else's mind. With this ability, other people's thoughts and feelings are known through extrasensory perception. This concept was introduced by Fredric W. H. Myers in 1882. Telekinesis, which is the ability to remotely control, is used to name the paranormal phenomenon of acting on substances with the power of thought. Also known as psychokinesis, a person with this ability can move objects remotely without the help of hands or other tools. Names such as Rex Stanford, Nina Kulagina and Uri Geller have done experiments on this energy and have proven that it is used in daily life. In this study, the character of Lucy, who has telepathy and telekinesis abilities in the movie 'Lucy', is examined. LucBesson directed and scripted the 2014 science-fiction and action movie 'Lucy'. In the movie, Lucy, an ordinary young woman, confronts an unexpected situation with some kind of synthetic drug implanted inside her body. The chemicals that mix with Lucy's blood and circulate in her veins give her superhuman abilities. Now, all the doors of perception of the young woman's brain, which has powers such as mind reading, telekinesis and not feeling pain, are opened to the limits. In the study, in which the content analysis method is used, how the entire human brain can be used is examined through the sample movie. Telepathic communication, which is synonymous with terms such as clairvoyance and bioin formation, occurs only with brain waves, without speaking or using any gestures in the movie. Lucy perceives people's thoughts and future events without the aid of the five senses. In addition, with her telekinesis ability, which is a psychic power, she can affect the living or inanimate objects by intensifying the power of thought.

Keywords: Telepathy, Telekinesis, Psychokinesis, Parapsychology, Psychic Power, Lucy

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A Study on How Fathers Value Their Daughters in Turkish Cinema

Özgür VELİOĞLU METİN¹

Abstract

Having children, which has different meanings in every culture, is the most significant necessity for the continued existence of society. While some cultures value children more, other cultures don't. Sometimes a child's value is based on its gender. Modern, developed societies take an approach that is more egalitarian, but societies that are dominated by traditional patriarchal social norms place a greater value on the male child. The value of the child may also differ depending on the mother and father. This distinction changes in traditional and modern family forms as a consequence of the family's socioeconomic level, level of education, culture of the region where they live, as well as other factors. The value of a child can be divided into three categories: economic/pragmatist, psychological, and social. Çiğdem Kağıtçıbaşı, a researcher in the field of social psychology, particularly family culture in Turkey, also studies the value of the child in Turkish society over time. In her research conducted in the early 1980s, Kağıtçıbaşı discovered that the economic value of the child in Turkish families decreases over time, while its psychological value increases. According to Kağıtçıbaşı's research conducted at the beginning of the 2000s, there has been an increase in family preferences for girls.

This study aims to determine whether the values that fathers give to their daughters in film samples from Turkish cinema produced between 1960 and 2010 suggest a parallel form of representation to Kağıtçıbaşı's research. The value that fathers give on their daughters in the films under study has been examined in terms of three different types of value: economic/pragmatist, psychological, and social. As a result, fathers value daughters more economically/pragmatically and psychologically in the Turkish cinema film samples examined, whereas social value is not seen in these films. At the same time, it was determined that Kağıtçıbaşı's conclusion that there was an increase in the preference for girls in Turkey in the 2000s was not supported by the film samples.

Keywords: Turkish Cinema, Fatherhood, Daughter, Yeşilçam

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Characteristics of the Anti-hero in Television Series

Mahmut KUTLU¹

Abstract

One of the important characters that we come across in TV series is the anti-hero. Contrary to the affectionate, honest and benevolent figure of the main protagonist, the anti-hero, who is shown with negative features and evokes feelings of hatred and repulsiveness in the audience, is actually a type of hero that collects bad habits on himself, even though he sometimes seems sympathetic. In this study, the character of Kasım, who is positioned as an anti-hero in the TV series 'Aşkın yolculuğu Yunus Emre', broadcasted in 44 episodes on TRT 1, was examined. The aim of the study is to investigate and reveal the characteristics of the anti-hero portrayed in television series through this remarkable character. The attitudes and manners of the character in human relations are analyzed with reference to the psychoanalytic approach, and the actions he undertakes throughout the series are explained in relation to his mental structure, mental state, personality development and unconsciously suppressed impulses. Even though the protagonist is Yunus Emre in the series in question, in Nallıhan, where the story takes place, depending on the human, cultural and commercial conditions, Kasım appeared as a deuteragonist who could not achieve success throughout his life. But Kasım is an anti hero who often displays a pessimistic mood in the spiritual world where good and evil fight and causes dramatic events to happen to those around him. As a character who is in conflict with his environment, disliked and sometimes excluded, he has never been a person who is loved and respected by the society like Yunus Emre, despite reaching the position he aimed at at the end of the series. The character, which he created by feeding on negative facts such as jealousy, sense of superiority, intolerance, gossip and strife, was punished with feelings of unhappiness and restlessness, and at the end of the story told, the anti-hero was left alone with feelings of regret. The position he reached by ignoring positive facts such as tolerance, contentment and forgiveness made him an anti-hero, not a hero. As a result, Kasım showed the characteristics of the anti-hero through his personality in the example of the TV series examined.

Keywords: TRT 1, TV Series, Anti-hero, Yunus Emre, Psychoanalytic Theory

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Sufism and Cinema

Nevin ARVAS

Abstract

In the modern world, more than five million of the population organizes many fields of activity both to learn and to live Sufism. Sufism spread rapidly in the world. In fact, Sufism has been penned by many philosophers since the thirteenth century. Recently, however, Mevlana's teachings have spread not only in the East but also in the West. One of the most important countries affected by the works, poems, rituals and approach of Celaleddin Rumi is the United States of America. Sufism has been defined in different ways by various mystics in history. According to these definitions, while Sufism is a way of searching for the truth called 'Truth' in Sufi terminology, one does not reach the divine truth with the mind. The main purpose is to be a perfect human being called perfect human being.

Cinema is an important communication area with high descriptive power that feeds the power and spirit of the individual and plays an important role in the construction of social reality and the representations it offers are internalized by the individuals in the society. In this context, it depicts the difficult journey of growth, change and empowerment of the individual figure in a different language. This is how the self-seeking individual can discover concepts such as 'rebirth' and 'freedom'. When cinema, as a field where these deep subtleties are reflected, is combined with the concept of Sufism, a rich material emerges. In this context, this study, which is about how Sufism rituals are represented in Iranian Cinema, is important in terms of contributing to the literature. 'Sufism and Cinema', a research on how Sufi art and literature is constructed through symbols in Iranian Cinema, brought a formal innovation and refinement to Rumi's teachings.

Keywords:

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Health Management Students' Perceptions of Health Policy and Planning

Cuma FİDAN¹

Abstract

This paper investigated health management students' perceptions of health policy and planning. This study adopted phenomenology, which is a qualitative research design. Data were collected using a semi-structured interview guide. The study population consisted of 41 students taking the "Health Policy and Planning" course at the Department of Health Management of the Faculty of Health Sciences of Muş Alparslan University in the fall semester of the 2022-2023 academic year. The sample consisted of 35 volunteers. Participants' sociodemographic characteristics were determined (age, gender, etc.). Then, they were asked to fill out the blanks in the sentence "If health policy and planning were a thing (color, animal, type of food, season, game, flower, and item) it would be because ...". The data were analyzed using MAXQDA 2022. Female participants and participants 21-22 years of age were prominent numerically. Participants associated health policy and planning with "blue," "lion," "water," "spring," "chess," "daisy," and "telephone." Participants' perceptions of health policy and planning were grouped under the themes of "process" and "scope." Participants' metaphors for health policy and planning were grouped under the subthemes of "policy analysis," "correct policy," "disadvantaged groups," "accessibility to healthcare services," "power distribution," and "correct planning." Researchers should investigate patients' and healthcare administrators' perceptions of health policy and planning.

Keywords: Qualitative research, healthcare institutions, health planning, health policy, health management.

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Application of Lean Management Philosophy to Aviation Industry

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Abstract

Today, lean manufacturing philosophy and tools are generally used to improve production facilities, facilitate business processes and create cost advantages by accelerating the value chain flow. When the literature on lean management is examined, applications mostly focused on the health and food sector draw attention. However, this study aims to provide information on lean production tools and whether these tools are used in the aviation industry. In addition, attention will be drawn to the methods, tools, and potential application areas in the civil aviation sector that can be used in the transition from the classical management approach to the lean management approach in the civil aviation sector. For this purpose, "Value Stream Mapping", which is the first step to start the transition to lean management, has been created and examined with details of the relevant literature.

Keywords: Lean management, lean management tools, aviation industry

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"Does My Personality Disclose That I Am Helpless?" The Relationship Between Five Factor Personality Traits and Learned Helplessness: An Empirical Research on Tourism Workers

Osman YALAP¹

Abstract

The aim of this study is to empirically determine the relationships between the five-factor personality traits and the learned helplessness levels of tourism employees in Trabzon. In the survey applied to 363 employees in 97 enterprises with Ministry-approved tourism operation certificate, there are scales that determine five factor personality traits with 10 statements and learned helplessness levels with 15 statements. The data obtained by the face-to-face survey technique were analyzed with the SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) statistical program. As a preliminary analysis, descriptive analyses of the participants' socio-demographic data were used, and then hypotheses formed in accordance with the research's purpose were tested. According to the results of the correlation analysis, negative relationships were found between extraversion, conscientiousness, openness to experience and learned helplessness. In addition, positive correlations were found between the agreeableness and emotional stability personality traits of the participants and their learned helplessness levels. Research findings show that participants who exhibit positive personality traits will be experienced to less learned helplessness, while employees who cannot provide emotional stability and who have personality traits such as agreeableness experience more learned helplessness. The most important limitation of this current study is that the study was carried out on the data obtained in a certain sample and time. As a result, it is possible for those working in the tourism sector, which requires intensive labor, to encounter helplessness situations due to their personality traits. In this context, in future studies, especially in the tourism sector, the levels of learned helplessness stemming from the personality traits of the participants can be associated with organizational issues such as job satisfaction and performance.

Keywords: Big-Five personality traits, Learned Helplessness, Tourism Workers, Turkiye.

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Investigation of Charismatic Leadership Perception of Employees in the Aviation Sector in terms of Demographic Characteristics

Rabia YILMAZ¹

Abstract

With the evolution of leadership understanding, contemporary management theories have emerged. According to this framework, charismatic leadership is one of the most effective leadership theories in contemporary management theory. This study aims to examine the perception of the charismatic leadership of employees in the aviation sector in terms of demographic characteristics. In this context, the sample of the study was determined to be approximately 319 white-collar employees who are not in managerial positions and work in general aviation companies operating in the aviation sector throughout Türkiye. A face-to-face survey technique was used in the study and a purposive sampling method was utilized. Frequency analysis, exploratory factor analysis, reliability analysis, descriptive statistics, and correlation analysis were used in the study. Furthermore, T-Tests and One Way Anova were used for difference analyses. Within the framework of the findings of the study, it was found that the sub-dimensions of charismatic leadership did not show a significant difference in terms of gender. Furthermore, it was found that exhibiting unconventional behaviors and sensitivity to member needs, which are sub-dimensions of charismatic leadership, showed statistically significant differences according to the marital status of the participants. Additionally, it was found that vision and articulation, environmental sensitivity, and sensitivity to member needs showed statistically significant differences according to the age of the participants. Also, it was found that environmental sensitivity and personal risk assumption showed statistically significant differences according to the educational status of the participants. It was found that environmental sensitivity, personal risk, and sensitivity to member needs showed statistically significant differences according to the working period in organization of the participants. Besides, taking personal risks, sensitivity to member needs, and not maintaining the status quo were found to have statistically significant differences depending on the participants' total working period in the sector.

Keywords: Leadership, Charismatic Leadership, Demographic Characteristics, Aviation, Aviation Sector.

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Carbon Accounting and the Role of Companies in Fighting Climate Change

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Abstract

Climate change has become a major threat due to global warming, rising sea levels, extreme weather events, depletion of water resources, and degradation of ecosystems worldwide. Companies' environmental impacts are increasing, and natural resources are rapidly depleting. Therefore, companies need to play a leading role in combating climate change and finding solutions to reduce environmental problems. Carbon accounting is a method that focuses on measuring, managing, and reducing companies' carbon emissions. This practice helps companies assess their environmental impacts, optimize their performance, and achieve sustainability goals. Furthermore, carbon accounting also affects companies' financial performance and investor relations. The primary responsibility of companies in the face of climate change is to develop strategies to measure, manage, and reduce their carbon footprint. This process requires significant improvements in areas such as energy efficiency, renewable energy use, sustainable supply chain management, and low-carbon product and service design. On the other hand, companies' responsibility in combating climate change also includes compliance with legal regulations and environmental standards. This involves meeting emission reduction targets, addressing reporting and auditing requirements related to carbon accounting, and managing climate change risks. Globally, companies' responsibility in combating climate change also involves aligning with international initiatives and regulations, such as the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. In this context, companies need to adapt their business models, goals, and objectives to sustainability and a low-carbon economy and adopt best practices in the industry. In this process, carbon accounting emerges as an essential tool for measuring and improving companies' performance in combating climate change.

This study will address the definition and implementation process of carbon accounting, companies' strategies in combating climate change, carbon accounting and financial reporting, legal regulations and global initiatives, the future of carbon accounting, and the role of technology. Through this, the aim is to understand the role of companies in combating climate change and to emphasize the importance of carbon accounting.

Keywords: corporate sustainability, accounting, business responsibility, climate change

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Comparison of Independent Auditor's Reports of Deposits and Participation Banks Between 2018-2022

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Ahmet CADAKLI²

Abstract

The Independent Auditor prepares her/his report in accordance with BDS 700 Forming Opinion and Reporting Standard on Financial Statements, based on the audit evidence he/she has obtained as a result of the independent audit process carried out in accordance with the current legislation.

The independent auditor reports of the top 6 deposit banks and 6 participation banks in the last five years have been examined and the following findings have been reached.

In the Independent Auditor Reports of the top 6 Deposit Banks subject to review between 2018-2022;

- 4 limited positive opinions, 1 qualified opinion and 1 positive opinion in 2018
- 4 limited positive opinions, 1 qualified opinion and 1 positive opinion in 2019
- 4 limited positive opinions, 1 qualified opinion and 1 positive opinion in 2020
- 4 limited positive opinions, 1 qualified opinion and 1 positive opinion in 2021
- 5 limited positive comments and 1 positive opinion were declared in 2022.

As the basis of the limited positive and conditional opinion in the Independent Auditor's Reports of the Deposit Banks:

- Free provisions set aside by company management to minimize the possible effects of adverse developments that may occur in the economy and markets, but do not meet the criteria of BDDK obligations and TMS 37 Provisions Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.
- Government debt securities previously classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with TFRS 9, on 23 May 2018 reclassification under financial assets measured at amortized cost and cancellation of securities' value reduction fund under other accumulated comprehensive income or expenses to be reclassified to profit or loss.

In the Independent Auditor Reports of 6 Participation Banks that were subject to review between 2018-2022;

- 4 positive comments and 1 limited positive opinion in 2018,
- 1 limited positive opinion and 5 positive comments in 2019,
- 1 limited positive opinion and 5 positive opinions in 2020,
- 1 limited positive opinion and 5 positive opinions in 2021,
- 5 limited positive comments and 1 positive opinion were declared in 2022.

As the basis of the limited positive and conditional opinion in the Independent Auditor's Reports of Participation Banks:

- Free provisions set aside by company management to minimize the possible effects of adverse developments that may occur in the economy and markets, but which do not meet the criteria of BDDK liabilities and TMS 37 Provisions Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, and deferre taxes for these provisions are discussed.

Keywords: Independent Auditor Report, Positive Opinion, Negative Opinion, Limited Positive Opinion, Provisions

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Problems Encountered in Practice and Solution Suggestions in the Valuation, Accounting and Auditing of Agricultural Activities within the Scope of TPL and TAS 41: Chicken Breeding Example

*Yasemin ACAR UĞURLU*¹

*Esin Nesrin CAN*²

*Halil İbrahim KARAYILDIRIM*³

Abstract

Biological assets within the scope of agricultural activities; there are processes such as reproduction, growth, maturation, aging, disease, and death. Due to this complex process, problems are experienced in the valuation, accounting and independent auditing of biological assets. In this study, it is aimed to offer solutions for the problems mentioned. There are differences between the Tax Procedure Law (TPL) and the Turkish Accounting Standards 41 Agricultural Activities (TAS 41) in the valuation of agricultural activities. The difference between the two authorities mentioned above is one of the problems that arise in accounting and auditing practices. In the valuation of biological assets, TAS 41 has adopted the historical cost method and TAS 41 has adopted the fair value approach. The economic life information used in the depreciation calculation also differs in TPL and TAS 41. Financial reporting differs according to the accounting standards practices due to the incentive applications of the tax authority most of the time. Accurate measurement of costs in biological asset breeding is important in terms of accurate accounting. Another dimension of the subject is; These are the difficulties encountered in the independent auditing of the enterprises engaged in the cultivation of biological assets. The problems experienced in determining the real cost, such as the inability to follow up the production in a correct way due to the subcontracting of chicken breeding, and the inability to determine the waste rate, are another subject of this study. In addition, while the independent audit of the enterprises engaged in chicken breeding; Another important subject of the study is understanding the growth process of the chicken and the need to get support from the experts on the technical issues to be taken into account while stocktaking.

