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Welcome to the 10th INTE, ISTEC & ITICAM -2019.

International Conference on New Horizons (INTE), International Science and Technology Conference (ISTEC) and International Trends and Issues in Communication & Media Conference (ITICAM) are international academic conferences for academics, teachers and educators. They promote the development and dissemination of theoretical knowledge, conceptual research, and professional knowledge through conferences activities, the conference proceedings books and TOJET, TOJNED, TOJDEL, TOJSAT and TOJCAM Journals. Their focus is to create and disseminate knowledge about new developments in these academic fields.

INTE, ISTEC & ITICAM conferences are now well-known international academic events and the number of paper submissions and attendees are increasing every year. This year our conferences have received more than 900 applications. The Conference Academic Advisory Board has accepted approximately 600 papers to be presented in Prague, Czhech Republic.

We would like to thank Prof. Dr.Fatih SAVAŞAN, Rector of Sakarya University, Prof. Dr. Nuri AYDIN, Rector of Istanbul University- Cerrahpasa and the President of the Association of Quality in Higher Education Prof. Dr. Muzaffer ELMAS, for their support of organizing these conferences.

We also would like to thank our distinguished guests, keynote speakers for their collaborations and contributions for the success of these conferences.

And finally, we would like to thank to all of our participants who have presented their academic works in INTE, ISTEC and ITICAM - 2019, Prague, Czhech Republic..

Without your participation, INTE, ISTEC & ITICAM-2019 would, of course, have been impossible.

We would like to sincerely thank all of you for coming, presenting, and joining in the academic activities.

We would also like to thank all of those who have contributed to the reviewing process of INTE, ISTEC & ITICAM conference papers, which will be also published in TOJET, TOJNED, TOJDEL, TOJSAT and TOJCAM.

Finally, we would like to wish you all a successful conference, pleasant stay in Prague,Czhech Republic.

Thank you

July 18, 2019 - Prague,Czhech Republic.
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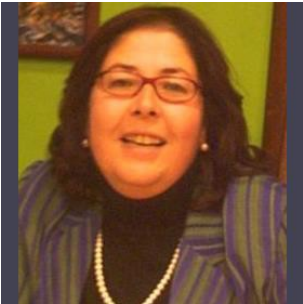Prof. Dr. Mustafa Sahin DUNDAR

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Özet

Bilgisayar programcılığının okul müfredatındaki yeniden canlanması, öğrencileri sadece kodlamayı öğrenmenin ötesine geçen bir gelecek için hazırlama vaadi sunar. Bu çalışma, okulda kodlamayı öğrenen çocukların eğitim çıktılarını analiz etmek için araştırmaları gözden geçirdi. Makaleleri belirlemek adına sistematik bir derleme yapılmıştır. Bulguları sentezlemek için ise tematik bir analiz yapıldı. Sentezde on makale yer aldı ve temaları gösteren genel bir model geliştirildi. Elde dilen sonuçlar, öğrencilerin kodlamayı öğrenmesinin dışında, kodlama eğitiminin 21. Yy becerilerinin geliştirilmesinde çok büyük etkileri olduğunu görmekteyiz. Bu beceriler problem çözme, eleştirel düşünme, sosyal beceriler, özyönetim ve akademik becerilerdir. Bu çalışma ayrıca, kodlama yoluyla eğitim çıktılarını geliştirmek için öğretim tasarımının önemine dikkat çekmektedir.

A CASE STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPETENCY FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Abstract
The purpose of this study is to verify the effectiveness of the application by analyzing the results of learning outcomes qualitatively after operating an entrepreneurship learning community to enhance the competency of the entrepreneurship.
For achieving these study goals, The class(learning community) was conducted in accordance with the order of the competency development process developed based on Empathic Problems → Creativity → Invention → Social Impact which is the fourth step in the core process of entrepreneurship proposed by Prof. Su-Hong Park.
For this purpose, a learning community was operated for about four months from August to December 2018, in K college's Venture Startup Planning lecture in G city, Gyeongsangnam Province.
As the first part, the class was organized for seven weeks with various subjects related to creativity and entrepreneurship and the second part, the class was organized for seven weeks with an action-based learning class to develop the competency for entrepreneurship.
 The collected and analyzed data are as follows. Cases of class such as students' learning outcomes, photo as well as term-end reflection papers, professor's class materials and reflective materials, and lecture evaluation data were collected.
 The research method for analysis was conducted by content analysis, one of the qualitative research methods. The brief result of research is as follows. First, 4.43 out of 5 was found to have high satisfaction level in entrepreneurship education. Satisfaction with learner-oriented and activity-oriented classes was especially high. Second, the competency development effectiveness of the entrepreneurship process was identified. Third, learners felt that entrepreneurship skills had improved. Fourth, learners' communication and collaboration skills through team activities have been improved. Fifth, learners' confidence and interest in entrepreneurship and creativity were improved.