Keywords: Tax Procedure Law (TPL), Turkiye Accounting Standards (TAS), Auditing, Cost, Amortization

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Life Satisfaction as a Predictor of Depression, Anxiety and Stress in University Students

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to examine whether life satisfaction has a significant effect on the prediction of depression, anxiety and stress in university students. In the study, it was tested whether there was a significant difference between depression, anxiety, stress and life satisfaction of students according to age, gender and class variables. The study group of the research consists of 382 students studying at Ondokuz Mayıs University in the spring semester of the 2021-2022 academic year. The data of the study were collected using Personal Information Form, Life Satisfaction Scale and Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale. Data analysis was performed using SPSS 22 package program. Independent samples t-Test was used for differences between groups with two variables, One-Way Analysis of Variance was used for differences between groups with two or more variables, while Gabriel's test, one of the Post-Hoc tests, was used to determine which group caused the difference between groups. The Pearson Correlation was used to determine the direction of the relationship between depression, anxiety, stress and life satisfaction, while Multiple Regression Analysis was used to determine the percentile effect of independent variables on dependent variables. In the research findings, a statistically significant difference was found between the gender variable and anxiety, stress and life satisfaction. According to the results of the Pearson Correlation analysis, it was determined that there is significant and negative correlation between life satisfaction and depression, anxiety and stress. As a result of multivariate linear regression analysis, it was determined that it was a significant regression model and depression, anxiety and stress variables explained 23% of the variation in life satisfaction variance.

Keywords: Depression, anxiety, stress, life satisfaction, university students

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Examination of the Relationship Between Exposure to Emotional Violence, Psychological and Social Well-Being Levels of Married Women

Kadriye AYAZ¹

Oğuzhan YILDIRIM²

Hatice KUMCAĞIZ³

Abstract

In this study, it was aimed to examine whether there is a relationship between exposure to emotional violence and psychological well-being and social well-being of married women. In addition, this study aimed to determine the emotional violence, psychological well-being and social well-being levels of married women and to reveal whether they differ according to some variables (age, education level, employment status, duration of marriage, type of marriage, number of children and monthly personal income). The research was carried out with the relational survey model, one of the quantitative research methods. The study group of the research consists of 348 married women. Personal information form, Emotional Violence Scale, Psychological Well-Being Scale and Social Well-Being Scale were used to collect data. Independent Sample T-Test, One-Way Variance Analysis and Pearson Moment Correlation Analysis were used to analyze the data. Considering the findings of the study, it can be said that the level of Exposure to Emotional Violence of the participants is below the average. In addition, it can be stated that the psychological and social well-being levels of the participants are above the average. When the relationship between the variables was examined, it was found that there were negative significant relationships between Emotional Violence, Psychological Well-being and Social Well-being. On the other hand, while there was a significant negative correlation between Psychological Well-being and Frustration, Threat, Humiliation, and Verbal Improvisation, no relationship was found with the Damage Caused which are sub-dimensions of Emotional Violence. While there was a negative significant relationship between Social Well-being and Frustration, Humiliation and Verbal Improvisation, no significant relationship was found between the sub-dimensions of Threat and Damage Caused.

Keywords: Emotional Violence, Social Well-Being, Psychological Well-Being, Married Woman, Violence

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The Mediator Role of Covid-19-Ocd in The Relationship Between Depression, Emotional Reactivity, And Dysfunctional Health Protective Behaviors

Sümeyye ULAŞ¹
İsmail SEÇER²

Abstract

Because the Coronavirus disease emerged in 2019 and affected the whole world in a short time, this epidemic was described as a pandemic by the World Health Organization. Due to the easy transmission and the serious nature of the consequences of the disease, various measures have been taken. Especially hygiene, mask and distance issues were emphasized etc. Interpersonal interactions and relationships that take place by sharing the same physical environment with the applications were suspended for a while. Depending on the measures, individuals have been negatively affected both socially and psychologically. Studies report that there is an increase in depression and anxiety levels during the pandemic period. Similarly, the precautions taken at the point of cleanliness and disease prevention have increased the prevalence of obsessive compulsive disorder(OCD). In this context, obsessive symptoms observed due to the pandemic were named as COVID-19-OCD, and dysfunctional health protective behaviors such as avoidance increased their intensity. Therefore, the aim of this study is to determine the role of COVID-19-OCD between depression(DEP) and emotional reactivity(ER) and dysfunctional health protective behaviors(HPB) in adults. In the study conducted with 792 participants, "Final Model: The relationship between emotional reactivity and depression and dysfunctional health protective behaviors is mediated by COVID-19-OCD." were tested.

As a result of the analysis, the final model ($X^2/Sd:4.3, RMSEA:.066, RMR:.43, SRMR:.054, NFI:.97, NNFI:.98, CFI:.98, GFI:.93, AGFI:.91$) was found to be confirmed(Byrne, 2011). Emotional reactivity($\beta = .39, p < .01$) and depression($\beta = .23, p < .01$) significantly predicted COVID-19-OCD; COVID-19-OCD($\beta = .58, p < .01$) seems to mediate the relationship between these variables and dysfunctional health protective behaviors. As a result, it can be evaluated that the interventions regarding the depression and emotional reactivity levels of individuals will decrease the COVID-19-OCD levels, and the level of dysfunctional health protective behaviors will decrease with the intervention to the COVID-19-OCD levels.

Keywords: depression, emotional reactivity, COVID-19-OCD, dysfunctional health protective behaviors, mediator role

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The Relationship Between Alexithymia, Need for Affect and Self-Monitoring

Merve SÜDEMEN¹

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Abstract

Alexithymia, which is called feeling deprivation, is defined as difficulty identifying and describing feelings, distinguishing and verbalizing feelings, and giving bodily reactions as a result of this. Alexithymia consists of the sub-dimensions of difficulty in describing feelings, difficulty in verbalizing feelings and externally-oriented thinking. The need for affect is a construct that describes individual differences in the tendency to approach or avoid emotion-inducing situations and activities. The need for affect scale was developed by Maio and Esses, based on the approach that affects and cognitive processes can not be separated from each other. Adjusting a personal presentation is when some people understand what expressions and behaviors are appropriate in a setting and adjust their own behavior. The aim of this study was to examine the relationships between alexithymia, emotion need and regulation of personal presentation. The research group consists of 482 people (70.2% female, 29.8% male). To collect data, the Short Version of Need for Affect Scale, Revised Self-Monitoring Scale, Toronto Alexithymia Scale were used. Multiple regression models were created and tested to find out whether avoidance of emotions, approach to emotions, ability to regulate personal presentation, and sensitivity to expressive behaviors of others predict alexithymia. According to the regression results, avoidance of emotions predicted alexithymia total score averages. Avoidance of emotions predicted sub-dimensions of alexithymia: difficulty in describing feelings, difficulty in verbalizing feelings and externally-oriented thinking. Approaching emotions predicted alexithymia total score averages, difficulty in describing feelings and externally-oriented thinking dimensions. The ability to organize personal presentation and sensitivity to the expressive behaviors of others did not predict alexithymia total score averages, difficulty in describing feelings, difficulty in verbalizing feelings, and externally-oriented thinking, which are sub-dimensions of alexithymia.

Keywords: Alexithymia, Need For Affect, Self-Monitoring

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Psychological Reflections of War on Anselm Kiefer and Her Works

Ebru TANIŞ¹

Abstract

The concept of war has been seen since the prehistoric cave art. This concept changes according to the perspective, and it can take place both in the inner world of the person and actually between the poles. This dynamism is seen in the works of artist Anselm Kiefer, who reflects his short or long term symptoms to painting. There are also differences in the subjects in his works, along with the changes that occur within nations and between disciplines as a result of the total war. In this context, post-war traumas in soldiers and civil society affect socio-cultural interaction, general psychology, art and many branches. The depth of these traumas can be classified according to the products people remove and the behaviors they exhibit. Within this classification, the discipline of psychology and the discipline of painting have made progress by interacting according to the periods.

The fact that German artist Anselm Kiefer was born in a time close to the hot war period of the war and the environment he lived in was deeply affected by the war. In his works, on the other hand, he not only shows his psychological state and inner world, but also conveys the culture, experiences and the language of the materials and technique he uses to the audience. One of the pioneers of abstract expressionism, Kiefer's artistic style can be seen to evolve in the following periods. The trauma that occurs after the war can form the cornerstones of adulthood when a child transfers the works he has done in the imagination world to a surface, starting from the developmental stages. When we look at it from this perspective, considering both the mass and the individual will strengthen the ground and help our comments and criticisms.

Keywords: War, Psychology, Painting

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Understanding Rembrandt with Pictures

Nurşen Gülden¹

Abstract

The concept of light, which is an indispensable element in the history of painting, has shown itself in Baroque art and has become an indispensable part of composition. Alongside artists such as Caravaggio, who shaped the understanding of painting of an entire era, Velazquez, with Rubens, presented to the audience through magnificently eye-catching works of light, color, passion, desire and movement. Dutch artist Rembrandt Van Rijn, who is also known as the painter of light and shadows and the master engraver, is one of the most important painters in the history of art. His art life, which started in Leiden, Netherlands, ended in Amsterdam. His passionate devotion to his art and love has brought him to the top of wealth with his industriousness, but his flamboyant life and disagreements with his customers have shaken his economy and made him live at the bottom of poverty. Throughout his life, while he felt the pain of the wounds inflicted on the deep parts of his soul, he could not help reflecting it on his portraits. Each portrait is like a mirror opening to the leaves of time of his life and reflects the essence of his personality. The light beam, which is his trademark, is the crucial point that includes the audience. Rembrandt says that every time we look around, we can also seek the virtues, goodness, and values in the stories told in the scriptures in ordinary people. What we encounter every time we look at his works is a lesson in life and humanity. Only a handful of painters have been able to stay on the agenda for centuries like him.

In this study, it has been tried to better understand the life and works of Rembrandt Van Rijn, who will be counted as one of the most important names of the Baroque, and to analyze his mastery in light and shadow.

Keywords: Rembrandt, Baroque, light-shadow, painting, portrait

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Teaching Methods Used Effectively in Visual Arts Lessons in Village Schools

Umut YAĞCI¹

Abstract

In the qualitative research, which is about the teaching methods commonly used in the visual arts course in village schools, the teaching of two courses from the visual arts course was recorded and the teaching ways were analyzed in detail in terms of student and teacher profiles. Various findings, results and suggestions obtained from these analyzes were presented and evaluated. In this research, what are the teaching methods used effectively in visual arts lessons in village schools in Turkey? He sought an answer to his question. More than one data collection method was chosen to increase the reliability and validity of the research. Among the data collection methods, video recording and observation, analysis of written and visual documents and the interview form applied to the teacher were used to support them. The obtained data were analyzed with descriptive and content analysis. The school where the research was conducted is a village school in Diyarbakır Bağlar district. The school consists of a single three-storey building with 15 classrooms and serves both primary and secondary school students. Due to the absence of a workshop where visual arts leather will be processed, the small classes, and the lack of tools and equipment in the school, difficulties may arise from time to time during the teaching of the visual arts course. The profiles of the students in the course were made according to the observations and interview forms made with the students. The students consist of 6 people at the 5th grade level attending the village school. These students are people between the ages of 9-10, who have a medium level of education and generally have a high level of interest in art. When the three lessons that the teacher teaches in the visual arts class in the village school were observed, it was found that the teaching method used by the teacher was "communicative teaching in the process". The basic knowledge transfer teaching path is in the second place. Administrative teaching path is in the last place among the teaching paths used. It has been observed that the dysfunctional teaching way is twice as high as the administrative teaching way.

Keywords: Village School, Teaching Paths, Visual Arts.

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Qualitative Research on Specifying the Social Media Usage Degrees of Woman Entrepreneurs

Nedret Çağlar¹

Ferdi Akbıyık²

Abstract

Until the Industrial Revolution, women's duties were mostly considered to be domestic work, but in the following periods, the number of women's jobs increased and diversified. The rapid development of the understanding of entrepreneurship since the 1980s has led to substantial changes in the structure of the workforce in the world for women. Today, scientific and technological advances with the rapid developments in internet technology have allowed the use of social media tools to become widespread. The efforts of entrepreneurs to create awareness by promoting their products through social media tools rather than traditional media tools have been seen frequently recently, as a result.

The universe of this study consists of seven women entrepreneurs operating in the clothing and food sector in Isparta. In the study, it was investigated to specify the social media usage levels of women entrepreneurs in their product and service promotions. In this framework, it was tried to designate which platforms women entrepreneurs use and how the relevant platforms are effective in promoting products and services. The data were collected by semi-structured in-depth interview technique, one of the qualitative research methods. The descriptive analysis method was used in the evaluation of the data. In the study, it was observed that women entrepreneurs believe in the power of social media, they use Instagram the most in product and service promotion, and to entrepreneurs, social media increases visibility and awareness in product and service promotion, as well.

Keywords: woman entrepreneur, social media, product and service promotion

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Evaluation of the Factors Playing an Effective Role in Farmers' Selection of Cereals for Sowing by Dematel Method: The Case of Konya Province.

Ismail Emre ÖZENSEL¹

Abstract

The agricultural sector is the main source of food worldwide and plays an important role in the economic development of countries. Therefore, it is of great importance for farmers to consider the right factors when deciding to plant cereals. Farmers have to consider many factors when deciding to plant cereals. These include production factors, consumer factors, climatic conditions, soil quality, market demand, planting costs and productivity. These factors are some of the critical factors that farmers consider when making decisions on grain planting. The Dematel method is a decision support tool used to analyze the cause-effect relationships and interactions between factors in detail. It is a method that helps farmers to identify the right factors for grain planting. The Dematel method determines the interactions between factors by analyzing the effect of one factor on other factors and the effect of other factors on this factor. Thus, farmers follow a more effective decision-making process when deciding to plant cereals. For example, soil quality is one of the most important factors in grain production. However, in addition to this factor, climatic conditions are also an effective factor in grain production. The Dematel method is an important decision-making tool that can analyze the impact of each factor on the other factors by examining the relationship between climatic conditions and soil quality factors. In this study, it is aimed to find the factor or factors that play the most effective role by asking questions to experts.

Keywords: Dematel, Agriculture, Factor, Grain Selection, Konya Province

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The Categorization of Customer Expectations in Turkish Trailer After Sales Sector by Kano Model and Level Of Fulfillment

Mustafa ŞEHİRLİ

Abstract

The aim of this research is to support the development of the trailer after sales sector which are suppliers of the logistics sector, which is one of the critical sectors for Turkey by analyzing customer expectations. For this purpose, product and service features will be categorized according to the Kano Model and the level of fulfilling customer expectations in the sector. The trailer sector where there are many players and the competition has started to develop from product concept to service/customer concept. At this stage, all kinds of studies that will analyze customer expectations will contribute to the development of the sector. No similar research has been conducted in the sector before. The descriptive phenomenology pattern, which is one of the qualitative techniques, will be used in the research. In-depth interviews will be conducted with min. 10 customers from the five leading brands of the sector, and the questions to be used in the interview have been prepared in a semi-structured manner based on the researcher's expertise and by considering the service types in the Kano Model. These questions will be asked with 3 different projective techniques. These techniques are association, completion and expressive techniques. In this way, it will be tried to reveal the real expectations of the customers that they are not even aware of. Thus, the research will be conducted in a different and original way than traditional survey techniques.

In addition, the level of fulfilling the expectations of customers will be asked with the Likert scale and the values will be quantified. At the end of the research, for the first time in Turkey, the types of must-be, one-dimensional and attractive services in the trailer after-sales sector, which is one of the productive forces for the country's economy, and their sectoral realization rates will be revealed.

Keywords: Trailer Sector, Customer Expectation, Customer Satisfaction, Kano Model, Projective Techniques

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An Analysis on Classical Doctrine of Virtue and Modern Legal Theory

Sema Cevirici Atilla¹

Abstract

The transition process from classical doctrine of virtue to modern legal theory is closely related to the change process in the concept of nature. Because while the concept of nature has an intense and rich meaning in terms of classical thought, it has started to gain an almost identical meaning with rationality with the emergence of the rational in modern thought. In the classical period, the nature of a being was considered to be both its essence and its purpose. Each being had its own purposes, duties, and virtues. In this sense, every being was considered good and virtuous if he was doing his own work and following his own nature. Heraclitus's statement "If the Sun exceeds his limits, Dike's assistants, Erinyes, will find him out" is an important example in this context. In the modern era, this understanding of nature has left its place to the idea of a common human nature that unites all people. The concept of nature was thought to be closely related to rationality, and rather than a given order, the idea of an order inferred from human nature came to the fore. In this context, we can say that the order that classical thought tried to realize with virtues, modern thought tried to realize with the law and social contract that was deduced from the rationality. Based on these themes, our study will analyze the transformation in the concept of nature in the adventure that extends from the concept of virtue of classical thought to the modern legal theory, in relation to the concepts of order, good, law and justice, and will make an analysis on what ethical-political questions and problems this transformation brings with it.

Keywords: Virtue, nature, law, good, order

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Analytic-Continental Divide in Philosophy and the Importance of Both Traditions for Today

Necdet YILDIZ¹

Abstract

The Analytic-Continental divide in philosophy is a still widely discussed issue. While some analytic philosophers reject continental philosophy for being a non-philosophical artistic endeavor, some continental philosophers deny the works of analytic philosophers for being superficial and for lacking historical sense. This is, in my opinion, a vicious circle that must be overcome.

In this talk, I will discuss the importance of both analytical and continental traditions of philosophy for today's problems. I will first establish that clarification of concepts is beneficial to science, and science is a great achievement of humanity that improves its quality of life. Analytic philosophy, by helping science in the clarification of concepts, fulfills an important task. Since science is key to the solution of many problems, we need analytic philosophy today. When it comes to continental philosophy, we see it fulfilling another function that comes from the Socratic roots of philosophy: "discussing virtue every day." Moreover, humanity is constantly undergoing historical processes (wars, conflicts, etc.), and after each process, there occurs a need for interpretation. Continental philosophy, by interpreting events in the course of history, also fulfills the function of interpreting historical events. Continental philosophy is thus of vital importance by producing not only meanings from history for today but also insights for building a better future. Hence, we can say that both traditions give meaningful contributions to humanity and are needed for the solution of today's problems.

Keywords: Analytic Philosophy, Continental Philosophy, Socrates, Science, Metaphilosophy.

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Herbinus' Turkish Catechism Notes and Additions

Musa SALAN

Abstract

Keywords:





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Words of Prayer and Veneration in the Work Titled Firdaws al-Iqbal Belonging to the Last Period of Chaghatay Turkish

Erhan ÇAKIR¹

Abstract

Chaghatay Turkish is the name of the second period of North-Eastern Turkish. It started in the early 15th century and continued until the early 20th century. Firdaws al-Iqbal, which belongs to the last period of Chaghatay Turkish, is one of the important sources of Turkestan Turkish historiography, which was started by Shir Muhammad Mirab Munis (1778-1829) and completed by his nephew Muhammad Rıza Agehi (1809-1874) and tells the history of Khiva Khanate. It is considered one of the most important sources not only on the history of the Khanate of Khiva, but also on the history of Turkestan in the 17th-19th centuries. In this work belonging to the last period of Chaghatay Turkish, the words of prayer and veneration, which are uttered after the names of religious and statesmen and have an important place in the vocabulary, attracted our attention. In this study, the words of prayer and veneration in Firdaws al-Iqbal were identified. In the study, after giving information about Chaghatay Turkish, the authors of Firdaws al-Iqbal, Firdaws al-Iqbal and its place in Turkestan Turkish historiography, the words of prayer and veneration used after the names of religious and statesmen in the work are listed in the form of a grammatical index, their meanings are explained and their occurrences are given in transcription. In the concluding part of the study, the frequency of use of the words of prayer and veneration is given statistically in the form of a chart, and their place in the vocabulary of Firdaws al-Iqbal is revealed.

Keywords: Chaghatay Turkish, Firdaws al-Iqbal, words of prayer and veneration

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A New Formation: Social Media Language

Adiye ŞİMŞEK¹

Abstract

Language is one of the most important means which provides communication between people since old times. A language that functions by using various means such as sounds, letters, words, sentences, forms, pictures, etc. is also has the role of conveying culture. With this aspect, language's impact is beyond ages. Therefore, it gets difficult to define contemporary or modern language. Because it is a living being, the variables which affect the use of language are numerous. Nowadays the widespread use of social media tools such as Instagram, Youtube, Facebook, Twitter, and WhatsApp brings a distinctive language formation and constitutes an alternative for speakers. When used properly, these communication accelerating tools enable the quicker transfer of knowledge and facilitate information exchange.

New forms seen in the use of Turkish in social media, derived from the necessities of the time, can be analyzed under different titles and in this sense, a new language form stands out. Especially, drawing attention to new discourse forms seen in social media tools, examining unnoticed mistakes, and generating new ideas in this matter constitutes the foundation of this study.

Social media language achieved the condition of a language that causes forgetting even talking face to face or having a chat. Today social media tools are far too many that we can not follow or control them. Thus, in the universal dimension seen in these environments, a new form of language is inevitable. The aim of this study is not dictating what is right or what is wrong, but it is drawing attention to the influence of various subjects Turkish is exposed to and expanding awareness in this issue.

Keywords: Turkish Language, social media, words of foreign origin.

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Evaluation of the Voice Characteristics of Adolescent Students in Terms of Various Parameters

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Emel Funda TÜRKMEN²

Abstract

Adolescence (mutation) period is known as the transition period from childhood to youth, both physically and psychologically. One of the most apparent physical changes of this period is the change in the vocal characteristics of children. Especially, millimetric growth and change in vocal muscles of the boys result in an octave thickening of their voices. Voice characteristics of children aged between 15-17, which includes the voice change period and the following stage of exit from adolescence, are not a subject that has been sufficiently emphasized in our country and often handled by those working in the health sciences. The reflection of the physical development of children at this stage and their emotional changes in the transition period to adulthood on their voice characteristics and examining their perspectives on their own voices is also a very important matter. For this reason, this research aims to find out the voice characteristics of high school students aged between 15-17. In the research, both the students' awareness of their own voices and the effects of their own voice characteristics such as loudness, brightness, rustling and roughness, clarity on their social life, etc. important to consider in terms of parameters.

The research is a descriptive study conducted according to the scanning model. It was shaped within the framework of the idea that students' consideration of their own voice characteristics. The population of the research is high school students and the sample is formed by Çorlu High School students. A questionnaire was applied to the students who participated on a voluntary basis, and their voice characteristics were tried to be evaluated. It is desired that the research will enlighten the educators who work in this stage and those working on the voices of the children of this stage.

Key words: Adolescence Period, Voice Characteristics, Voice Parameters, Mutation, Voice Fields

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Zekai Dede Efendi, the Last Representative of Classical Music

Emre AKGÜN¹

Abstract

Music lover sultans, composers, the Mevlevi sect, and lodges played an essential role in the survival of classical music, which reached its peak in the seventeenth century with Buhûrîzâde Mustafa İtrî, despite the policies of westernization in the following period. In this way, the classical music period, which maintained its vitality until the end of the nineteenth century, ended after Zekai Dede. This study includes life, music, composition, mystical direction, and comments and evaluations of the teaching of Zekai Dede Efendi, who is the last representative of the classical style, and one of the most influential composers of Turkish music, with the works he composed in many forms from the divine to the qâr, the âyîn- şerîf in the field of religious and non-religious music, with the students he trained and the mission he has undertaken in transferring the classical repertoire to the present day. The research aims to reveal Zekai Dede Efendi's contributions to his period and to the next period with his compositions, the students he trained, his style, and his attitude. In this direction, the case study design, one of the qualitative research methods, was used to determine the current situation. The information obtained in forming the theoretical framework was collected from sources such as journals, books, and theses by the survey method. In line with the research, it was concluded that Zekai Dede's lessons from İsmail Dede Efendi enabled both the development of his musical repertoire and the enrichment of the classical repertoire, and the students he trained contributed significantly to the survival of many works in various forms. In addition, being a Head Kudumzen in Yenikapı Mevlevi Lodge played a significant role in the dominance of the method and maqam in his works.

Keywords: Zekai Dede, Classical, Form, Composer, Meşk

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Examination of Publications on Tourism and Terrorism by Bibliometric Mapping

Esin YÜCEL¹

Abstract

Tourism is an activity carried out by individuals to spend their free time having fun and/or resting. It is a fact that they do not want to worry about anything, especially security. For this reason, the safety of the destination that tourists will prefer is of primary importance. On the other hand, the continuity of tourism, which is valuable as a source of foreign investment and capital, as well as a source of reputation, is very important for countries. In the literature review, it is seen that this issue, which has been emphasized for many years, has been discussed from different perspectives. In this research, it is aimed to present the bibliometric features of international academic publications that deal with the concepts of tourism and terrorism together between the years 1995-2022. In this direction, 839 studies (English articles, compilation articles) were evaluated as a result of scanning the concepts of "tourism, tourist" and "terror, terrorism" together from the WOS database. The findings of the study using VOSviewer software were evaluated by keyword analysis, author, publication, source and country citation analysis. It is seen that the publications on terrorism and tourism are mostly discussed together with the issues of perceived risk, political instability, destination image and security. Although "Tourism Management" has the highest number of publications in the citation source analysis, "Annals of Tourism Research" ranks first with the number of citations and link strength. In the citation source analysis, the highest number of publications and citations and the link strength belong to the United States of America. The present study provides a holistic assessment to contribute to the development of future research directions on terrorism and tourism.

Keywords: Terror, terrorism, tourist, tourism, bibliometry.

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The Effect of Skill Training in Businesses Applied in Tourism Vocational High Schools on Students' Perceptions of The Tourism Sector.

Onur AKPINAR¹

Mesut UCA²

Abstract

In this study, it is aimed to determine the positive and negative effects of the opinions of high school students who have vocational tourism education, which constitutes an important place for tourism education, on their perspectives on the tourism sector. Because tourism is an intensive sector, the quality and characteristics of service providers directly affect the development of the sector. The quality of service in the sector can be improved by increasing the training of employees. Vocational schools is very important because it forms the first basis of tourism education in Turkey. Inadequacy of vocational schools is a problem. In Turkey, formal tourism education starts at secondary schools approved by Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, and this situation will have a negative impact on the personnel in the tourism sector in the future. Therefore, the skills training implemented in tourism vocational high schools affects students' understanding of the tourism sector. The data in the study were collected by questionnaire method. The data obtained in the research were evaluated in computer environment through SPSS 22.0 statistical program. The following results were obtained from the research: Students studying in the department of accommodation and travel services have more positive views on the General dimensions of Opinions on Skills Education than students in the department of food and beverage services. While the 12th grade students had the most positive opinions, the 11th grade students' negative opinions compared to the students in the other classes attracted attention. According to this, it was determined that the students who chose the department voluntarily thought more positively about the tourism sector after graduation than the students who chose the department at the request of their families, and that the female and male students had similar views.

Keywords: Tourism, Vocational Education, Hotel Management and Tourism, Skills Training in Businesses, Tourism Management

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Evaluation of Ermenek from the Perspective of Archaeological Tourism

Mehmet TEKELİ¹

Abstract

Anatolia has hosted many civilizations throughout history. These civilizations have led to the emergence of a rich heritage in terms of history, culture and archeology. In this context, Ermenek district of Karaman, which was the settlement of various civilizations, the episcopacy center for a certain period and the capital of the Karamanoğulları Principality, stands out with its rich historical background. Therefore, the aim of this research is to determine the archaeological tourism potential of Ermenek in the light of secondary data and to contribute to its development in terms of tourism. In line with the aim of the research, secondary data sources such as books, articles, reports, etc. were used and the findings were revealed. In this context, nine ancient cities were identified, including the ancient city of Dalisandes, Domitiopolis, Eirenopolis, Lalasis, Neopolis, Philadelphia, Sbide, Titiopolis ve Zenonopolis in Ermenek. In addition, the existence of rock tombs is among the information obtained. It is known that the excavations in the Eirenopolis Ancient City, Philadelphia Ancient City and Sbide Ancient City in Ermenek started in 2020 and are still continuing. In ancient cities, besides the sarcophagi of the Roman Period, stone sculpture fragments, terracotta human and animal figurines, ceramic and glass vessels, oil lamps, coins, jewelry such as rings, bracelets, earrings, necklaces, chains, beads, and various bone objects were found. Therefore, it is thought that the archaeological finds unearthed in ancient cities may increase the interest in Ermenek, which has a rich historical background. As a matter of fact, it is predicted that archeology tourism will develop in the district by developing plans and policies for Ermenek tourism.

Keywords: Archaeological Tourism, Cultural Heritage, Ancient City, Ermenek, Karaman

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The Examination of the Concept of Kâtib Çelebi in the Scope of Philip Selznick's Institutional Leadership Theory

Talha Sait ATAY¹

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine “Düstûr’l-amel li Islâhi’l-halel” written by Kâtib Çelebi within Philip Selznick’s “Institutional Leadership” concept. Siyasetnames are political, moral and religious works written to advise the sovereigns and statesmen of the period. Kâtib Çelebi also wrote this work in order to be a remedy for the economic crisis of the Ottoman Empire and to balance the budget. In Selznick’s institutional leadership style, leaders are; it comes to the forefront in terms of creating value(s), infusing these value(s) in their organizations, maintaining and protecting them. On the other hand, institutional leaders transform their organizations into institutions through institutionalization. In this context, the study was shaped with the desire to “analyze Kâtib Çelebi’s siyasetname within the scope of Selznick’s concept of institutional leadership.” In this research, which is based on document analysis, the characteristics of institutional leaders are denoted and the related siyasetname is examined in this perspective. In addition, places that are thought to be directly or indirectly related to each other have been determined and interpreted. As a result of the research, it was determined that a total number of 18 characteristics in the study named “Düstûr’l-amel li Islâhi’l-halel” are related to the institutional leadership style.

Keywords: Institutional Leadership, Statesman, Siyasetname, Philip Selznick, Kâtib Çelebi

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Alignment with the European Union from the Perspective of Turkish Public Personnel Management (A Comparison Before and After 2018)

Alperen AKGÜL¹

Abstract

Personnel management systems in the public sector have shifted towards the axis of human resources management after 1980. During this period, important reform steps were taken, such as the establishment of the State Personnel Department and the enactment of Law No. 657 on Civil Servants. During the 1980s, more interaction with supranational organizations was tried to be established in restructuring public administration. Especially after the Helsinki Summit, Turkey's gaining full candidacy status for the European Union has been an important milestone in negotiating the Community Acquis between the EU and Turkey.

As it is acknowledged, in the context of integration of the EU, there is a demand for reforms from candidate countries to increase their administrative capacity. Legislative amendments such as Draft Law No. 5227 on public personnel management, and the amendments in Law No. 657 and Law No. 5018 are among these steps. With the change in the government system in Turkey has deeply affected the personnel system. In this context, the abolition of the State Personnel Department, the opening of the way for the appointment of managers from the private sector in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 3, and the establishment of the Human Resources Office under the Presidency stand out as important changes.

In this study, where the qualitative method is used, scientific books and articles on the subject, association agreements between Turkey and the EU, legislative changes, and Turkey's manners are included in the literature. Public personnel management reforms before and after 2018 will be analyzed within the framework of harmonization with the EU. The extent to which private sector models such as performance management, strategic management, and part-time and flexible working principles are compatible with the demands of the EU in Turkey, and the Presidential Government System affects the public personnel system will be discussed.

Keywords: Public Personnel Management, European Union, Presidential Government System, Human Resource Management, Administrative Reform

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The Problem of Ethics in Turkey in the Light of Assessment Reports of International Institutions

Erdem Ünal DEMİRÇİ¹

Abstract

Ethics, which examines norms and values together with concepts such as good-evil and right-wrong, is a way of thinking about the essence of a virtuous society in an ideal order. From antiquity to modern times, this concept has continued to track the search for the "upright life". However, at the dawn of the 21st century, it can be said that the concept of ethics has become trendier than ever in almost all fields, from local to global, from private to public. When the news of massive corruption and scandals that emerged after the 1970s put the state in a legitimacy crisis with all its units, the concept of ethics was redefined by adapting it to various professions. The epistemological rupture has changed the nature of the concept of ethics. Today, instead of asking the question "What is the correct action?", applied ethics, which was developed specifically for practice, has lost its conceptual power despite all its well-intentioned efforts. The cost of abandoning the philosophical background, the concept of correctness itself and thinking about a virtuous society is one of the main reasons for the rootlessness in practice. The way of thinking and practicing ethics developed by national and international institutions cannot be excluded from this transformation.

Focusing on the transformation processes of the concept of ethics despite all its popularity, this article aims to discuss the change and development in Turkey's administrative structure in the light of the reports on Turkey submitted by international institutions such as Transparency International, the European Union, the Council of Europe, and the OECD. In addition, the contribution of the Public Officials Ethics Board to the institutionalization process, which has been working for the dissemination, learning and establishment of ethical culture in Turkey after the public administration reforms, is examined. The article highlights the necessity to rethink the concept of ethics to stop corruption in public administration and restructure principles and values due to the influence of internal and external factors.

Keywords: Ethics, Public Administration, The Council of Ethics for Public Service, Managerial Ethics, Political Corruption

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Environmental Security in the Context of a New Security Concept

Burçin Demirbilek¹

Abstract

The understanding of security, which was perceived from a narrow perspective before the Cold War, has gradually expanded with the end of the Cold War and globalization. The state-centered and defence-oriented understanding of security has been reinterpreted as individual-oriented for reasons such as climate change and ethnic problems. This approach, which includes social, political, economic and environmental issues, emphasizes new threats to individual security such as infectious diseases, environmental problems, ethnic conflicts, hybrid wars and migration.

Today, there are serious environmental problems such as ozone depletion, global warming, air pollution, water pollution and desertification. For example, the degradation of water resources in terms of quantity and quality affects food security, health security and economic security; severe floods and droughts caused by global warming lead to climate-related migration. Furthermore, pollution and depletion of natural resources can seriously affect the sharing and management of natural resources which may lead to local, national and international conflicts.

Especially with the food, health and vaccine crises following the Covid-19 pandemic, new threats and security issues have once again come to the fore and the importance of ensuring environmental security has once again become evident. However, emerging environmental threats cannot be eliminated through traditional military means. The solution to environmental risks that affect every country globally in different ways must be realized through international cooperation. In conclusion, this study examines the global and national measures taken for securitization of the environment by addressing environmental risks and threats.

Keywords: Environment, security, risk, environmental problems

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Assessment of Compliance with the Legislation on Monitoring, Verification and Reporting Of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Declared in Türkiye

İrem ÇAĞLAR¹

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Abstract

The climate, which has been in a natural change for centuries, has also initiated a human-induced change process with factors such as the beginning of industrialization, the destruction of forests and technological developments. The climate crisis can be prevented by the collective effort of the whole world. In this sense, all countries should contribute to the period of combating climate change by taking various steps. Türkiye has conducted various studies to fight against climate change and supported these studies with legislative works. It is obligatory to prepare greenhouse gas emission reports for specific activities to control greenhouse gas emissions and to determine total emissions. Diverse legal arrangements have been made in the duration of monitoring, reporting, and verifying greenhouse gases. Firstly, The Regulation on the Monitoring of Greenhouse Gas Emissions was published in 2014. The Communiqué on Monitoring and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions within the scope of the Regulation also entered into force in the same year. In addition to these regulations, the Communiqué on Verification of Greenhouse Gas Emission Reports and Accreditation of Verifying Bodies was published in 2017. Finally, Assurance Audit Standard (AAS) 3410 Assurance Audits on Greenhouse Gas Statements were published on 16.02.2023 in order to comply with international standards. This study aims to assess compliance among regulations, communiqués, and audit standards through an examination of the legislative studies on greenhouse gas declaration. The determination of conflicting issues is significant in terms of the suitability of future legislative studies and the applicability of the established norms. The study will contribute to the harmonization of policymakers, businesses, and verifiers in the future by identifying deficiencies in existing legal texts.