Keywords: *entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship competency, entrepreneurship education, learning community*

A CASE STUDY ON THE PRIMARY SCHOOL CLASS TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON VALUES AND VALUES EDUCATION

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to discover primary school teachers' opinions on the values that students should have and the process in which students can gain these values.

Research is conducted in survey method, and the sample is composed 10 primary classroom teachers. The data is gathered via qualitative method. Descriptive and content analysis were used in order to analyse the data. According to the findings of the research, all of the teachers have highlighted the significance of values education, indicating it is a process impacting on positive character development of the students and their integration to the society. The teachers have emphasized that there are problems in the values education of the children starting from the family, owing to the changing living conditions and negativities, and due to that reason having cooperation with the families and also educating them too has critical significance.

Keywords: *Values, Values Education*

A COMMUNITY BASED-PROJECT THROUGH COLLABORATIVE DESIGN AND UPCYCLING: 'THE CO-UPCYCLING WORKSHOP' (2018, 2019)

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Abstract
The irruption of co-creation (co-design, collaborative design, and cooperative design) as a paradigm of product design is changing its practice. The collaborative design allows the participation of different stakeholders in the whole co-creation process, to ensure that the designed product meets the needs of the stakeholders involved. In addition, collaborating with ECOEMBES and the Fundación Deixalles allows the Balearics Higher School of Arts and Design to introduce sustainability issues into the process. In this context, 'The Co-Upcycling Workshop' was developed in 2018, February 19th-20th, and in 2019, February 19th-20th. The workshop was planned as a community-based research focused on supra-recycling, which uses the project methodology to encourage co-creation. Its aim was to bring the different stakeholders together to develop a co-design and supra-recycling project, in particular, to work together to create luminaires from selectively collected and sorted packaging materials. The research question to answer was: What can up-cycling bring to the Community through the co-design process? It being understood that 'up-cycling' is the transformation of waste into valuable objects. METHOD. Following the design methodology (theoretical introduction, design problem approach, collective development of ideas, realization from the proposed material, exhibition), a number of prototypes of lights were developed (thirteen prototypes in 2018; seven prototypes in 2019). They were made out of plastic material (PET, HDPF) that came from the collection of plastic packaging waste. RESULTS 'The Co-Upcycling Workshop' involved product design students from the Balearics Higher School of Arts and Design and high school students from the IES Politècnic. In the 2018 edition, there were 39 participants, 13 future product designers and 26 high school students, distributed in thirteen mixed working-teams. In the 2019 edition, there were 23 participants, 10 future product designers and 13 high school students, distributed in seven mixed working-teams. CONCLUSIONS. According to collected data, the positive results of the post-project satisfaction surveys will allow for a repetition of the workshop in future editions. This is an ongoing research project funded by the General Directorate of University Policy and Higher Education (Balearics Government), in the framework of a call to set up groups for academic research in higher artistic education in the Balearic Islands (2017-2020). This article reflects the views only of the authors, and the Balearics Government cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Keywords: *Community-Based Research. Sustainability. Upcycling. Collaborative Design. Co-Design. Project-Based Learning. Design Methodology. Competence-Based Learning*

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON COMPUTER EDUCATION IN NORTH KOREA'S FIRST MIDDLE SCHOOL AND GENERAL MIDDLE SCHOOL

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Abstract
The purpose of this study is to reveal the characteristics of North Korea's gifted education by comparing computer education in first and general middle schools. Computer education in North Korea has been centered around the first middle schools, which are schools for the science and technology gifted education. In 2001, the computer gifted education institutes were established with intensive national supports.However, after North Korea shifted its education policy in 2009 toward strengthening general secondary education, education officials are seeking to improve the overall level of computer education. After the school system was reorganized in 2012, the subject of 'Computer' was revamped into 'Information Technology'. Comparing the computer textbooks of first and general middle schools, we can see that the first middle school textbooks contain more systematic and deepened contents.

Keywords: *educational technology, computer education*

A CURRICULUM FOR DEVOPS (SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONS)

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Abstract

DevOps is a kind of agile practices with a combination of patterns as a movement philosophy to help them work better together to have better collaboration and better communication between software development and operation teams. The goal of this methodology was to build trust and reduce the friction we observe in these hands offbetween software development (Dev) and information technology operations (Ops). DevOps concepts not only is beneficial for the performance of software development and operations, but it has an extremely positive effect on web service development and quality assurance performance. Software quality can be enhanced in case of using DevOps by following CAMS (Culture, Automation, Measurement, Sharing) framework according to the quantitative study by researchers. Automation will be the most significant factor than others to enhance software quality. A recent Right Scale study has found that 54% of the companies have embraced DevOps and the enthusiasm around DevOps is expanding swiftly. According to the 2017 State of DevOps Report, high-performance corporations like Amazon and Netflix deploy thousands of times per day. Configuration management permits the rollback of previous code for the developer. However, many factors forestall the organizations from adopting these approaches like lack of machine-driven, acceptance test, poor rollback methodology, manually driven quality check etc. Over the last decade, enterprises have started moving from the traditional software development methodologies associated area unit adapting to an Agile software development methodologies. Therefore there is need that future software engineers should be well familiar with DevOps and this course should be included in curriculum for undergraduates and graduates. The paper presents significant components to be included in this regard to facilitate prospective software engineers.

Keywords: *software development*

A METAMODERN RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PEDAGOGICAL REASON

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Abstract

We start by discussing the educational project in the framework of Modernity, Enlightenment and Bildung, while trying to present a critical characterization of its historical emergence, along with the underlying of the innovative contributions and eventual shortcomings. In particular we refer to the substantialist, a priori, solipsistic, and supposedly transcendent conception of the subject, which gave way to a set of insularizing and denaturalizing illusions, along with the monological metanarratives that cloister education. On the positive side, we stress the proposal of autonomous reasoning, free from all tutelage, understood as expressive and conditional of human intrinsic dignity, which leads to a new understanding of the educational process and the foreseeing of a society proactively conjugating human beings as entitled to be considered as "ends in themselves". It follows an analysis of the postmodern deconstruction by identifying its points of impact, namely, the concepts of reason, truth, discourse and the teleological reading of education. After discussing Postmodernity contributions regarding the appreciation of difference and multiculturalism, along with the refusal of any kind of absolutizing procedures, we also debunk the perplexities and dead ends it has brought forth. After referring to postmodern approaches that rely on the simple parodies of "traditional" philosophy, as well as to the argumentative weakness discovered behind the opaque language of sensationalist effect and the simple unreasonable nature of some of its approaches, we focus on: the tendency to refuse all kind of aims and objectives for education; the proposal of a non-identity pedagogy; the dismissal of imparting all kind of predefined knowledge *corpus* through education; aside with the discard of what is called the "novel of self-formation", supposedly constructed by Enlightenment to define education as a normative process aimed at propitiating an spurious autonomy at the price of accepting certain social limitations. We conclude by pointing out towards a new Enlightenment or Metamodernity, which could rely on a participatory reason (Herrerías, 2009a) in order to give way to the critical, dialogic and intersubjective reconstruction of the Pedagogical Reason (Gonzálvez, 2010).

A NOVEL EMBEDDED SYSTEM DESIGN TO ENHANCE THE STUDENT PRODUCTIVITY IN THE CLASSROOM

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Abstract

In the proposed system, an embedded design has been realized that will allow the projection device to be accessed by multiple users wirelessly. In the classroom environment, not only the teachers but also the students can use his / her own computer or tablet to connect to the projection device by wireless access and make presentations remotely. Teacher coordinates the permissions for certain student access by using his own computer or tablet. The proposed system also broadcast the current presentation as a live streaming protocol to have another person's presentation on his / her computer or tablet screen as well. System provides all these functionalities on a UNIX based special internal operating system that supports many file formats. This system can increase the productivity and attendance in the courses remarkably. This is a novel approach in the innovative education era for both students and tutors. It's simple, less costly, and can be utilized in every classes easily.

Keywords: *Education Quality, Human and Computer Interaction, Embedded Systems, Raspberry Pi*

A STUDY ON ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF IAMS IMPLEMENTATION IN SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED INJECTION MANUFACTURER

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Abstract
This The technical effect is important when introducing MES(Manufacturing Execution System), but it is also very important to evaluate the effect on investment. In order to evaluate the economic efficiency, it is necessary to measure the benefits and costs accurately and utilize the criteria such as benefit and cost ratio, net present value, and internal rate of return. In this study, we analyzed performance data based on key performance index (KPI), which is widely used in injection molding companies, for the economic evaluation of MES at company A, Quantitative data such as the work day of the company and the status of bad PPM were analyzed and unconfirmed data was deduced by using regression analysis. In addition, the interpretation of economic evaluation results is also presented considering the characteristics of injection molding companies.

Keywords: *Manufacturing Execution System, Economic Evaluation, Key Performance Index*

A STUDY ON TRAINING MODEL FOR HOTEL INTERNSHIPS: FOCUSED ON THE EDUCATIONAL THEORY OF EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to suggest a training model for hotel internships. This study set up a conceptual model featuring relationships between psychological separation, self-identity, internship satisfaction, and hotel career choice intention by applying the educational theory of emotional development. In order to test the conceptual model, this study conducted a survey with hotel interns in South Korea. A total of 400 valid data were analyzed through structural equation modeling. The results showed that (1) emotional independence of psychological separation positively affected self-identity, (2) psychological separation did not affect internship satisfaction, (3) psychological separation did not affect hotel career choice intention, (4) self-identity positively affected internship satisfaction, (5) self-identity positively affected hotel career choice intention, (6) internship satisfaction positively affected hotel career choice intention, (7) self-identity had a full mediation effect on the relationship between emotional independence and internship satisfaction, and (8) self-identity had a full mediation effect on the relationship between emotional independence and hotel career choice intention. Ultimately, this study contributes to the advancement of hospitality training research and suggests an effective training manual for hotel internships in the context of the educational theory of emotional development.