Keywords: Emission Verification, Paris Agreement, Regulatory Compliance, Climate Change Adaptation, Greenhouse Gas Reporting

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Vocabulary Learning Motivation of Primary School Students

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Senanur KARADAĞ²

Şule ÖZTÜRK³

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine primary school students' motivation to learn vocabulary in terms of various variables. The variables examined in the study are as follows; gender, grade level, school type, Turkish course success grade, getting pre-school education, mother's education level, father's education level, mother's profession, father's profession, own library, reading a book every day, enjoying reading a book. The model of the research is the descriptive survey model, which is one of the quantitative research methods. The population of the research consists of 2nd grade, 3rd grade and 4th grade students studying in public and private schools in Avcılar, Bağcılar, Beylikdüzü and Esenyurt districts. The sample consists of a total of 1039 primary school students, 518 girls and 521 boys, who were selected by the easily accessible sampling method from the universe. In the study, the Word Learning Motivation Scale (SSME) consisting of 24 items was used to examine the vocabulary learning motivations of primary school students. The scale was created by Ersoy and Boyacı (2018). In the analysis of the data, t-test, one-way analysis of variance (One-Way ANOVA) and Scheffe analysis were performed. As a result of the research, it was seen that the motivation to learn vocabulary of primary school students was at a high level according to the overall total scores. There is a significant difference of vocabulary learning motivations of primary school students according to gender, grade level, Turkish course success grade, mother's education level, father's education status, father's profession, reading books every day and enjoying reading books. There is no significant difference in vocabulary learning motivations of primary school students according to school type, pre-school education status, having their own library and mother's profession.

Keywords: Primary school students, vocabulary, motivation, language, vocabulary learning

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Am I a teacher? Teacher identity perceptions of child development students at a vocational school

Mustafa ÇETİN¹

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine how preservice students enrolled in child development associate degree programs in Turkey perceive early childhood education teacher identity. A descriptive phenomenological approach was adopted in the study. A total of 28 students studying child development were conveniently sampled from a vocational school in a large city located in the Mediterranean Region of Turkey. Using a structured online survey in which participants reported their demographic characteristics (i.e., gender, age, and grade) and responded to 17 open-ended questions, data were collected in 2023. Following the iterative coding procedure, a series of content analyses were conducted by the researcher. Another researcher was also asked to examine the data and the inter-rater agreement was explored. The results of the study revealed that most of the participants reported liking of children and the satisfaction derived from teaching young children and supporting their development as why they prefer the child development field to study. Accordingly, being aware of the advantages and disadvantages of being an early childhood education teacher, most of the participants reported that they are planning to choose teaching young children as a profession after graduation. Furthermore, most of the participants also were aware of their competencies to work with young children such as effective communication skills or planning educational activities. Accordingly, although they think that their associate degree program contributes to teaching young children, they reported that there should be more courses that specifically address teaching experience in early childhood settings. The results further demonstrated that with a particular emphasis on being favorable attitude toward children, participants described qualified early childhood teachers with the diverse indicator of teacher quality such as positive personality traits (e.g., patience, compassion, kind), being sensitive to needs and interests of children, and supporting effectively children's development.

Keywords: teacher identity, early childhood education, child development

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A Qualitative Research Aimed at Determining the Activity-based Stages of Writing Teaching Supported by A Layered Curriculum and Based on The Process-genre Writing Model

Dilek BAYRAKTAR¹

Neslihan KARAKUŞ²

Abstract

The aim of the research is to determine the stages of writing news text with the Process-Genre Writing Model supported by the Layered Curriculum in informative text writing studies for secondary school students in Turkish lessons. The question, “Which writing stages should be followed when having secondary school students write news text with the Process-Genre Writing Model supported by the Layered Curriculum?” constitutes the problem status of the study. Content analysis was included in the research in which qualitative research approach was adopted. Accordingly, the following steps should be followed when having secondary school students write news text with the “Process-Genre Writing Model supported by the Layered Curriculum”: 1. Pre-Writing (Comprehending the Type of Text, Getting Accustomed to Writing Specific to the Text Type), 2. Writing Specific to the Text Type. Comprehension of the Text Type was evaluated under 16 subheadings and it was considered appropriate to prepare the activities from C to A layer for 6 weeks. The other two stages; preparation for writing, writing and sharing were evaluated in 3 sections and it was deemed appropriate to consist of 12 subheadings. During the “Getting Accustomed to Writing Specific to the Text Type” stage, 32 writing tasks were prepared for 4 weeks. Students were asked to choose one of 8 tasks for each week from layer C to layer A. At the “Writing Specific to Text Type” stage, it was deemed appropriate to give 52 news topics to the students and to prepare the activities from C to A layer for 2 weeks. It is expected that this research on determining the stages of writing news text with the Process-Genre Writing Model supported by the Layered Curriculum will lead to studies aimed at gaining middle school students, genre awareness and text writing skills.³

Keywords: Layered Curriculum , writing informative text

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³ This research was produced from Dilek BAYRAKTAR’s doctoral thesis titled “An Action Research on Developing Informative Text Writing Skills of Gifted Students by means of Digital Writing Activities Supported by Layered Curriculum”.



The Effect of Echo Reading Method on Bilingual 8th Grade Students

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Huzeyfe BİLGE²

Abstract

Despite the extensive research on reading fluency methods, there are important similarities in the studies conducted. Most of the studies have been conducted with elementary school students in urban centers and with monolingual students. This study focused on the effect of the echo reading on eight eighth graders, seven of whom were bilingual, in a village school setting. A one-group experimental design was used in the study conducted. The reading fluency data of the students participating in the study in the 1st-7th grade texts were collected as pre-test and post-test. After the students' reading aloud errors were analyzed, the accuracy and speed values were processed as data. Descriptive analyses and Wilcoxon signed-rank test were used to analyze the data. According to the findings, the average of the group increased in speed and accuracy in texts at all grade levels in a short period of seven weeks. When the difference between the pre-test and post-test values in students' reading accuracy was examined, it was determined that there was an increase between 4.2% and 11.7%. Among these increases, the increases in the 1st, 3rd and 6th grade texts were significant. Similarly, it was observed that there were increases ranging between 4.4 and 10 words between the students' pre-test and post-test speeds, and the increases in the 1st, 4th and 5th grade texts were significant. These significant differences were also found to have a statistically great effect sizes. The findings of the study provided important insights into how reading fluency strategies can be used to improve reading fluency among bilingual students in rural schools. These findings highlight the potential benefits of incorporating reading fluency strategies into teaching methods to support the development of reading fluency among bilingual students in rural schools.

Keywords: Bilingualism, reading fluency, echo reading, village school, reading speed

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Investigating the Perceptions of High School Students Towards Using Social Media as a Tool to Learn Vocabulary.

Furkan DEMİR¹
Ayhan KAHRAMAN²

Abstract

Social media (such as Instagram, Youtube, Twitter, etc.) has become a ubiquitous part of modern life, and its potential benefits for language learning have been increasingly recognized by educators and language learners. Several studies have investigated the effectiveness of social media as a tool for language learning, with a particular emphasis on vocabulary learning. However, there is still a paucity of research that focuses specifically on high school students' attitudes and beliefs towards using social media for vocabulary learning. The current research proposal aims to investigate high school students' perceptions of using social media as a tool for vocabulary learning. The study will use quantitative methods to explore the factors that influence students' beliefs and attitudes towards social media for language learning. By filling this research gap, the study will provide insights into the potential of social media for language learning, and its benefits and limitations as a tool for vocabulary learning. The proposed study builds on the existing literature on social media and language learning. For instance, previous studies have explored the use of Instagram, Youtube, Twitter, etc. for vocabulary learning among EFL students in South Korea, Pakistan, and Malaysia, respectively. However, these studies have not focused specifically on high school students, who are a unique population with distinct attitudes towards language learning and social media. By exploring the perceptions of high school students towards using social media for vocabulary learning, this study will contribute to our understanding of the potential of social media as a tool for language learning and inform educators and language learners about its benefits and limitations.

Keywords: English vocabulary, social media, perceptions, high school students, vocabulary learning.

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Platform Capitalism and Digital Labor

Ali BAKIN¹

Abstract

In today's world, where capitalism has begun to take on a digital appearance, one of the prominent concepts is platform capitalism. Platform capitalism, which can be considered as an umbrella term for models such as gig economy, sharing economy, attention economy, and surveillance capitalism, is also intensively discussed in academic literature. Platform capitalism is seen by some as a new phase of digitalized capitalism. However, when viewed in a historical context, there are also opinions that platform capitalism is one of the methods and business models developed against the accumulation crisis that capital has been in since the 1970s.

When platforms are mentioned, service providers like UBER and AirBnb come to mind. But we see the best examples of platforms in tech companies like Alphabet (Google), Meta (Facebook), and Amazon, and "platforms" are largely based on the extreme centralization of data. Data is the primary source that guides these companies and gives them a competitive advantage. Platforms, on the other hand, with the rapid advances in information and communications technology, are becoming a fundamental mechanism for mining and exploiting the vast amounts of Big Data that are accumulating.

At this point, platforms also have significant implications for work life and work processes. Our study aims to explore these impacts through digital work, which we can describe as a new form of work. In this context, we discuss the mechanism of microjobs, promoted by the World Bank with the argument of poverty alleviation and partially positively evaluated by the ILO, implemented by platforms such as Amazon Mechanical Turk, Upwork, Clickworker and Microworkers.

Microjobs, described by some as the future of work but also criticized for increasing precarity and minimizing wage levels, are analyzed in this study in the context of their relationship to platform capitalism and whether this mechanism will lead to the expansion of digital labor is discussed.

Keywords: Platform Capitalism, Digital Labor, Microwork, Big Data

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The Intersection of Gender and Ageism: Elder Women Abuse

Pelin Suzan IŞIKOĞLU¹

Abstract

With the increase in the average life expectancy and the decrease in birth and death rates, the proportion of the elderly population in the world is increasing. With the aging of the population globally, abuse and neglect in old age emerge as an important social problem. Abuse affects all elderly individuals. However, the fact that women have a longer life expectancy than men result in the fact that a significant part of the elderly population is composed of elderly women. It seems likely that this situation makes older women more disadvantaged and vulnerable to abuse and neglect and makes them the main research focus on the problem. Actually, the fact that women reach old age with the effect of cumulative disadvantages based on gender throughout life is an important factor that increases the risk of abuse of older women. On the other hand, health problems that arise with increasing age, need for care, increasing fragility and exposure to ageist stereotypes are considered as other factors that increase the risk of abuse in older women. In this respect, it can be said that older women are more vulnerable to abuse and neglect at the intersection of gender inequality and age-based discrimination. Studies on the subject, especially in the international literature, have also found that older women are exposed to more abuse and neglect than older men. As a result of the demographic transformation, the population is aging in Türkiye and it is known that the proportion of elderly women is higher. However, it can be said that there is not enough study on the abuse and neglect of elderly women in the national literature. In this context, it is considered important to carry out studies on the subject both in terms of making the problem more visible and developing effective solutions.

Keywords: Gender, Ageism, Intersection, Elderly, Abuse

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Investigating the Relationship Between Financial Services Confidence Index and Borsa Istanbul Financial Institutions Indices

Yunus KARAÖMER¹

Abstract

Financial Services Confidence Index (FHGE) is an index that measures confidence in the financial services sector in a country. This index is generally accepted as an important indicator for the health, economic stability and growth of the financial services sector. The FHGE is followed by investors, businesses and governments as an important indicator of the overall health of financial markets and economic growth. This research aims to investigate the interaction between the Financial Services Confidence Index and Borsa Istanbul (BIST) Financial Institutions indices (XBANK, XFINK, XGMYO, XHOLD, XSGRT and XYORT). FHGE stands out as a variable that provides important information about financial markets. In the study, the effects of FHGE on BIST Financial Institutions indices were determined by using time series analysis methods. First, Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) (1979), and Phillips–Perron (PP) (1988) unit root tests were applied. These tests are used to evaluate the stationarity properties of the variables. Then, the existence of a causal relationship between the variables and the direction of the relationship, if any, were investigated using the Toda-Yamamoto test. According to the findings of the research, no causality relationship was found from FHGE to BIST Financial Institutions indices. In other words, it was concluded that FHGE did not affect BIST Financial Institutions indices. However, a causal relationship was found from XFINK and XHOLD indices to FHGE. This shows that XFINK and XHOLD indices can affect FHGE and these variables have the power to predict or explain FHGE. These findings emphasize that it is effective on FHGE and especially XFINK and XHOLD indices can affect FHGE.

Keywords: Financial Services Confidence Index, Borsa Istanbul, Toda Yamamoto Causality Test

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The Effect of Chronism on Organizational Commitment

Begüm Öz¹

Abstract

In the study, the effect of chronism on organizational commitment was tried to be understood. In line with the purpose of the study, the concepts were examined together with their dimensions. In the study carried out with the literature review, it can be said that the effect of chronism on organizational commitment may vary according to the parties. The effect of chronism on organizational commitment can occur in two ways: positive and negative. For example, chronism means a high salary for individuals, speed of promotion, comfortable working conditions and flexibility in working hours, while this is not the case for the excluded. On the contrary, individuals outside of cronyism feel alienated from their work when they encounter nepotism. While the employees who are party to the chronism may be more committed to their organizations due to their gratitude for the privileges that have been given to them and will be offered to them; Employees who are aware of all these discriminations, but who are excluded; They may not be committed to their work or their organization, with the thought that no matter what they do, they will not be fully rewarded.

Keywords: Chronism, Nepotism, Organizational Commitment

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The Relationship Between the General Delays and Decision-making Skills of Adults

Fatma ÖZER¹

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between adults' general procrastination and their decision-making skills. The data of the study were obtained from a total of 275 adult individuals, 229 (83.3%) female and 46 (16.7%) male, in 2022. General Procrastination Scale and Melbourne Decision Making Scale I and II were used in the study. In line with the results of the normality test of the scores obtained in the research; t test, one-way analysis of variance and correlation analysis were used. According to the research findings, a significant positive and negative relationship was found between procrastination and decision making. In the study, men's general procrastination was higher than women's, and men's procrastination in decision making was found to be higher than women's. According to the research findings, it was determined that the procrastination and decision-making status of adults were not related to marital status. In the findings of the study, it was determined that general procrastination and decision-making did not differ significantly according to the age of 17-35 and 36 and above, and panic decision-making, which is the sub-dimension of decision-making, differed significantly according to the age of 17-35 and 36 and above. In the analysis of variance, it was found that adults' procrastination levels were significantly higher in associate degree graduates than in other groups, and as a result of the same analysis, adults' decision-making levels were found to be significant and higher in primary, secondary and high school graduates compared to other groups. In general, the findings were discussed, interpreted and suggestions were made.

Keywords: General Postponement, Postponement, Delay, Decision making, Decision

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The Effect of Spatial Elements on the Formation of Urban Identity: The Case of Kadıköy

Ahmet Emrah SİYAVUŞ¹

Abstract

All of the distinctive elements of cities, in terms of their physical and human characteristics, determine the city's identity. These can be hills, rivers, coastlines, and natural beauties, as well as elements that reflect the identity and values of the society, such as architectural structure, the texture of streets and streets, museums, theaters, historical assets, important figures, sculptures, demographic structure, and social networks. In this study, Kadıköy, which is one of the essential parts of the Istanbul metropolis and the center for the Anatolian side, is discussed. Kadıköy, home to different civilizations for about 8 thousand years, has various functions and identities thanks to its deep-rooted history. The leading figures and landmarks in Kadıköy that reflect the identity of the city; While the Bull Statue, Haldun Taner Stage, Fenerbahçe Club, Nostalgic Fashion Tram, Kadıköy Square, historical buildings and places of worship, Haydarpaşa Train Station (1908), Osmanağa Mosque (1612), Ayios Yergios Greek Church (1694), Surp Levon Armenian Catholic Church (1722), Bostancı Pier (1913), Fenerbahçe Lighthouse (1562), Aziziye Bath (1876). The socio-cultural areas and educational institutions that highlight the urban identity and are one of the essential functions of Kadıköy; Bostancı Performance Center, Caddesi Bostancı Cultural Center, Literature and Art Library, Süreyya Opera House, Museum Gazhane, Marmara University, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Notre-Dame de Sion School, Saint-Joseph French High School, Kadıköy High School, Istanbul Anatolian High School, Erenköy Girls' Anatolian High School. In addition, in Kadıköy, the Central Business District of the Anatolian side, the Bazaar, the 14-km-long Bağdat Street, and the Tuesday Market are the main economic activities areas that have an impact on the identity of the city. In addition, Kurbağalidere, Moda Beach, Moda Pier (1917), Kalamış Marina, Caddebostan Beach, and the Bosphorus view, which play a decisive role in the urban form of Kadıköy, are the natural and human beauties in the district. Kadıköy combines different functions, people, and structures with beliefs, social activities, and cultural areas and has a solid socio-cultural and socio-economic level of urban identity. In this respect, the urban identity of Kadıköy should be preserved, and its urban identity should be kept alive and developed.

Keywords: Urban identity, Kadıköy, Spatial elements

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Intellectuals Coming to Turkey at the Beginning of the 20th Century and Their Press Activities

Emre GÜLER¹

Abstract

With the occupation of Azerbaijan by the Bolshevik Russian forces on April 27, 1920, prohibitions and arrests took place in the field of media activities. With the Bolshevik Occupation, press and publication activities were terminated, and instead, publications were started to be published by intellectuals who believed and defended the ideas of the Bolshevik Russian forces. The nationalist intellectuals, who tried to continue their activities in secret ways, only lasted for a few years and eventually some of them were arrested and exiled to Siberia. Those who remained had to continue their broadcasts in different countries. Because of this situation, the immigration press, which includes the publications of the immigrant intellectuals during the immigration, was born. In the study named intellectuals who came to Turkey at the beginning of the 20th century and their media activities; Information was given about the intellectuals who came to Turkey and the publication purpose, principles and writer staff of the journals "Yeni Kafkasya (95 Issue), Azeri Türk (32 Issue), Odlu Yurt (31 Issue) and Bildiriş Newspaper (56 Issue). The newspapers and magazines mentioned above were in Istanbul between 1923 and 1931 under the leadership of Mehmet Emin Resulzade and Mirza Bala Mehmetzade; It was published with the efforts of former government members, deputies, politicians and intellectuals who had to leave Azerbaijan. Both intellectuals and accompanying intellectuals aimed to create a unity of thought and intellectual struggle in political, economic, social and cultural fields against the policies implemented by the Russians on the Turkish World. In line with these goals, they conveyed the truths they knew first to their own countries and then to the world public opinion.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Immigration Press, Turkish World, Soviet Russia, Immigrant Intellectuals.