Keywords: *Educational Theory of Emotional Development, Psychological Separation, Self-Identity, Internship Satisfaction, Hotel Career Choice Intention*

ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING AS A TEACHING TOOL IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN EDUCATION

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Abstract
In this era of technological advancements, architectural education needs to integrate new teaching methods that could enhance students' visual perception. Few years earlier 3D visualization on computers was one of the important tools that enhance the users understanding of the spatial and physical environments which is concerned with different interaction aspects. Besides that, teaching methods using 3D modelling depend on the use of computer software to guide students in the spatial perception's construction. Recently, the design representations using those techniques to present the three dimensional models are facing many constraints and limitations. Those methods have no more the ability to guide students to easily understand designs especially if the perceived projects are complex and detailed. This study started with a hypothesis that the use of the additive manufacturing technology in architectural education could benefit the design logic, and improve the deep understanding of spatial perception among students. This study has randomly engaged 30 architecture students to be questioned about a designed project realized for the purpose of study. They were presented to both project designed via computer modeling software and to printed model of the same project. The outcomes indicate that, the use of additive manufacturing in the learning period gave better results concerning the development of students' spatial abilities. This what confirms that adapting this technology in the development of teaching tools will enhance students' spatial perception.

Keywords: *Additive manufacturing, architectural education, visual perception, spatial ability, computing design.*

ADMINISTRATIVE FACTORS AFFECTING BRANDING OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN UDON THANI PROVINCE

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Abstract
The purpose of this research was to study the administrative factors affecting the branding of private schools in Udon Thani province. This survey research consists of 310 school administrators and teachers' samples, which were obtained by Multi-Stage Random Sampling method; data were collected by using a 5-level estimation scale questionnaire with an alpha coefficient of 0.991. Data, then, were analyzed with Pearson's Product Moment Correlation and Stepwise Multiple Regression.

The results of the research showed that all 5 administrative factors; leadership, organizational structure, information technology, teamwork, and corporate culture, had effects on the branding prediction on of private schools in Udon Thani. Sorted of these 5 factors most affected prediction in descending order were; corporate culture, organizational structure, information technology, leadership, and teamwork respectively. Those 5 administrative factors were also the prediction of branding of private schools in UdonThani with statistical significance at the level of 0.05, with predictive power of 76.40 percent.

Keywords: *Administrative factors,Branding*

AFYONKARAHİSAR SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE PSİİKOLOJİK İYİ OLUŞ DÜZEYİ İLE SANAL ORTAMDA YALNIZLIK DÜZEYİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

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Özet

Amaç:Çalışmanın amacı, üniversite öğrencilerinin psikolojik iyi oluş ve Sanal Ortam Yalnızlığı düzeylerini belirlemek ve aralarındaki ilişkiyi ortaya çıkarmak, ayrıca öğrencilerin kişilik özelliklerine göre varsa farklılıkları araştırmaktır.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, Afyonkarahisar Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi 2018-2019 eğitim-öğretim döneminde öğrenim gören çalışmaya gönüllü olarak katılmayı kabul eden öğrenciler oluşturdu. Öğrencilerin psikolojik iyi oluş düzeylerini belirlemek için Çok Boyutlu Psikolojik İyi Oluş (ÇBPİO) ölçeği ile öğrencilerin Sanal Ortam Yalnızlığı düzeylerini ölçmek amacıyla Sanal Ortam Yalnızlığı (SOY) ölçeği kullanıldı. Veriler yüz yüze görüşme yöntemiyle elde edildi. Verilerin normallik kontrolünde Shapiro-Wilks testi, grupların karşılaştırılmasında Mann-whitney U, Kruskal Wallis H testleri ve değişkenler arası ilişkinin incelenmesinde ise Spearman Rank korelasyon katsayısı kullanıldı. İstatistiksel anlamlılık için $p<0.05$ değeri kabul edildi.Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde SPSS 20.0 paket programı kullanıldı.

Bulgular: Araştırma sonucunda; çalışma grubunu oluşturan ve yaşları 18 ile 35 arasında değişen (20.39±1.92) toplam 544 öğrencinin 205'i (%37.7) erkek 339'u (% 62.3) ise kadındır. Kadınlar yaşam amacı, kişisel gelişim ve insanlarla ilişki bakımından erkeklere göre hayata olumlu bakarken, erkeklerin, kadınlara göre daha fazla sanal paylaşımda bulundukları görüldü. Tıp Fakültesi öğrencilerin yaşamında karşılaştığı zorlukları yönetebilme becerisi bakımından diğer fakültelere göre daha düşük ÇBPİO düzeyine sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Alt boyutlar bakımından değerlendirildiğin de ise Tıp öğrencilerin diğer fakülte öğrencilerine göre olumlu ilişkiler, çevresel hakimiyet ve kişisel gelişim bakımdan daha düşük olduğu fakat özerklik bakımından ise daha yüksek değerlere sahip olduğu belirlendi. Diş Hekimliği Fakülte'sinde eğitim gören öğrencilerin diğer fakülte öğrencilerine göre daha az sanal paylaşım yaptıkları bulundu. Hayatın anlamı olduğunu düşünen öğrencilerin psikolojik iyi oluş düzeyleri daha yüksek seviyede iken hayatın kendileri için bir anlamı olmadığını düşünen öğrencilerin sanal paylaşımları diğerlerine göre anlamlı derecede daha yüksek olduğu belirlendi ($p<0.05$). Yalnız olduğu için sanal ortama giren öğrencilerin ÇBPİO düzeylerinin anlamlı derecede düşük olduğu tespit edildi ($p<0.05$). Benzer şekilde gerçek hayatta yalnız olduğunu düşünen öğrencilerin ÇBPİO puanları düşükken SOY puanları daha yüksek olduğu görüldü. Psikolojik iyi oluşu düzeyi ile sanal ortamda yalnızlık düzeyi arasında negatif yönde anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu gözlendi ($p<0.05$).