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The Importance of the Armenian Hagiography in Terms of the Ilkhanate History

İlhan ASLAN¹

Abstract

The Ilkhanates, who established about one century of hegemony in Iran, took the nations from several religious and etnical backgrounds under their souzereinty in the Near East. The literature of the Armenians, who were the closest allies and souzereins of the Ilkhanates saw a great development in this period. In this regard, the reflection of the incidents about the political and economical life of the Ilkhanates may explicitly be seen especially in the Armenian hagiographic texts that mention the lives, the works and the deaths of the saints. Armenians who used to lead a peaseful life under the Ilkhanate rule due to the their tolerance towards the diverse religions, were exposed to the sanctions of the Islamic law, after Islam became the state religion of the Ilkhanates. For instance, the subject matters such as the works of the governor Argun in the Caucasia in 1261, the attacks of the Mamluks who were the vital enemies of the Ilkhanates around 1290, the pressure and the heavy tax load on the Christian nations after the firm establishment of Islam during the reign of Oljaitu who was successor to Ghazan Khan, also Timurtash's aggressive behavior to the Armenians in 1320 in relation with the religious transformation within the Ilkhanates, as confirmed by the other soruces that provide information about the same period, found large scale of place in the Armenian hagiography.

In this paper, we mentioned this particular importance of the Armenian hagiographic texts, and meant to drive attention to that they are among the important sources of the Ilkhanate history.

Keywords: Armenian Hagiography, Ilkhanates, Armenians, Christianity and Islam.

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Yozgat Senators and Their Activities in the Senate of the Republic

Burak HALICI¹

Abstract

II in Turkey. The results of the aftermath of World War II brought important changes in both foreign and domestic politics. The close relations that started with the Western States created a significant impact on the transition to a multi-party system in domestic politics. Multi-party life began with the Democrat Party's participation in the parliament in the 1946 elections. Democrat Party, who came to power in the 1950 elections, remained in power from 1950 until the military coup of 27 May 1960. As a result of the May 27, 1960 military coup, the 1924 Constitution was repealed and replaced by the 1961 Constitution. With this constitution, two new assemblies were formed under the roof of the Turkish Grand National Assembly under the name of the Senate of the Republic and the House of Representatives. He served in the Senate of the Republic for 19 legislative years from 1961 until the 1980 military coup. In particular, this senate was similar to the Ayan Assembly, which was formed with the enactment of the Kanun-i Esasi in our history. The Senate of the Republic served as a legislative assembly consisting of natural members, substitute members elected by the President himself, and members formed as a result of general elections. In this senate, 498 senators served in 19 years. The purpose of the establishment of the Senate of the Republic was to supervise the activities of the governments in power and to fulfill the task of balance-control by creating a political balance. It is also aimed that it will have a positive effect on the solution of social problems. Between 1961-1980, 2 senator quotas were given to represent Yozgat in the C constituency in the Republican Senate. Between these years, 7 senators served to represent Yozgat.

Keywords: Senators of Yozgat, Senate of the Republic, Yozgat, Law Proposals, Proposals.

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China's Strategy Culture: From Antiquity to the 21st Century

Birol AKDUMAN¹

Abstract

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of China's strategic culture, tracing its evolution from antiquity to the present day, and examining its implications for international relations, history, and strategy. The study begins with an exploration of the Warring States period, which saw the emergence of seminal strategic thinkers such as Sun Tzu and the development of key strategic concepts like "shi" (strategic advantage). The article then delves into the Imperial period, focusing on the impact of Confucianism on China's diplomatic and military strategies, as well as the rise of nationalism in response to Western imperialism.

In the 20th century, the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) rise to power and the Cold War significantly transformed China's strategic culture. The influence of Mao Zedong's "People's War" and Deng Xiaoping's "hide your strength, bide your time" approach during the reform and opening up era are discussed in detail. The article also examines China's strategic alignments, including its alliance with the Soviet Union and eventual rapprochement with the United States.

The 21st century has seen China's emergence as a global power, and this study analyzes the implications of this rise on its strategic culture. The article highlights the "peaceful development" strategy, the Belt and Road Initiative, and China's assertiveness in territorial disputes, as well as its military modernization and pursuit of "local wars under informatized conditions." The study concludes by discussing China's strategic competition with the United States, the potential for conflict as a result of the "Thucydides Trap," and China's efforts to reshape the international order.

By examining the historical and contemporary dimensions of China's strategic culture, this article offers valuable insights for scholars and policymakers interested in understanding the country's evolving strategic thought and its implications for global stability and international relations.

Keywords: China's strategic culture, Sun Tzu, Confucianism, Chinese Communist Party, Belt and Road Initiative

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The Relation Between Festivals and Power in The Hittites

Tülin CENGİZ¹

Abstract

The first emphasis that comes to mind when it comes to festival in the modern age is entertainment. Festivals, the organized form of entertainment, are events that are open to the participation of many individuals and the things that entertainment comes to the fore. Despite entertainment is actually a pleasant, desired situation, and if it is not, it is a situation where unhappiness is encountered, the perception and definition of entertainment is different in every period of human history: Besides being a language used to communicate with the gods in order to prevent the agricultural cycle from halting in the Hittites, whose existence was deeply dependent on the land, a political tool that intertwined with status symbols of kings and the political concerns of the state, one of the ways of controlling and manipulating the masses, as in the case of Rome, from the point of view of the medieval church, a heresy/a threat. So, it is necessary to consider and evaluate the festivals, which are a part of the entertainment culture, in unity with social, economic and political life. The aim of this paper is to examine the relationship between festivals and power in the Hittites, an ancient civilization that existed in Anatolian geography for two thousand years.

Keywords: Hittites, Festivals, Status symbols, Entertainment, Political tools

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An Evaluation of the Grinding Stone Technology in Anatolia in the Bronze Age

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Abstract

Grinding tools, which are related to the ground stone industry, are the third most crowded inventory group in the settlements after pottery and bone tools. Since they are considered to be a simple and unchanging tool type, they have been deprived of extensive research in Anatolian and European archeology for many years. In the last twenty decades, significant advances have been made in the functional analysis of prehistoric grinding equipment, thanks to the application of new methods and techniques. Thanks to these advances and different approaches that emerged with archaeological concepts, it has been understood that trying to explain the cultural processes of grinding stones is one of the most important sources in revealing the impact of the socio-economic status of the period, the technological stages it went through, and critical information such as the production economy and food habits of the people. In this context, the limited number of researches on grinding stones in Anatolia mostly focused on Neolithic and Early Bronze Age settlements. Therefore, it causes us to think that there is not enough information about the existence of grinding stones found in Bronze Age settlements in the first place. However, the existence of these tools is frequently emphasized in archaeological archives and excavation reports. In the study, the grinding stones found in the Bronze Age settlements in Anatolia were examined as a whole and compared. In addition, in order to understand the grinding stone industry, the definition and usage areas of archaeological material culture and grinding stones, the comparison of typological and technical analysis methods in the context of examples in the Near East-Aegean and Mediterranean, production techniques, how to work with raw materials and grinding stones were evaluated.

Keywords: Grinding Stones, Bronze Age, Ground Stone Industry, Agriculture, Production Economics.

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Examination of John Berger's Criticism on Şeker Ahmet Paşa's Woodcutter in The Forest

Ayhan ÖZER¹

Abstract

Today, it is possible to describe art criticism as understanding, giving meaning and explaining a work of art. It is also a must to write this process down. Otherwise, it is not possible for the mentioned action to go beyond gossip. In addition, there can be many reasons for creating a critique of a work of art. However, blessing the work, praising the artist, making the work a tool to say what is wanted to be said, increasing the financial value of the work, and performing an artistic act are not among these reasons. So what to do in criticism? We can explain this in the following four items: 1. To reveal the technical features of the work. 2. To reveal the visible and invisible meanings of the work. 3. Detecting their messages. 4. To reveal the local and universal value of the work.

John Berger's studies, especially on paintings, are exemplary with his handling of these four items. His multidimensional, comparative and in-depth criticism has been, is and should be an example for the critics who come after him. With these thoughts in mind, in this study, John Berger's Criticism of Şeker Ahmet Paşa's work named Woodcutter In The Forest is discussed. This text is not only a work but also one of the most important texts about Turkish painting. The fact that Turkish art and the artist describe the situation between east and west through a painting is one of the features that make this text special.

With this in mind, the aim of the research is to examine John Berger's Criticism of Şeker Ahmet Paşa's Woodcutter In The Forest in terms of its purpose, method, language, depth, and comparison approach. As a result, it has been understood that the purpose of the mentioned text is to examine Şeker Ahmet Paşa and his work named Woodcutter In The Forest and to reveal its meanings by comparing it with various artists, schools and cultures. For this reason, Berger's text is thought to be an important work that will be taken as an example while holding a mirror to the emerging critics.

Keywords: John Berger, Şeker Ahmet Paşa, Art Criticism

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Tomur Atagök with its Works Showing the Viewer

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Abstract

Tomur Atagök has a unique identity among female painters in Turkey. The fact that she has experienced and overcome all the difficulties of being a female artist in Turkey makes her privileged. Although her feminist artist identity is mostly prominent, her innovative and pioneering art institutions, her academic personality and her works as an artist put her in an important place in our art world.

The fact that she saw the female artist actions in the world in the 1960s-70s closely in the USA, where she went to study, determined the direction and view of her art. However, he does not limit his versatile art life to this context. The fact that Atagök opened the Yıldız Technical University Museum Studies Master's Program in 1986 is an indication of his foresight. Atagök's recent paintings reflect how much he cares about the audience. It can be said that with his paintings showing the viewer, he attempted to eliminate the bond between the work and the viewer. With this perspective, it is clear that Tomur Atagök's privileged place in our art world should be promoted.

The aim of this research is to introduce the works of Tomur Atagök, who has given many works with invaluable services to the Turkish art world, with his well-deserved multi-faceted art story and his paintings showing the audience. In order to achieve this goal, a written interview was held with Tomur Atagök in 2022. The most important findings of this research were reached with the artist's own expressions.

As a result, Tomur Atagök said, "I mainly focused on two points. The first is the protection of nature, the second is human equality, I can say that women, men and children share a common life. Again, we can say that nature is the common denominator of life here" is the most important starting point of his human-oriented view of life and art. It can be said that seeing Atagök's paintings that show the viewer physically will not only enable his art to be understood, but also initiate a journey of discovery within himself on his works.

Keywords: Tomur Atagök, Painting, Art audience

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An Evaluation on Public-Private Partnership Practices in the Provision of Public Health Services

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Abstract

The public-private partnership model is a financing model created to alleviate the expenditure burden of the public in some service offerings, especially in infrastructure investments. The use of this model is becoming widespread in public services where the public cannot completely withdraw from its presentation and the private sector cannot perform all of it on its own. In the model, a long-term contract is signed between the public and private entrepreneurs and the cost, risk and return of investments and services are shared.

Turkey started to implement the public-private partnership model in the health sector in the 1980s. Initially, it was applied in non-medical areas such as cleaning services, food, security, maintenance-repair, technological infrastructure. The public-private partnership model adopted in the delivery of health services in Turkey is city hospitals, an infrastructure-based model originating from England. In the city hospitals project, the provision of health services is carried out by public personnel. Planning, financing, construction, operation, maintenance and repair of the health facility and all support services are left to the private sector entrepreneur. Legislative infrastructure was created in the construction of city hospitals in 2005, and it started to be implemented in 2017 with the opening of Yozgat City Hospital.

The implementation of the city hospital has produced positive results in terms of both health care recipients and the public health sector. A high rate of satisfaction is observed in research on health care recipients. When evaluated in terms of the public, the financial burden of health services has decreased, the number of facilities for the supply of health services has increased, and the experience of the private sector has been benefited. In addition, with the model, idle capital belonging to the private sector is directed to domestic infrastructure investments. The negativities regarding the implementation are observed in the areas of difficulties encountered in the audit mechanism, transparency and accountability.

Keywords: Public-Private Partnership, Public Health Services, City Hospitals

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The Impact of Agricultural Subsidies on Agricultural Output: An Ardl Analysis for Turkey

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Abstract

Agriculture is of strategic importance for all countries due to its economic and social impacts. The agricultural production varies according to natural conditions, soil and seasonal structure, regardless of the level of development of countries. Compared to other sectors, agriculture requires state intervention due to its structural characteristics. State intervention in the agricultural sector is important for the continuity and efficiency of agricultural production. Today, despite the developing technology, the risks arising from the structural characteristics of the agricultural sector continue to change. For this reason, a wide range of intervention tools are used to solve the problems in the agricultural sector. Countries generally use subsidies as one of the support policy instruments. In order to ensure the continuity of agricultural production, productivity and increase in producer income, agricultural support policies should be carried out correctly. The aim of this study is to analyze the effectiveness of agricultural subsidies and provide recommendations for more efficient agricultural production. For this purpose, the short-run and long-run effects of agricultural subsidies on agricultural production for Turkey between 1989-2019 are tested by ARDL analysis. The findings show that while agricultural subsidies have a positive effect on production in the short run, they do not have a significant effect in the long run. Therefore, it can be stated that although subsidies provide an increase in production, they lack the dimension of producing permanent and productivity-enhancing outputs. In order for agricultural subsidies to be decisive in agricultural productivity, agricultural modernization and agricultural R&D activities should be emphasized..

Keywords: Agricultural Subsidies, Agricultural Output, ARDL Analysis, Turkey, Agricultural Productivity.

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Examination of the Relationships between Hopelessness, Attribution of Unemployment, Perceived Social Support and Job Search Motivation in Unemployed

Özgür GÜLDÜ¹

Abstract

This study aimed to determine the relationships between hopelessness, perceived social support, attribution of unemployment, and job search motivation in the unemployed. The study sample is composed of 232 (100 female and 132 male) unemployed. The mean age was 23.23 (SD =3.96). Attribution of the Unemployment Scale (Feather & Davenport, 1981), Beck Hopelessness Scale (Beck et al., 1974), Perceived Social Support Scale (Soygüt, 1989), and Job Search Motivation Scale (Feather & Davenport, 1981) were used in the data collection phase.

According to the results of the analysis, the relationship between external attributes, hopelessness, perception of social support, and job search motivation is positive and significant ($r = .16, p < .05$; $r = .14, p < .05$; $r = .31^{**}, p < .01$, respectively). Similarly, perception of social support and job search motivation is positive and significant ($r = .31^{**}, p < .01$). However, hopelessness is significantly and negatively correlated to perception of social support ($r = -.31^{**}, p < .01$). External attributes style positively predicted job search motivation ($B = .535, SE = .128, t = 4.19, p < .001$), and hopelessness ($B = .236, SE = .076, t = 1.79, p < .01$). The participant's hopelessness, perception of social support, attribution of unemployment, and job search motivation differ according to gender. The mean score of external attributes ($t = -4.57, p < .001$), perception of social support ($t = -4.37, p < .001$), and job search motivation ($t = -4.16, p < .001$) of the female unemployed compared to the male unemployed is higher.

According to these results, those who lost their jobs during the pandemic COVID-19 or after tend to attribute this situation to external attributes rather than internal attributes. Although these people experience hopelessness, their perception of social support is high, and it has been observed that there is no decrease in their job search motivation. Compared with unemployed men, female unemployed tend to attribution of unemployment more to external attributes, and their perceptions of social support and job search motivation are also higher than males.

Keywords: Unemployment, Hopelessness, Attribution of Unemployment, Perceived Social Support, Job Search Motivation

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The Moderating Effect of Machiavellianism in The Relationship Between Belief in A Just World and Counterproductive Work Behavior

Özgür GÜLDÜ¹

Abstract

This study aimed to examine the moderating effect of machiavellianism in the relationship between belief in a just world and counterproductive work behavior.

Data were collected from 306 employees. 31.7% were females (97 people), whereas 68.3% were males (209 people). The mean age of the participants was 41.33 (SD = 7.48).

A Just World Scale (Öcel, 2009), Counterproductive Work Behavior Scale (Spector et al., 2006), and Machiavellianism Scale (Christie and Geis, 1970) were used in the data collection phase.

The moderating effect of machiavellianism in the relationship between belief in a just world and counterproductive work behavior was tested using the PROCESS macro analysis (Model 1) for SPSS (Hayes, 2018).

According to the results of the regression analysis based on the bootstrap method conducted to determine the moderating effect of machiavellianism in the relationship between belief in a just world and counterproductive work behavior is significant ($F_{3,302} = 10.61, p < .001$). All variables (belief in a just world, machiavellianism, and interaction variable) explain about 10% ($R^2 = .095$) of change in counterproductive work behavior. Belief in a just world affects counterproductive work behavior positively ($B = .530, t = 2.72, p < .05$). Machiavellianism affects counterproductive work behavior positively, also ($B = .490, t = 2.93, p < .01$). The interaction effect (moderator effect) of belief in a just world and machiavellianism variables on counterproductive work behavior is significant ($B = .066, t = 2.99, p < .01$).

This result shows that the relationship between belief in a just world and counterproductive work behavior is regulated by machiavellianism in the business environment. In other words, machiavellianism has a moderating effect.