Sonuç: Yaşam amacı olan, kendi standartlarını geliştiren, kendi potansiyelinin farkında olan, çevreye uyum sağlayan, insanlarla olumlu ilişkiler kurarak mutlu olan ve pozitif düşünen öğrencilerin psiklojik iyi oluş düzeyleri daha yüksektir.

Keywords: *Öğrenci, Psikolojik İyi Oluş Düzeyi, Sanal Ortamda Yalnızlık*

ALT KÜLTÜR MÜZİĞİ OLARAK RAP ŞARKI SÖZLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

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Özet

Altkültür, toplum içerisindeki amaçları, beklentileri, duyguları, düşünceleri, farklı olan bu nedenle de başkalarından ayrı davranan; eylem yapan, bir grup insanın veya toplum kesiminin benimsemiş olduğu kültür tipidir. Toplumsal yaşama farklı bir bakış açısı ile yaklaşan gençlik altkültürleri ise kendilerine has tarzları ile sıradışı bir yaşam biçimi sergilemektedir. Dick Hebdige'nin 1979 yılında yayımlamış olduğu "Altkültür: Tarzın anlamı" çalışması, gençlik alt kültürlerinin nasıl ortaya çıktığını ve kurallarını kendi koydukları yaşamı nasıl sürdürdüklerini anlatmaktadır. Tıpkı bu çalışmada anlatıldığı gibi, günümüzde de gençler çeşitli altkültürler oluşturmakta ya da dahil olmaktadır. Bu altkültürlerde, kendilerine ait bir tarzla giyinmekte, konuşmakta, sanatsal üretim yapmakta ve içinde bulundukları toplumun kurallarını yıkan bir isyanı da dışavurmaktadır. Gençlerin yoğun biçimde temsilcisi olmayı tercih ettikleri altkültür çeşitlerinden biri de Hip-hop kültürünün bir dalı olan Rap müziktir. Rap müzik, 1970'lerin sonlarında Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde ortaya çıkmıştır. İlerleyen yıllarda dünyanın dört bir yanına yayılmış olan bu müzik türü, Türkiye'de 90'lı yılların ortalarında ilk kez duyulmaya başlamıştır. Ancak Türkiye'deki ilk örnekler, Almanya'ya göç eden Türk işçi ailelerin çocuklarının kaydetmiş olduğu şarkılar olmuştur. Daha sonraki yıllarda Türkiye'de de temsilciler edinen rap müzik, ülkenin birçok şehrinde gençlerin üretmeyi tercih ettiği bir tür olmuştur. Özellikle, iletişim teknolojilerinin gelişmesiyle birlikte temsilcilerin sayısındaki artış, bu altkültürü incelenmeye değerli kılmıştır. Bu araştırma, rap müzik alt kültürünün günümüzdeki temsilinin üreticileri tarafından yazılmış şarkı sözlerinin incelenmesinden meydana gelmektedir. Bu araştırmanın amacı bir alt kültür müziği olan rap'in sözlerinin incelenmesi yoluyla, alt kültürün ortaya çıktığı dönemden, gelişimi ve günümüz sürecine kadar olan durumunu incelemektir. Bu amaçla, Eskişehir'de en az on yıldır rap müziğin temsilcisi olmuş kişilerin en çok dinlenen üç şarkısı (toplamda dokuz şarkı) içerik analizi yoluyla incelenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre temsilcilerin hangi konularda şarkılar yazdığı, bahsetme biçimleri, altkültür müziğinin nasıl temsil edildiği ortaya konulmuştur. Temsilciler rap müziğin ortaya çıktığı dönemlerle ilişki kurulabilecek yakınlıkta alt kültürün temsilini sağlamakta; ayrıca içinde bulundukları egemen kültüre de eleştirel bir yaklaşım sergilemektedir.

Keywords: *Altkültür, İletişim, Müzik, Gençlik*

AN EXAMPLE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF A CULTURAL ELEMENT WHICH IS JUST LIVING IN HISTORY TEACHING

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Absract
In this article, the establishment and functioning of the Yam Organization are discussed. And also this study abaout the effects of the Yam Organization on the development of the Mongolian Empire. Mongols, who united culturally developed Eurasian countries under a single roof and thus extended their dominance, felt the need to pay attention to the postal organization upon the widening of the borders and the extension of the distances between the centre and the states. This is mainly due to the fact that any empire, which has achieved to unite a wide geography under a single roof, has to find a systematic organisation to address all areas in order to be able to hold this geography permanently under its control.

Keywords: *History Teaching, Yam Organization, Mongols, Genghis, Post Organization, Intelligence Servise, Middle Asia*

AN APPLICATION ON REDUCING STUDENTS' MATH ANXIETY LEVELS

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Absract

This study aims to put forward an application for increasing mathematics achievement in real class and school environment to reduce the level of math anxiety of students experiencing anxiety. In this process, we investigate how increasing students' math achievement effects the math anxiety level. Therefore, we expect that the negative cycle, which is among math anxiety, the failure and the feeling of inadeaquacy, could be broken by increasing the students' math achievement

The study was conducted in a middle school with low socio-economic and academic achievement in a medium-sized province in terms of population of Eastern Anatolia Region in the 2018-2019 academic year. The study group consisted of all of the sixth-grade students and two students selected among them for the purpose of study in this school. The action research model was used in the study and study implementation took seven weeks. During the application, two students experiencing problems with math were chosen and then they were given additional face-to-face training and homework to eliminate their problems. In addition, the students received the relevant support and guidance on the topics they needed.

This study is part of a thesis including both quantitative and qualitative data. However, we shared only the result of quantitative results in this article. Quantitative data were obtained from Math Anxiety Scale (MAS), the scores related to courses such as math and social studies, science on e-school management system and the scores of the general assessment exams in the school. The students' math anxiety scores were gathered with pre and post application of MAS. In addition, their math, science, social studies scores and their general assessment exam scores were recorded. All scores were converted to standard z-scores to see the class average ($z = 0$), and these scores give us to compare with two students' the success pre- and post -application and with the average grade success levels.

It was found that two students' math achievement, which was below the class average at the beginning, increased and was slightly above the class average at the end of the study. In parallel with the result, also saw their success in Science and Social Studies (in a student) courses, and general assessment exams increased. We revealed that both the anxiety score and the anxiety level for one of the students decreased, while the other student's anxiety score increased, but the level of anxiety did not change. These results showed that math anxiety could be reduced by increasing the students' math achievement and the negative cyclical structure among the feeling of inadequacy, failure and math anxiety could be broken.

Keywords: *Math Anxiety, Mathematics achievement, Real class and school environment*

AN INVESTIGATION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDES IN TERMS OF DIFFERENT VARIABLES

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Abstract
The aim of this study is to investigation middle school students' scientific attitudes in terms of different variables. The sample of the study is composed of middle school students studying in different schools in Duzce. "Scientific Attitude Scale" was used as a data collection tool. There are 40 items in the scale. These substances are structured to explain how the students feel about the nature of science, the way scientists work, and science. The results of the study were determined to compare the students' scientific attitudes in terms of gender, type of school, educational status of parents and the professions of mother and father. According to the results of the study, it was determined that there was no significant difference in the scientific attitudes of the students in terms of gender factor. Scientific attitude scores were compared in terms of other variables.

Keywords: *Scientific Attitude, Middle School, Different Variables*

ANALYSIS OF THE COVER DESIGNS OF CHILDREN'S JOURNALS IN TERMS OF BAUHAUS SCHOOL

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Abstract

Magazine covers are important to transfer information about the content of the magazine reader. Journal of visual and verbal elements used in the design of the cover to draw the attention of the target audience in the design, set up and improve the readability of the magazine. The communication between the reader and the magazine of the magazine covers by means provides visual elements and composition consisting of that element. During the preparation of these compositions magazine observed invisible grid system is used. inserting into each message a certain visual grading linguistic and visual composition with a balanced layout in the framework of design elements and principles to be placed on these lines, the design and the lead to be removed is to emphasize the desired message. To examine how the grid system is used on the covers of children's magazines, the cover of children's magazines of the first three months of 2019 are the subject of this research. In this study, e-journals implementation of the youth and children's category "bilge çocuk, minika çocuk, minika GO, National Geographic kids and bilge minik" is aimed to study the design of the children's magazine cover.

Keywords: *magazine coverage, e-magazines, cover design, graphic design, composition*

ANTI-CANCER PROPERTIES OF LACTOBACILLUS SP. ISOLATED FROM CASSAVA PULP

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Abstract
The objectives of this study were to investigate the cell adhesion and anti-cancer properties of *Lactobacillus* sp. 21C2-10 isolated from cassava pulp on Caco-2 cells. The results showed that *Lactobacillus* sp. 21C2-10 strengthened adherence to Caco-2 cells of 14.44±0.58%. Moreover, the secreted metabolites from *Lactobacillus* sp. 21C2-10 (SML) toxic to Caco-2 cells were analyzed through an MTT assay. The results revealed that cytotoxicity caused Caco-2 cells to die as a result of the induction of apoptosis which was confirmed by the Tali image based on the cytometry and DAPI staining tests. Moreover, the results of gene expression from RT-PCR assay showed significant effects on apoptosis by modulating an increased expression of *BAX, P53, Caspase-3, Caspase-8* and *Caspase-9*, and by inhibiting the expression of *BCL-2* on Caco-2 cell lines. This result confirmed that *Lactobacillus* sp. 21C2-10 had strengthened cell adhesion properties and that SML were able to show anti-cancer properties through the induction of the apoptosis pathway.