Keywords: Belief in A Just World, Counterproductive Work Behavior. Machiavellianism

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The Use of Reference Art in Mesîhî's Ghazals

Hasan Cihad KARANALBANT¹

Abstract

Literary arts have been at the forefront of the tools that poets have applied and tried to strengthen their styles throughout history. Especially the members of classical Turkish literature have mastered the use of literary arts and competed in order to be able to say the best without leaving certain boundaries. One of the most known and widely used of these literary arts is talmih. reference; What the poet says between words, another well-known event, story, assumption, a historical fact, a legend, sometimes a verse or event, a religious perception, etc. is to show the power of expressing more meaning with this reference. Mesîhî is one of the 15th century poets that corresponds to the formation phases of classical Turkish literature. He became a well-known and praised poet of his time. He frequently used idioms, proverbs, customs and traditions in daily life in his poetry. He argued that his poems were original and consisted of words that had not been said before. His nickname is Hz. It was created in reference to the health-giving touch of Jesus. In this paper, the use of references in Mesîhî's ghazals and the knowledge that lies in the background of the couplets within the framework of this art are tried to be explained. An answer has been sought to the question of how the stories and tales, verses, hadiths, customs, traditions and beliefs that are the subject of the art of reference are expressed in the style of the Mesîhî. In the first formation stage, it was determined as the main goal to shed light on the aesthetic aspect of the use of reference in the classical poetry tradition.

Keywords: Classical Turkish literature, Mesîhî, Gazel, Literary arts, Telmih

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The Place and Importance of the Franciscan and Dominican Orders in the History of Education in Medieval Europe

Özlem GÜL¹

Abstract

The Medieval Europe had been the scene of different religious structures known as "mendicant orders". Among them, Dominicans (Friars Preachers or Preachers), Franciscans (Friars Minor), Carmelites (White Friars) and Augustinians (Frers) stood out as remarkable ones. However, considering the development of the Franciscan and Dominican orders within the historical process since their establishment, it seems that they are of much more importance compared to other mendicant orders. These orders not only had a significant influence on the religious, political, ideological, and cultural structure of the medieval Christian world but also made contributions to the scientific and intellectual functioning of the period. Therefore, within the scope of this study, it is aimed to evaluate the effects that they had in shaping the understanding of Medieval education by considering the similarities and differences of these two orders, which left important traces in Medieval Europe in terms of scientific and intellectual terms and played a role in the upbringing of the most important thinkers of that period. As a matter of fact, it has been concluded that these orders were very effective in creating a strong intellectual ground for raising individuals who would act in line with the Church's ideology and led a life devoted to the Church's doctrine, and they used education as an apparatus for this purpose.

Keywords: Mendicant Orders, Franciscans and Dominicans

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The Conceptions of Liberty, Homeland and Constitutionality in the Thought of Namik Kemal

Zafer GÜRBÜZ¹

Abstract

Namik Kemal is a competent Ottoman intellectual who dealt with and produced works on various subjects including as politics, literature, theatre, art and religion. In addition to being the most influential intellectual on subsequent generations in the New Ottoman movement, he also left an important intellectual legacy. He is considered as the person who introduced concepts such as freedom, patriotism and nation into the intellectual life and literature of Turkey.

Suggesting reforms and innovations to save the disintegrated empire in the face of the West, Kemal thought on the question "how can the state be saved", in accordance with the intellectuals, thinkers and statesmen of his time. The recipes he presented influenced the Young Turks, who were his successors, and the founding fathers of the Republic. He was described by Mustafa Kemal with the phrase "the father of my feelings". Islamists regard Namik Kemal as the pioneer of Islamism, Turkish nationalists as the pioneer of Turkism and Westerners as the pioneer of Westernization. Namik Kemal is accepted as one of the most influential figures in the history of Turkish modernization even today, almost a century and a half after his death.

In this study, firstly, the birth of the New Ottoman thought will be mentioned. Then a brief introduction to Namik Kemal's life will be given. Afterwards, his political thought, his approaches to the state, and especially his views on concepts such as constitutionalism, parliament and freedom will be emphasized through citations from his newspaper articles.

Kemal's political views are pervasive throughout his work. However, the essence of his political theory is found in the articles he wrote for *Hürriyet ve İbret*. These articles will be referred to in order to reconsider his political thoughts.

Keywords: Namik Kemal, Freedom, Constitutional Monarchy, Homeland.

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The Relationship of Migration and Security: An Assessment on The Effect of Mass Migration on Turkey's Security

Ramazan ASLAN¹

Abstract

Although migrations are as old as human history, cause-and-effect relationships and the measures taken for migration have changed constantly. In the current century, mass migrations due to war and internal conflicts have overshadowed migrations resulting from other reasons. For this reason, mass migrations affect countries and even the whole world in terms of political, economic, social, and security issues and create irreversible changes. The changes experienced simultaneously affect immigrant societies and target societies separately.

With the developments after the Cold War, the concept of security has been redefined by deepening and expanding. The concept of international migration has also taken its place as a new threat area. In the new era, establishing a close connection between migration and security has enabled *migration* to come to the fore as a securitized concept among major global challenges. Thus, migrations, and especially mass and irregular migrations, are perceived as security threats. Economic and political instability, terrorism, organized crime activities, public order disorder, etc., which may result from migration movements and immigrants emerge as threats.

In addition to the effects of migration on the security of the destination country, it should also be addressed from the perspective of human security in terms of immigrants. The security-centered approaches of nation-states can lead to the deportation of immigrants or the deprivation or restriction of their basic human rights.

Turkey has faced some security problems due to the intense mass migration. Border security, economic security, demographic issues terrorist incidents, security problems, and so on appear to be some of them. On the other hand, in terms of the human security of immigrants, considering the size of the immigrant population, it is possible to say that Turkey gives its best support.

Keywords: Mass Migration, Security, Securitization, Terrorism, Demographics

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Thinking Big Data and Journalism in Terms of ChatGPT

Mert KÜÇÜKVARDAR¹

Abstract

ChatGPT, one of the artificial intelligence applications that uses natural language processing and machine learning techniques, can write stories, draw pictures, solve problems and even generate code. ChatGPT can perform the work that a human would do for hours or days in a very short time and in a very difficult way to distinguish it from a human. It does all of this over big data. From a journalistic point of view, thanks to big data analytics, journalists have the ability to collect, analyze and interpret a data set. This provides the possibility of reporting the news in more detail, in depth and accurately. Artificial intelligence technologies such as ChatGPT can improve the efficiency of journalists in big data analytics and help them report their news more effectively.

While traditional journalism creates news by collecting, researching and writing news from human resources, big data analytics gives journalists the opportunity to analyze through techniques such as data mining, social media analysis, and machine learning. Thus, it can be stated that the new gatekeepers are algorithms. However, technologies such as ChatGPT also reveal negative situations in terms of journalism. For example, it is assumed that technologies based on artificial intelligence will reduce the workload of journalists, as well as lead to unemployment in the future. From the point of view of journalism and the scientific world, it is also becoming difficult to distinguish content such as fake news text created by the system, a produced article. As a result, companies such as Google, Meta and Microsoft are increasing their investments in language processing technologies based on artificial intelligence. It is obvious that in the coming years these technologies will be used much more frequently in journalism and academic field writing, which has already started to take place in scientific literature.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Big data, Data journalism, Data science, Natural language processing.

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Investigating the Level of Willingness to Communicate (WTC) in Second Language in High School Students: Kütahya Sample

Burhan KARA¹

Ayhan KAHRAMAN²

Abstract

Willingness to Communicate (WTC) is a term used in communication studies to describe an individual's readiness to engage in communication. It refers to the extent to which a person is willing to communicate in a given situation, with a particular person or group of people, or in a particular language. Willingness to Communicate is an important factor in second language learning and communication success. However, little research has been conducted on the WTC of high school students in Turkey, particularly in the Kütahya province. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the level of WTC in high school students studying a second language in the Kütahya province, and explore the factors that influence their WTC. The participants in this study will be high school students studying a second language in the Kütahya Atatürk Anatolian High School, who are between the ages of 15 and 18. The WTC scale used in this study is a modified instrument from Weaver, (2005) used by Jian-E Peng and Lindy Woodrow (2010). Statistical analysis will be performed in order to determine if there is a difference between the grade levels and genders of the students and their WTC levels. The results of the study will have implications for language teachers and learners in creating more effective language learning and teaching environments. By identifying the factors that influence WTC in this population, language teachers and learners can design language learning activities that foster a higher level of WTC, which can lead to more successful language learning and communication.

Keywords: Willingness to communicate, second language, language learning, high school students, speaking anxiety.

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Determination of Variables Related to Exchange Rate Level in Turkey with Toda-Yamamoto Causality Analysis

Ersin SÜNBÜL¹

Abstract

The aim of the study is to determine the variables associated with the exchange rate level in Turkey. In the literature, 15 variables that are thought to have an effect on the exchange rate have been reached. The data of the determined variables were obtained from the Electronic Data Distribution System (EVDS) of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey. Data are from 2009Q1 to 2020Q3 and consist of 47 quarterly observations. Analyzes were made with R programming. Seasonality research was done with the “wo” function in R programming, and the stability control was done with the Phillips-Perron test. In non-stationary series, stationarity is obtained by taking the difference of the series. The causality relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variables was determined by Toda-Yamamoto Causality Analysis. In the results of working; It has been seen that CPI, interest, unemployment, current account deficit, GDP and exports are the most important variables that determine the exchange rate.

Keywords: Exchange Rate Theories, Toda-Yamamoto, Causality Analysis, Time Series Analysis, R Programming.

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Examination of the Work Titled “The Supreme Quran and its Translation in the Order of Revelation

Abdülkadir ERKUT¹

Abstract

This work, written by the pen-name Ayşa Zeynep Abdullah, was published by Hermes Publishing House. At the beginning of the work, there is a two-and-a-half-page Preface in which the author gives information about the book. In the work, the surahs are listed in the order of their revelation. The author states her purpose as to be conducive to the reading of the Qur'an in order of which it was revealed. It is claimed that the surah arrangement of the Qur'an is wrong. According to the author of the translation, Uthman(pbu) rearranged the original reading order of the Qur'an from the Prophet according to his own way and eliminated the Qur'ans which were in the order which the Prophet Muhammad (pbu) read. The author does not rely on any source regarding this view she put forward and cannot provide any evidence to prove her claim. However, there is a lot of information about the History of the Qur'an in the sources. Accordingly, it is agreed that the arrangement of the verses in the Qur'an is based on revelation (tawqifi). The general acceptance is that the arrangement of the surahs is also based on revelation (tawqifi). Because the Companions of Prophet Muhammad(pbu) performed collection and reproduction of the Qur'an according to the order they learned from the Prophet. There were no objections to the arrangement of the Mushaf that emerged at the end. These mushafs, which were copied during the Uthman period, were accepted by consensus among Muslims.

In the translation, there are translations and opinions that falsify the meaning of the verses and there are chapters where the translation is incomplete. These will also be explained with examples.

Keywords: Tafsir, Qur'an, Translation, Ayşa Zeynep Abdullah, The Supreme Qur'an and its Translation in the Order of Revelation

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An Overview of Gastronomy Tourism in Kars

Rotinda Çağdaş

Abstract

This study, conducted within the scope of TUBITAK 3005 - Innovative Solutions in Social and Human Sciences Research Project titled Determining the Contribution of Local People to Gastronomy Tourism in Kars, was prepared in the light of the field studies conducted between July 2022 and March 2023. The aim of the project is to understand the local people's perspective on gastronomy tourism along with cultural activities in Kars. This is an anthropological study conducted through in-depth interviews with restaurateurs in Yusufpaşa Quarter, also known as the 'Old Kars District', in the provincial center of Kars. During the interviews, the participants were asked questions about what tourism means to them, how tourism affects their social lives, what Kars-specific dishes are, and cultural elements other than food that could be useful for tourism. Participants stated that the development of tourism, which they described as a 'factory without chimneys', would benefit all tradesmen in the city, and that Aşık Attacks and Caucasian Shows also benefit tourism. The dishes on restaurant menus and on the website of the Ministry of Culture were compared and some differences were found. It was stated that the reason why most of the local dishes that are frequently found in the menus of restaurants are not included in the menu is the difficulty in finding qualified personnel and the laborious production of some dishes. It was stated that the decrease in livestock farming in Kars due to the increase in feed prices was effective in increasing the importance of tourism, and for this reason, even shopkeepers who do not have local menus and products are satisfied with the revival of tourism. In-depth interviews will be conducted with local people and tourists in Kars and the study will continue and will end on June 30, 2024.

Keywords: gastronomy tourism, food and beverage, food anthropology, Kars

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Some Findings on the World View Reflected by the Kirkpinar Legend

Erkan KALAYCI¹

Abstract

The concept of worldview, which can be defined as the perception and understanding of the world by an individual or society depending on a certain point of view, is formed as a result of thousands of years of life experience of a nation. The concept of worldview, whether at the individual or social level, reflects people's beliefs, thoughts and values about issues such as the universe, God, humanity and the future. From this point of view, worldview is the sum of a nation's efforts to interpret the surrounding outer world from a philosophical, aesthetic and scientific point of view, and with these aspects, it serves as a guide for perceiving the external reality surrounding the individual and society and accordingly determining their actions. It is also possible to express the worldview, which reflects a coherent system that is consistent in itself, as well as a nation's mentality or folk philosophy. As a guide to define the place, future and duties of a man in the world, worldview, by creating a basic framework, directs the actions of the man and gives him an identity. The transfer of worldview is possible through language, and therefore, the elements of the aforementioned identity is processed in various ways, in literary forms and activities related to oral culture, and has the opportunity to be transferred between people and generations.

Folklore, which is seen as an artistic communication process between human groups in this day and age, includes the concept of worldview in its field of study as a result of the communicative events that help its transmission. Therefore, it is possible to detect the traces of elements related to a nation's worldview notably in the narrative genres of oral literature tradition which is within the folklore's field of study and other folklore events such as festivals. One of the folklore events in which we can detect these traces specific to Turkish culture is Kırkpınar Oil Wrestling. In this paper, the legend that explains the emergence of Kırkpınar Oil wrestling, which is a cultural continuity of Turkish Culture that exceeds 600 years, will be examined within the context of worldview. For this purpose, the pattern of the worldview reflected by Kırkpınar legend which ideologically guides and frames Kırkpınar Oil Wrestling, will be discussed by following the traces of the thousands of years of life experience of the Turks.

Keywords: Kırkpınar, oil wrestling, mentality, worldview.

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Grandmother Figure in the Stories and Novels of Sema Kaygusuz

Ferda ATLI¹

Abstract

Sema Kaygusuz, who started to make a name for herself in the 1990s with her stories, has authored works in more than one literary genres such as novels, essays, and dramas in addition to stories.

Frequently benefiting from various narrative types such as tales, folk stories, legends, and anecdotes, Kaygusuz embroidered the mysterious world she presents to the readers with deep characters and feeding these characters to whom she leaves the floor with her own life story, preparing the ground for them to root in the world of stories. Kaygusuz, who frequently includes female characters, has made the grandmother figure whom she created through getting inspired by her own grandmother the heroine of many of her stories and novels. The grandmother figure in the texts, who lends herself to a reading with psychoanalytic and feminist literary theories, is a character who generally carries the heavy loads and mysteries of the past, can interpret the world through her mind's eye, and is aware of the deep reality of existence. This elderly woman communes not only with the entities of the visible world but also with the living creatures of the invisible worlds. This experienced woman, who presents a feminine and fertile perspective to the male-dominated order, confides sometimes with the Khidr and sometimes with the snake which comes over to her house. Although the grandmother figure is generally depicted through village culture, in some novels and stories, she assumes an urban character and turns into a modern, experienced woman in the patriarchal culture. This woman created by Kaygusuz through getting inspiration from her own grandmother brings collective unconscious allusions to the novels and stories in addition to the author's personal unconscious.

In the study, the grandmother figure in the stories and novels of Kaygusuz will be analyzed in line with psychoanalytic and feminist theories, and the symbols and unconscious references pointed out by this character, who appears as a common character in her works, will be discussed.

Keywords: Turkish literature, Sema Kaygusuz, novel, story, character, psychoanalysis.

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Affective Barriers in Intercultural Communication as Perceived by a Polyculture University Lecturer

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Abstract

As the cross-cultural nature of human ties around the world has grown as a result of global migration, intercultural communication has become increasingly important. As globalization has progressed, so has the demand for good communication. There are certain impediments to intercultural communication, such as affective barriers, which are largely connected to people's beliefs and attitudes and play a significant role in this process. Numerous studies have been conducted to investigate the significance of intercultural communication as well as the barriers that prevent effective and trouble-free interactions. This study discusses affective barriers to intercultural communication as faced by a polyculture lecturer. The professor is originally from Iran, was reared in Canada, and has just moved to Turkey after marrying. She is a polyglot and polyculture English Language teacher who has worked with Turkish and other polyculture pupils. In addition to her experiences, the tactics she has used are addressed in this research. It is demonstrated that learning a language entails not just learning the language itself but also learning how to interact effectively with individuals from other cultures. Furthermore, it is stated in the current study that effective intercultural communication aids in the removal of any negative obstacles during contact with the surrounding.

Keywords: Intercultural communication, cross-cultural interaction, affective barriers in intercultural communication

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Use of E-government in Municipalities: The Example of Niğde Municipality and Bor Municipality

Elif Nur SUCU¹

Abstract

In this study, which was carried out by taking Niğde Municipality and Bor Municipality as an example, a field study was carried out on public employees. A simple random sampling technique was used in the research and a total of 90 questionnaires were applied to those who accepted to participate in the survey between 1-7 February 2023 by face-to-face survey method. The data obtained from the survey application were analyzed with the SPSS 24 software and Frequency analysis, T-test, and Chi-square tests were performed. When the relationship between the institution they work for and their satisfaction with e-government use was examined, it was seen that there was no significant difference between the two municipalities ($p>0.05$). Examining which environment the participants prefer while performing their transactions and the variability of this situation among institutions, it was concluded that they preferred the electronic environment more for both municipality employees. When the relationship between the presence of an information technology specialist in the institution and the institution was examined, a significant difference was found ($p<0.05$). When the level of dominance of the institutions in information technologies was examined, no significant difference was found ($p>0.05$). When the results of the questions prepared to measure the participants' participation level in the propositions related to the use of e-government were examined, it was concluded that the transaction processes were accelerated the most, and efficiency and productivity were achieved with the use of e-government. When the research is evaluated in general, the satisfaction levels of the employees are high in terms of increasing the transactions from the use of e-government.