Keywords: *Probiotic, Anti-cancer properties, Apoptosis pathway*

APOPTOTIC EFFECTS OF CAPSAICIN IN NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER

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Abstract

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the world. Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) comprises 85% of all lung cancer cases and that is resistant to chemotherapy. Capsaicin (CAP) (8-methyl-N-vanillyl-6-nonenamide) is an alkaloid derived and pungent ingredient in red peppers. In addition to being used in many different application areas, CAP is also known to suppress different types of cancers. In this study, it was aimed to determine proliferative and/or apoptotic effects of low and high doses of CAP on A549 cells a model of NSCLC. In accordance with this purpose, A549 cells treated with cell culture media (control group), 50 μM CAP (low dose group) and 200 μM CAP (high dose group). After 24 hours of CAP administration, cells are fixed and immunocytochemistry procedure was performed. PCNA expression was examined for proliferative effects and cleaved-PARP expression was examined for apoptotic effects. As a result of the experiments, PCNA expression decrease and cleaved-PARP expression increase with increased doses of CAP.

In consequence of the present study, the apoptosis was occurred when the dose of CAP increased in A549 cells. Because of these effects, this study can be lead of future chemoprevention studies, and CAP can be combined with chemotherapeutic agents and used in treatment of Non-small cell lung cancer.

Keywords: *apoptosis, capsaicin, non-small cell lung cancer*

APPROACHING TO TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS IN DESIGN: COMPETENCE-BASED LEARNING AND PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

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Introduction
With a long tradition in higher design schools, EASDIB researchers agree that the use of project methodology (Project-Based Learning) is the best tool to train future design professionals, since this methodology allows both, students and professors, to work with the four fundamental capabilities a designer need to design (to analyse, to project, to execute, to communicate). In this context, this paper will seek to answer one main research question: Do design students identify key professional competences selected and professional profile areas involved when developing a co-design project?

Method
Therefore, a small-scale pilot study is presented in this paper, in which students from different courses and specialties participated in the role of designers (a dramatized guided tour on April 19th, 2018, on the occasion of the centenary of EASDIB current headquarters' opening). The entire process was monitored and a web-based survey instrument was used to collect quantitative and qualitative data from participants at the end of the co-design project.

Results
The small-scale pilot study results do answer the question: students do not identify all main competences prior selected by EASDIB researchers for the co-design project, and also they do not identify all professional profile areas involved; it is all about students' perception, not about the work professors have done.

Conclusions
Despite the mixed results, EASDIB researchers are convinced that Students-Centred Learning, Competence-Based Learning and Professional Profile, along with Project-Based Learning, allow professors a greater assess of what a design student is expected to know, understand or be able to do when studying Bachelor in Design at the EASDIB. Enhancing communication (before, during, and after the activity) is the key to improve results in future co-design projects, not only about main key professional competences prior selected but especially about professional profile areas involved.

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Keywords: *DesigDesign Methodology, Competence-Based Learning, Collaborative Design, Co-Design, Teaching-Learning Processn Methodology*

ASTRONOMICAL PROJECTS FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

Astronomy is strictly related to mathematics but in Italian high schools is not very studied so therefore we decided to promote the study with interdisciplinary projects done with the help of the INAF of Merate (Italy).

The first project was done in the 2008/09 school year because the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaimed 2009 the International Year of Astronomy (IYA2009) since it was the fourth centenary of the publication of Kepler's first two laws of planetary motion in the Astronomia Nova and the first astronomical observations with the telescope by Galileo in Padua. The purpose of the first project was to replicate the Ptolemy's geocentric model, supposing that the astronomer was a scholar of other planet in the solar system: Marptolemaeus, an hypothetical Martian astronomer, Indeed, as the earthly Ptolemaeus decided to put his own planet, the Earth, as point of reference, the same would do an astronomer born on Mars. The students have chosen Mars because it is the planet most similar to the Earth.

The second project was intended to calculate the mass of Jupiter because the calculation of the mass of Jupiter is therefore essential to study the trajectory of the probes. Estimates of the mass of Jupiter were also made (1973) with the use of Pioneer probes.

In order to calculate the mass, the students have chosen to observe the system constituted by Jupiter and the four Galilean satellites: Io, Europa, Ganimede, Callisto, in the annual time frame in which Jupiter is visible.

The students acquired and analyzed 792 digital images of the Jupiter-Galileian satellite system, of the Moon and the Pleiades.