Keywords: E-Government, Electronic Transaction, E-Government Applications, Municipality, Public Employees

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Recognizing Ecocide - A Reasonable Step Towards Saving the Planet

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Abstract

Currently, our planet is facing far-reaching and intertwined environmental catastrophes. The negative effects of environmental crises such as climate change, sixth mass extinction, food crises, desertification, deforestation are becoming increasingly apparent not only for humanity but also for other species, future generations and ecosystems on Earth. Due to the nature of the environmental problems, it is necessary to develop solutions on a global scale. However, none of the existing international mechanisms allow those responsible for environmental damage effectively investigated and prosecuted. The inadequacy of regulations and sanctions aimed at preventing environmental destruction has led to the emergence of the concept of ecocide as a crime against environment. Supporters argue that environmental destruction and devastation should be defined as an international crime on the grounds that it prevents the use of many human rights. The main idea is that the destruction on ecosystems can be prevented to some extent by criminalizing behaviors that cause extensive environmental destruction. This study focusses on the emergence of the concept of ecocide and the history of the efforts to ensure its recognition as an international crime. The study also examines how the efforts carried out on the international platform affect national environmental law and policies in various states. The study argues that legal regulations can be effective and applicable tools against severe ecological problems. The study aims to emphasize that national and international regulations developed within the framework of the concept of ecocide can be an effective and reasonable mechanism to prevent ecological disasters.

Keywords: Political Science, International Relations, Green Political Thought, Ecocide, International Environmental Law

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AI-Generated Art

Gözde YETMEN¹

Güllü Ashhan ATEŞ ULUTAŞ²

Abstract

In the historical process, the concepts of art and artwork change depending on the zeitgeist. The pioneering artists of the industrialized and rapidly changing modern world conceptualized works of art by transcending the boundaries of traditional styles throughout the twentieth century. Thus, a contemporary art environment has emerged in which artists redefine art with their individual interpretations. Today, with the advances in information communication technologies, artificial intelligence programs based on big data and machine learning are being developed. Whether the resulting digital images can be considered 'works of art' is debated among artists. At the same time, there are concerns about whether digital systems and innovative tools will replace real artists. Discourses protesting artificial intelligence programs and their productions were shared on social media. The research population was limited to online artificial intelligence software named Open AI DALL-E 2, Artbreeder. The problem of the research is that artificial intelligence programs used today make us question the concept of artwork again. "Can artificial intelligence replace the artist?", "Are artificial intelligence productions art?" were determined as the questions of the research. The study aims to discuss whether artificial intelligence is an auxiliary tool for the artist's creativity or a formation that will completely replace it. The importance of this study is to discuss whether the digital data created by machine learning-based artificial intelligence writings in the twenty-first century are works of art and to compare them with human productions. Document analysis, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study. As a result, it is revealed that artificial intelligence production can be used as an auxiliary tool or an inspiring source in terms of art elements such as color, form, composition, etc., which offer new methods and possibilities to the artist in the context of artwork.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, art, artist, DALL-E 2, Artbreeder.

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Comparison of the Use of Unfired Mud Brick and Fired Brick in Stone Oven Construction

Mutlu KÖPÜKLÜ¹

Abstract

Traditional stone ovens are structures that we often use in daily life. Although these ovens, which are mostly wood-fired, come up with different names such as bread, pita or bagel ovens, their construction techniques are essentially the same. The bottom of these ovens, where glass shards and salt are used on the foundation base, are covered with fire bricks. Salt is a substance that cools down slowly after being heated. Thus, it ensures that the oven floor remains hot for a long time. Glass shards are used for insulation. Firebrick, on the other hand, has the ability to spread heat in a wide area. Thus, heating is provided at every point of the oven floor with the fire burning in one corner of the oven. As a result, bread, pita or various dishes can be cooked not only in the area near the fire but also in other parts. In the villages, fired brick and baked adobe brick molded next to the cupola ovens made with loam are the materials used in the construction of these ovens. In this study, the comparison of the use of unfired mud brick and fired brick in small-scale traditional kiln construction and evaluations are presented.

Keywords: Unfired mud brick, fired brick, stone oven, traditional, comparison

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Censorship in Dubbing and Translation In Turkey From 1920-1970

Berrin PEKMEZ¹

Abstract

Social communication has been significant in every period of the history and periodically started with the technics such as cuneiform (technical name), writing on leaves, hieroglyphs and paintings in the early ages, continued with written and visual communication tools developed with the beginning of the industrial revolution, and then the social media phenomenon, which is the virtual environment, has survived until today. The state and governmental orders formed by societies have made it necessary to establish certain rules in the context of order and hierarchy in the course of dynamic time.

In the study, the concept of censorship especially in the world and Türkiye will be explained in terms of the historical process and the censorship applied to the visual art of cinema (and TV) in the Republic of Türkiye between 1920 and 1970 will be evaluated based on films. By categorizing the examined works, the samples were obtained from the films that offend religious and moral feelings, contain political propaganda and aim to influence societies through cultural imperialism.

In the paper, domestic and foreign films that were subjected to censorship were chosen from the archives and examined in terms of censorship/ dubbing. The censored films were divided into 3 categories and selected by way of illustration, and critiqued. The screening of films for political, religious and moral and propaganda purposes was allowed to be published either in whole or in part or after editing. The justification for the evaluation and decision of the films of which censorship and permission processes examined, were exemplified. It was evaluated that the positions of the decision makers and the existence of the justification of their decisions. No laws regarding cinema and censorship practices were presented as justification since it was the foundation period of the new republic, and the state priorities were different.

Keywords: Cinema, Film, Censorship, Censor Records

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Information-Seeking Behavior and Space Expectations of the Z Generation: The Case of Prof. Dr. Durmuş Günay Library at Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University

Evrin Doğa CANOĞLU¹

Edine Fikret SÜLEYMANOĞLU²

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify the differences in information-seeking behavior of the user group born between 1997-2012, also known as the Z generation, and their expectations of university libraries in terms of space in the digital age. This study aims to review information services and library space design in response to the changing conditions brought about by the digital culture of this generation. The research population consisted of 1,512 users who registered at Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University during the 2022-2023 academic year and actively used the Prof. Dr. Durmuş Günay Library. The sample group was composed of 307 users, and a questionnaire was conducted, with 350 participants responding. The study examined the primary sources used from both print and digital resources and whether they primarily used library search engines or well-known search engines when accessing information, as well as their search strategies. Additionally, questions were asked regarding the use of information services and expectations of university library space design. The study identified the key elements that need to be considered in the design of the third space concept, based on the data obtained from the information-seeking behavior of Z generation users, and highlighted the technological infrastructure required to meet their information-seeking needs.

Keywords: Z generation, information-seeking behavior, university libraries, space expectations, third space concept

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Investigation of the Relationships between Interpersonal Emotion Regulation, Personality, Emotion Expression, Parental Acceptance Rejection and Social Support*

*Sümeyye Sema YILMAZ¹
Demet VURAL YÜZBAŞI²*

Abstract

Emotions and emotion regulation strategies have been studied for many years. Zaki and Williams (2013) proposed an interpersonal model of emotion regulation to address the process of making sense of and managing emotions in adults in the context of emotion regulation. This model allows focusing on a more social dimension of emotion regulation processes by gathering different interactional elements into a single framework rather than an internal dimension. With this model, the researchers first tried to clarify the motivation of the individual in interpersonal interactions. At this point, they examined the individual's attempts to regulate their own or someone else's emotions in such situations. Considering the developmental importance of interpersonal emotion regulation, it is found that it has a relationship with other important structures such as attachment, social support, emotion sharing, and psychological well-being. In this study, individual, familial, and environmental factors that may affect interpersonal emotion regulation were examined. The sample of the study consisted of 503 university students ($Age = 21.65$, $SD = 1.54$). Interpersonal Regulation Questionnaire, Berkeley Emotion Expression Scale, Five Factor Personality Scale, Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire, and Multidimensional Perceived Social Support Scale were applied to the participants. As a result, it was found that extraversion, openness, emotional expression, maternal rejection, and social support predicted interpersonal emotion regulation. In addition, emotional expression and social support variables were mediators in the relationship between personality, maternal rejection, and interpersonal regulation. In conclusion, although interpersonal emotion regulation seems to be influenced by the attitudes and behaviors of parents in early life and by the unchangeable pattern of personality, the improvement of emotional expression and social support can make important contributions to this process.

Keywords: interpersonal emotion regulation, personality, emotion expression, parental acceptance/rejection, social support

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Wealth Tax Negotiations at the Grand National Assembly of Turkey

Ayfer ÖZCAN¹

Abstract

War, mobilization was declared, everyone who could hold a gun was taken to the front, and more than half of the state budget was allocated to defense expenses, causing Turkey to adopt a war economy. The two governments that changed during the war, implemented two separate policies, and their common problem was the tolerance level of the people by famine decreased due to their common problems, the decrease in production dues to the war and the cuts in imports Taxation was used to eliminate economic problems taxation was applied.

The government, which did not deviate from the taxation path, implemented the Wealth Tax on 12 November 1942. Along with, it was aimed to close the budget deficit of the state, as well as to tax non-Muslims and Muslims, who had extraordinary earnings during the war, in proportion to their goods. The Wealth Tax, which was useful in terms of its purpose but wrong in the way it was applied, caused reactions not only in the country but also abroad.

The Wealth Tax, which remained in force for 16 months, was accepted in the Parliament without and need for discussion. In his speeches, Saraçoğlu talked about the necessity of the Wealth Tax and argued that it would positively affect the survival of the country. In their speeches, the deputies stated that the Turkish people know well what to do in difficult times, and that whatever is necessary will be done now.

Keywords: Wealth Tax, World War II, Proficiency, Turkish Grand National Assembly, Economy

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The Regional Protection of Asylum Seekers: Contribution of Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights

Murat POYRAZ¹

Abstract

For a long time, international law has regionally safeguarded and guaranteed a large number of issues pertaining to the situations of asylum seekers. In fact, in addition to international legal documents that separately address asylum seekers' rights and freedoms, there are some regional conventions that are not explicitly designed for these people but do protect them. Against this background, the European Convention on Human Rights stands out, with its many articles protecting asylum seekers. Among these articles, Article 3 of the Convention regulating the prohibition of torture as one of the most basic values of a democratic society can be dramatically violated by the state parties. Hence, this article chiefly seeks to examine how Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights contributes to the asylum seekers' regional protection. Specifically, this paper addresses two central questions regarding the protection of asylum seekers: First, what are some essential rights and freedoms that are not explicitly regulated in the Convention but are used by the Court? Second, what are the main obligations of member states, under the judgments of the Court? To answer these questions, the study will qualitatively follow and adopt a research methodology that combines an analysis of both the Convention and the judgments of the Court.

Keywords: Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights, the protection of asylum seekers, the European Court of Human Rights

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Study of the Mathematical Language Used in the Preschool Education

Elifnur SARIKOCA IŞGIN¹

İlkay ULUTAŞ²

Abstract

Children's desire to explore their surroundings from the moment they are born forms the basis of their simple mathematical knowledge. In early childhood, the child who comes to school with a certain level of mathematical knowledge and experience has the opportunity to develop mathematical skills through formal learning offered in line with their interests and needs. In preschool, explaining mathematical concepts through various concrete materials and appropriate mathematical expressions increases the quality of learning. Preschool children who develop thinking awareness along with cognitive development skills use language skills to explain their mathematical ideas. Teachers' planned use of mathematical words appropriate to children's levels in their daily activities is expected to have a positive impact on children's math learning levels. Planning activities for teachers to improve their mathematical language skills in their daily plans will support children's learning of mathematics and contribute to their math skills in the long run. This research was conducted to examine studies on the language of mathematics in the preschool education. Research is in a systematic review model. The study group consists of published research on mathematical language in early childhood, both domestically and abroad. The criteria sampling path was followed in determining the studies to be taken to the working group. Google Academic, Dergipark, TR directory databases were scanned in order to reach the articles to be examined. The findings and results from the study are thought to give researchers insight into the impact of mathematical language and mathematical speech used in early childhood education on students' mathematical skills. The results of the research will be shared with the audience at the congress.

Keywords: early childhood, math skills, mathematical expressions, mathematical language, mathematical speeches

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Turkey Review of Digital Banking

*Özgür PEKŞEN¹
Rüştü YAYAR²*

Abstract

Developments in internet infrastructure, widespread use of mobile phones and tablets, and easy-to-use applications independent of time and place are more preferred by customers. Digital banking is the ability to deliver all kinds of banking services to customers via computers, phones or tablets without the need to go to the staff or branch. The main goals of digital banks are; customers can reach their financial needs at any time, to be a part of their daily lives and to develop customer-specific designs in this direction. Today, banks have more clear and defined digital strategies in digital banking. Our banks have a wide range of products and services that they have developed and offered over digital channels by using rapidly changing and developing technological opportunities. In the digitalization journey, the demands and expectations of the customers are taken more into consideration. Banks give more importance to the feedback from the customers about the applications, and these suggestions are evaluated meticulously and improvements are made in the applications. With this study, it is aimed to analyze the current situation in the field of Digital Banking in Turkey and to interpret the subject with the TBB data. development, which types of transactions are carried out, through which channels, customer numbers analysis, fraud handicaps are examined and interpreted.

Keywords: Digital Banking, Internet, Banks, Banking Apps, Banking Services

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An Action Research on Plastic Pollution and Microplastic Awareness in High School Students

Cansu KALYON¹

Meryem SELVI²

Abstract

The rapidly increasing human population in today's world has caused a great increase in consumption rate. There are plastic or plastic ingredients in many products and services that people buy in their daily life. Increasing plastic consumption and the fact that plastics do not dissolve in nature for many years have brought about plastic pollution. Among today's environmental problems, the point where plastic pollution has reached quite alarming dimensions. At this point, it is very important to determine the awareness levels of children and young people about plastic pollution and microplastics and to increase this awareness for the solution of the problem. This study is an action research designed to increase the awareness of plastic pollution and microplastics of high school students. The study was conducted with 26 students of 10th grade in the 2021-2022 educational year. After the pre-test, activities were implemented to the students and a post-test was applied at the end of the process. Research data were obtained with open-ended questions. Content analysis method was used in the analysis of qualitative data. The findings showed that before the application many of the students had awareness about plastic pollution, but their level of responsibility was low in this regard, and they had not heard of the concept of microplastic before. The data obtained after the implementation showed that students' awareness of plastic pollution increased, they felt a greater responsibility in this regard. Also they also developed an awareness about what microplastics are and where they are located.

Keywords: Plastic Pollution, Microplastic, Awareness, High School

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Reconciliation and Appraisal Commissions in Tax Law

Nergis Feride KAPLAN DÖNMEZ¹

Abstract

Reconciliation is a peaceful method for resolving various disputes between taxpayers and tax administration in the taxation process without bringing them to the judiciary. Public receivables are collected in a short time through reconciliation, eliminating the costs incurred by the taxpayer in bureaucratic procedures and the judicial process.

The study deals with the tax that will be levied and accrued and the penalties related to these taxes, in terms of the subject of reconciliation. In the study, it is emphasized that the discretion granted to the Conciliation commissions is an exception to the principle of legality when evaluated in the context of tax law. From this point of view, conciliation commissions are the administrative structures that ensure the operation of the reconciliation institution within the scope of discretion and subordinate authority limits. Authorizing the discretionary commissions to change or even abolish the tax and penalty amounts determined in accordance with the legal regulations is considered as an exception to the principle of legality and thus to the prohibition of transfer of legislative power. The absence of a clear limitation on the extent of the authority given to the conciliation commissions on taxes and penalties can be accepted as an exception in terms of the principle of equality and therefore the principle of proportionality of tax with financial power.

The study focuses on the rule of law and the necessity of regulating the institution of reconciliation in detail in accordance with constitutional principles and determining its limits, and in this context, the importance of the tax administration's use of discretion in accordance with constitutional rules and avoiding arbitrariness in order to ensure legal security, judicial economy and legal peace.

Keywords: Tax disputes, Tax reconciliation, Appreciation Commissions, Legality Principle, Equality principle

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New Mother Conceptions and Cultural Change in the Case of Instagram Moms

*Celaleddin ÇELİK¹
Merve İMAMOĞLU²*

Abstract

The Internet is an effective communication tool that combines many stages of communication processes and has the ability to store, change and reproduce information. The fact that this tool has become an indispensable part of human life with technological developments has constituted the first step of digitalization. Digital people have started to differentiate in their cultural norms and values with the intensive use of social media tools and have experienced some transformations. One of the transformations experienced thanks to features such as unlimited sharing and unlimited access is undoubtedly the transformation of privacy. The transformation of the sense of privacy has transformed the concepts of family, private space and public space, which are at the center of our lives.

This study focuses on Instagram and examines the transformation of the sense of privacy through dichotomic perceptions and examines whether there are limits in the disclosure of the relationship between mother and child, or according to which value judgments these limits are shaped. The research was conducted to focus on what mothers call privacy and children's rights and how much attention they pay to them in sharing about their children. In the study, issues such as the privacy of the place, the child and the mother, the mother's desire to be seen and the reasons, and the framework of private life were discussed. In particular, the research on children's rights and rights violations was carried out in order to reveal the situation in our country. A situation assessment was made through observations and interviews conducted through social media tools. According to the preliminary evaluation results of the research, it was concluded that mothers are not conscious about social media posts, especially about the issue of private space and rights violations.

Keywords: Social media, Instagram, Mom, Privacy, Culture

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Do Employment and Democracy Foster the GDP? A Panel ARDL Approach for Developing Countries

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Abstract

The democratic system that exists in a country and is implemented in the political and economic institutions can be effective in the economic growth of the country. A variable such as democracy that covers various aspects of countries' economic, political, and cultural aspects is effective in economic growth caused the democracy-economic growth relationship to be considered in many studies in the literature. However, there is no consensus on the economic consequences of this relationship in the literature. While some studies in the literature argue that democracy has a positive effect on economic growth, others state that democratization leads to a decline in economic growth.

This study aims to examine the impact of employment, trade openness, inflation, energy productivity, and electoral democracy index on the GDP of 25 developing countries with the data between the period 1998-2021. For this purpose, panel data were used in the study and conducted unit root tests, panel cointegration tests, and PMG panel ARDL analysis to reveal both long- and short-term relationships between these variables and GDP.

In the long run, the results indicated that employment, trade openness, and energy productivity have a positive effect on GDP, while the electoral democracy index has a negative impact in this period. Inflation does not significantly affect GDP in the long run, but in the short run, both inflation and energy productivity have a significant impact on GDP. While inflation has a negative effect on GDP, energy productivity has a positive effect on GDP. The findings suggest a long-term equilibrium between GDP and the independent variables. However, country-wise results show that none of the variables do not have any significant impact on GDP in the short run for India, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Türkiye. This unique study provides empirical evidence for the PGM model for each country, allowing for policy implications specific to the 25 developing countries.

Keywords: GDP, Electoral Democracy Index, ARDL, Developing Countries, Pool Mean Groups

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Social Media Advertising: Case Study of Djibouti Telecom and Turk Telecom

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Gamze YETKİN CILIZOĞLU²

Abstract

The development of technology in the 21st century has led to extensive use of various social media platforms worldwide among consumers as well as businesses, which has led to an increased number of advertisements on social media across borders, where they may face differences regarding how their advertisement is perceived considering cultures, religions, and traditions. Today, digital technology is used in almost every aspect of life. In today's highly digital society, social media has emerged as an important new communication tool. Social media is used by millions of people around the world and individuals share videos, photos, texts, cartoons, news, comments, giveaways, and images from this platform. Networks, blogs, microblogs, wikis, podcasts, content-sharing sites, and discussion forums are all examples of online social media platforms. The most common examples of social media apps are Facebook, Myspace (social network), Instagram, Flickr (online photo-sharing site), Wikipedia (wikis), Twitter (Microblog), etc. are social media apps.

This research is based on one of the newest topics in marketing, social media advertising. Advertising is becoming the most important factor driving the economic behavior of consumers. For this reason, advertising is among the topics that are frequently researched, as it is one of the most powerful strategies to increase awareness and presentation of a product. In this study, it is aimed to comparatively examine the consumer perception of advertisements of Djibouti Telecom and Turk Telecom on social media. For this purpose, a questionnaire was applied to 100 people in the society, 50 of whom received service from both companies. The obtained data were analyzed comparatively by using the SPSS 22.0 program in the computer environment.

Keywords: Social media, Advertisement, Marketing, Djibouti Telecom, Turk Telecom

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Challenges in Rural Development Project Applications and Software Solution Proposal

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Abstract

Many grants and incentive programs are implemented for the realization and growth of investments in rural and industry areas in Turkey. These grant programs contribute to the strengthening of the economy and sustainable development in rural and industrial areas. Rural Development Investments Support Program (KKYDP) is supported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, IPARD program is carried out through the Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution with the support of the European Union, regional programs (DAP, DOKAP, GAP) are supported by the Ministry of Industry and Technology and industry and technology grants and incentives are provided through development agencies (ORAN, MEVKA, KARACADAĞ) through the Ministry of Health. To benefit from these programs, real persons, legal entities, non-governmental organizations and government institutions prepare a feasibility report (business plan) and apply. Within the scope of the prepared projects, general information, the purpose of the investment, SWOT analysis, calculations and annual projections are included in the business plan.

Different application methods are followed for different grant programs. This process can be quite challenging, especially for those who have not applied in this field before. In this study, the problems experienced in the system were investigated by interviewing a total of ten people who received grant support and provided consultancy for the grant. This study was carried out in order to prepare an automatic document preparation system according to the information entered for the solution of these problems. Many people apply to these programs to benefit. The system will be web-based and will both facilitate and accelerate the application stages of grant programs. In addition, with the developed system, the entry of information that does not comply with the rules in the program guide will be prevented in the applications for grant programs.

The system was prepared with NextJS and Mysql softwares. Required documents and rules for grant programs are defined in the database. At the beginning, the user must be a member of the system. Then, they will choose which grant program they will benefit from and will ensure the preparation of the application documents by entering the necessary information.

Keywords : KKYDP, IPARD, ORAN, DAP, DOKAP, GAP, Grant, Incentive, Rural development, Development agency

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Coastal Resilience and Risk Management in the Framework of Sea Level Rising

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Abstract

Changes caused by climate change lead to disasters such as floods, storms, landslides and droughts. The incidence and severity of these disasters are increasing in a way that we have not encountered before. Disasters such as floods, floods and storms, which will take place in higher seas and whose severity is stronger due to the climate crisis, will damage much larger areas. Global sea level rise is just one of the changes that lead to these disasters. But it is the most costly and irreversible.

Global sea level rise will lead to the complete disappearance of island states, change of coastlines, and serious damage to these cities. Infrastructure systems of coastal cities will be flooded, agricultural lands will become unusable due to salt water, and it will cause serious loss of life and property in settlements. Therefore, more than ever before, we need resilient coastal areas with increased resilience to these changes. Coastal resilience is defined as the ability of coastal settlements to overcome disasters such as floods, floods and storms. A risk assessment should be made for Turkey and the current global sea level rise scenarios should be evaluated and included in city planning. Public investments should be made in inland areas, which are less risk-free than coastal areas. Methods such as building barriers in coastal areas, raising buildings or pulling settlements further inland should be on the agenda. Communities living on the coast should be informed about these developments and necessary training should be given.

Keywords: Sea Level, Coastal Resistance, Risk Management, Climate Change, Disaster.

ICMUSS

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The Reflections of “Womanhood” and “Motherhood” Perception in Working Women

Mine ÖZTEKİN-ALPAYDIN¹

Abstract

It is thought that women, like men, take an active role in working life, which is a positive step in terms of gender equality. However, when we consider the experiences of women in their daily lives, we encounter the fact that they are exposed to “double exploitation” beyond equality. The main purpose of this research, which was conducted as a master thesis study; It focuses on how women experience being a woman in the context of their involvement in working life and whether they associate themselves with these existing definitions of the distinction between private and public sphere or motherhood. Considering today's conditions developed under the influence of postmodernism, it has been researched whether the traditional patriarchal defense is still carried intrinsically in cases where the perception of women has changed and any change seems to be in question. From this perspective, in-depth interview technique was applied by conducting face-to-face interviews with 22 female interviewers from different professions, accompanied by semi-structured questions, between November 2018 and February 2019 within the scope of the research. In the research, it has been tried to reveal how the perception of femininity in terms of gender roles, working life and motherhood in Ankara, and the "new" (today's) female identity, which is transformed through feminist discourses within the scope of today's conditions, manifests in the participating women. In this respect, women between the ages of 24-65, who lives/lived in Ankara and had experience in working life there at a certain period of their life's, were included in the study. The findings obtained as a result of the research were examined by the thematic analysis method. As a result of this thesis, comprehensive findings such as women's participation in working life and their perspectives on motherhood are put into practice by women's inevitably accepting themselves through motherhood and thus playing a role in the reproduction of patriarchy.

Keywords: Womanhood Perception, Motherhood, Business Life and Woman, Working Woman, Private Sphere, Public Sphere

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POSTERS

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The Effect of Outdoor and Indoor Exercises on Quality of Life

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Murat TUTAR*

Abstract

The World Health Organization emphasizes importance of promoting physical activity worldwide because of relationship between premature death, disease and the economic burden these health problems place on societies. Health-related quality of life is a concept that includes physical, psychological and social elements and is an important outcome measure in health services. Interaction with nature has been shown to improve physical and mental quality of life. These findings have led to suggestions that physical activity done outdoors may provide more benefits than doing the same physical activity in an indoor setting. Considering the effect of physical activity on public health and the fact that regular physical activities carried out consciously in the presence of an instructor in open area can be more accessible to everyone from an economic point of view, it is thought that it may be important to distinguish it from the activities performed especially in closed areas. Men (n=40) and women (n=40) who regularly exercise indoors, in designated fitness centers and outdoor areas, like parks, and who voluntarily participate in the study in Istanbul. The data collected online using the SF-12 Quality of Life Scale. The collected data were processed into SPSS for Windows 22 program and analyzed. The physical and mental component scores of quality of life did not show a statistically significant difference compared to the status of exercising indoors and outdoors ($p>0.05$). The physical component score of people who exercised outdoors showed a statistically significant difference compared to training intensity ($p<0.05$). According to Bonferroni multiple comparison test, people who trained 1-2 days a week had significantly lower physical component scores than people who trained 3-4 days a week. According to the results, there was no statistical difference between the quality of life effects of exercising indoors and outdoors. More research is needed on this topic.

Keywords: Outdoor Exercise, Indoor Exercise, SF-12 Quality of Life Scale, Physical Activity

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Permanence and Temporariness in the Production of Public Art – A Case Study Of Tate Modern

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İpek ÖZER²

Abstract

The production of art in public spaces and the exhibition of artworks are a form of relationship established with urban spaces, and this relationship emerges as public art. Public art can be influenced by the city, the buildings in the city and the lifestyles of people, and it also shapes all these issues. The concepts of permanence and temporariness are two basic elements that can be examined in the context of public art. While physical permanence evokes public works of art such as monuments, sculptures, fountains and urban furniture, social permanence emerges mostly from the relationship between people, places and artworks. In other words, social permanence is related to concepts such as space, experience, perception, memory and feelings. At this point, although some artworks have a temporary structure, they can become permanent in memory with people's impressions and experiences of artwork. At the same time, it is seen that temporality allows to be experimental and try new things in the production of public artworks. Converted from a former power station to a gallery space in London in 2000, the Tate Modern Museum has set new ground for modern and contemporary art. It is an internationally recognized gallery for its themed exhibitions and its innovative status. The 20th century collections, which are usually exhibited in a chronological order, are exhibited in Tate Modern by classifying the works of art according to their subjects, unlike this classical view. Turbine Hall, one of the best-known parts of this museum, hosts temporary exhibitions with different themes every year. In addition to Works dealing with current issues of immediate concern to society, such as immigration and social discrimination, works containing individual interpretations of artists are featured. In this study, artworks of Tania Bruguera's 10,148,451; Kara Walker's Fons Americanus and Anicka Yi's In Love With The World are examined through the concepts of permanence and temporariness in relation with the comments of the visitors.

Keywords: Public art, temporariness, permanence, Tate Modern

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The Relationship of Post Traumatic Stress Disorders and Death Anxiety with Self-perception in Patients Diagnosed With Covid-19

Burcu SEDEN ÇİFTÇİ

Abstract

The aim of this study; It is the examination of the relationship between post-traumatic stress disorders and death anxiety and self-perception, depending on the anxiety, uneasiness and anxiety levels experienced in individuals who had the disease during the Covid-19 epidemic disease. The research sample; It consists of 373 individuals, including adults between the ages of 18-60, who have been diagnosed with covid-19 one or more times, living in Istanbul, 205 individuals who have had the disease, and 168 individuals who have not had the disease. "Personal Information Form", "Death Anxiety Scale", "Conner and Davidson Resilience Test", "Health Anxiety Scale - Short Form" and "Traumatic Stress Symptom Scale" were used as data collection tools in the study.

As a result of the research; While 29.2% of individuals who did not have Covid-19 were women, 40.2% of individuals who had Covid-19 were women. Anxiety and death anxiety levels in individuals who had Covid-19 were higher than those who did not have Covid 19. It was observed that the working participants who had Covid-19 were more psychologically stable than those who did not have the disease. In our study, it was determined that the level of death anxiety differed significantly according to age during the Covid-19 pandemic period. In both groups, death anxiety was highest in adult participants aged 18-35 and 66 years and older. It was determined that individuals who had Covid-19 had higher levels of post-traumatic stress disorder. In both groups in our study, it was observed that as traumatic stress symptoms increased, health anxiety and death anxiety levels increased. Accordingly, a positive correlation was found between traumatic stress symptoms and health anxiety and death anxiety total and sub-dimension scores, and a negative correlation was found with the resilience scale.

Keywords: COVID-19, Post Traumatic Stress Disorders, Death Anxiety, Self Perception



Indirect Transfer Modality in Bulgarian Language

Sadık HACİ¹

Abstract

Bulgarian is a language which belongs to the family of the East Slavic languages and is the official language of one of the oldest countries in Europe. Since the establishment of the Bulgarian state in 681 AD until today, the Bulgarian language has undergone some changes under the impact of different languages. These changes have resulted in obvious differences in some grammatical categories, compared to other Slavic languages. The main reason for these differences is the linguistic interaction between Bulgarians and Turks living together for about 500 years during the Ottoman Empire. When the Balkan languages are being analysed, it is evident that the Bulgarian language has adopted some parts from the Turkish language, mainly on a lexical level. Apart from that, the Bulgarians had also adopted the -miş structures from Turkish and had formed the Indirect Transfer Modality. Since this modality does not exist in many languages, it is a complicating factor for those who study Bulgarian and make translations from/in this language. For example, since the Russian language lacks the Indirect Transfer Modality, when translating from Russian to Bulgarian, the information learned indirectly must be translated using this modality. The most important feature of this modality is that there are indirect transfer structures for each of the nine tenses in Bulgarian grammar. However, since the indirect transfer structures of all tenses differ in terms of frequency of use, many grammar books only include the Indirect Transfer Modal structures of five tenses. Some differences are also observed in the use of this modality. As its name suggests, its most basic function is to convey events that are heard from someone else and not directly witnessed. Other functions include giving a narrative expression; the information conveyed is not certain, it contains a skeptical point of view and sometimes it conveys the information that the speaker is surprised by conveying a fact in case of witnessing. Another important feature of Bulgarian is the richness that the perfect and imperfect verbs in the aspectual category add to the language. When perfective and imperfective verbs are used in the Indirect Transfer Modality, information about the continuity of the action to be described is given and this feature provides a richer and more varied form of expression. Although the Indirect Modal of Narration in Bulgarian is borrowed from Turkish, it has undergone crucial changes in the language and has created new meanings and expressions. In this sense, it differs from Turkish and some important differences emerge when both languages are compared.

In this paper, the main functions of the Indirect Modal of Narration in Bulgarian are discussed and their usage in the language is emphasized.

Keywords: Modality in Bulgarian, Indirect Transfer Modality, Comparative Linguistic.

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A New Psychotherapy Approach for Norödermatit (Nerve Eczema): Flash Emdr Technique

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Mahsum AVCI²

Abstract

The Flash Technique is a quick and relatively painless method for reducing the intensity of low- and high-intensity distressing memories resulting from traumatic experiences. It is a technique that can be used for clients who are extremely anxious about accessing traumatic memories, are dissociated while accessing memory, are emotionally overwhelmed, or are resistant to accessing the traumatic memory. The aim of the technique is to process the memory by exposing the client to the target memory-related disorder for a short time (like 10 seconds). Unlike many traditional trauma therapy interventions, the Flash Technique is a minimally intrusive method that does not require the client to consciously engage with the traumatic memory. In other words, it is used as a quick and relatively non-disturbing way of ending the traumatic memory by reprocessing it. Today, it is known that this technique is effective in the treatment of psychological disorders such as depression, trauma and grief. In this respect, patients who apply to hospitals with dermatological lesions in sensitive areas and easily visible body parts may experience high levels of psychological distress. Therefore, the importance of being aware of the prevalence of psychological comorbidities in dermatological problems is increasing. The aim of this study is to examine the skin condition of a case with neurodermatitis, the effectiveness of the Flash EMDR Technique for the improvement of psychosomatization and depression from psychological symptoms.

Within the scope of the research, the case of a 20-year-old client who was exposed to various childhood traumas at the age of five, was diagnosed with neural eczema (Neurodermatitis) about two years ago, and is now 20 years old, was studied. Psychological symptoms scale (SCL-90) and Beck depression scale were administered to the client before starting therapy. The process that started with the divorce of his parents when he was five years old was later neglected and abused at different times. After a difficult child and adolescence, he started university and after a while, he started to experience problems such as an intense sense of loss, insomnia, eating disorders, sadness, introversion, and social withdrawal. Along with all these psychological problems, in the last two years, wounds that appear on the skin from the lower back to the toes and are manifested by constant itching and bleeding have occurred. The client who applied to the doctor was diagnosed with neural eczema and was given medication (Aleriset) for two years. When there was no improvement in terms of recovery, he decided to take therapy and started therapy. After two sessions of anamnestic interview with the client, Flash EMDR Technique was applied in one session (the session duration of the technique takes 20 minutes).

Before the Flash EMDR Technique applied to the client, the pretest, the posttest two weeks later, and the follow-up test five months later were applied. The pretest scores were determined as (somatization score: 2.25 (low level), depression score: 43-severe depression). Posttest scores were determined as (somatization score: 0.75 - no problem), depression score: 25 - moderate depression). In the follow-up test, the scores were determined as (somatization score: 0.25-no problem), depression score: 8-minimal depression). As

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can be seen, there was a significant decrease in scale scores after therapy . In addition , photographs of the wounds on the client's body were taken before the therapy , and it was determined that the wounds on the body were completely healed after monitoring. On the other hand , after starting the therapy , the client does not take any medical drugs, etc. didn't use it.

Discussion and Conclusion: According to the results of the study, it can be said that the Flash Emdr Technique is effective both in the recovery of neurodermatitis and in the reduction of somatization and depression scores. According to the results obtained, it can be said that the Flash EMDR Technique is an effective intervention method, both without exposing the client to trauma for a long time, and because the session ends in a short time like 20 minutes.

Keywords: Flash EMDR Technique, Neurodermatitis, Psychotherapy