The third project as the aim to complete the mathematical and geometrical planning as well as the construction of a fully working sundial, equipped with a solar calendar. It has also been necessary to choose the most suitable kind of sundial, taking account of its future location: finally, due to some technical needs (such as the difficulty in drawing all the necessary hour-lines with precision on the surface of a spherical sundial) a horizontal one has been decided. The position of the hour-lines and date-lines has been calculated and laid out through the application of some theorems about spherical trigonometry in order to sort out a spatial geometry problem. An important part of the project consists in planning a spreadsheet (with the application Microsoft Excel) which calculates the equations of hour-lines and date-lines for a sundial working in Central Europe.

Keywords: *Astronomy, Mathematics, Digital Image Processing*

ATTITUDES OF NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TOWARDS ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Abstract
 The purpose of the present study was to investigate the English Preparatory Students' attitudes towards English language learning and their opinions related to the issue. In the study, quantitative research method was used. The population of the study included 263 English preparatory students attended compulsory preparatory class at a private University in 2018-2019 academic year. All the students were supposed to participate; however a total of 263 questionnaire forms were completed among the returned forms. Therefore, the sample of the study included 194 students. Data collection tools were behavioral attitudes, cognitive and emotional tests that were developed by the researchers. The Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient for the reliability of the questionnaire is 0.95.

 Keywords: *Attitude towards English lesson, English language, Preparatory School*

"AUGMENTED PRACTICE-ROOM": AN E-LEARNING TOOL FOR MUSIC STUDENTS"

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Abstract
The acoustic properties of different rooms have considerable effects on the perception of the sound of an instrument or voice. How can music students experience these effects without actually practicing in various rooms? In the project "Augmented Practice-Room," a new e-learning tool is developed to allow them to experience different rooms, such as a large concert hall or a church. This tool is going to be used by the students of the Conservatory of Graz over a period of two semesters. Data of the long-term experience with the e-learning tool is going to be gathered by various means of feedback received from students and teachers and subsequently analyzed in the context of different instruments and age levels. The augmented reality, defined as an enhancement of reality by use of technology, could be an enriching learning tool for the study of classical instruments, such as guitar, violin, piano, cello, harpsichord, and clarinet: the manipulation of sounds could emphasize the effects on the audio-motor learning process. The team of the project is developing hardware and software to allow the students to hear the direct, real sound as well as the sound of a virtual concert hall – indeed an augmented reality. The aim of the paper is to describe the e-learning tool and to explore different approaches for evaluating its effects: the various qualitative and quantitative evaluation methods, such as non-structured and structured interviews, questionnaires, non-intrusive observations, group discussions, and scale rating. The approaches are going to be selected with regard to their chances and risks for the collection of data for this project. In particular, the factors that could influence the evaluation – the time schedule, the different age levels and levels of expertise, the expectation and personal attitude of teachers and students – are going to be examined and contextualized.

Keywords: *Music education*

BACKTESTING OF AN INVESTMENT ADVICE TO TODAY'S YOUNG UNIVERSITY GRADUATES: SUBSCRIPTION TO AN INDEX FUND THROUGH NINETEEN MONTHLY STOCK SAVINGS SCENARIOS FROM ONE TO NINETEEN YEARS' INVESTMENT TENURES

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Abstract

Common advice for young university graduates without much investment experiences in Hong Kong is to open a monthly stocks savings account and subscribe notably the Tracker Fund (stock code: 2800) on a regular basis. Tracker Fund is an award-winning exchange-traded fund (ETF) which replicates Hong Kong Hang Seng Index. It is a dollar-cost averaging method for passive investors to synthetically form a diversified portfolio of fifty index constituent stocks. The mean annual return of the Fund from 2009 to 2018 was 7.92%. Its annual return in the recent decade ranged from -20.04% to +51.95% (median: 2.04%). The annualized volatility (i.e. stock closing price standard deviation) since its inception in December 1999 until March 2019 was 23.08%. The prevailing minimum amount of each subscription of Tracker Fund in the open market is about HK$14,500 (about US$1,848, €1,643, ₤11,026 or Kč42,509). It is about the average monthly salary of a young university graduate in Hong Kong. However, through a bank's monthly stocks savings plan, retail investors may subscribe the Fund in the multiple denominations of HK$1,000 (about US$127, €113, ₤760 or Kč2,931) but subject to transaction fees as high as 5%. Normal transaction fees in the open market are below 1.0%. Is this a sound savings and investment plan for young graduates? Will the young investors lose money in the ups and downs? Will the high transaction fees erode the returns on investment to negative? A group of integrated communication undergraduate students who studied a financial literacy elective in Hong Kong asked these questions. In response to their questions, this paper adopted 29 March 2019 (Friday) as a portfolio valuation day to "backtest" the returns on investment of 19 scenarios namely if a subscription would have started from one to nineteen years ago until the valuation day with the most cost optimal monthly stocks savings plan. All nineteen scenarios delivered positive returns despite the volatility and high transaction fees. With the exception of the incubation period of the portfolio in the 1-year and 2-year scenarios, the dollar-weighted returns (i.e. the internal rate of return) of the investments are ranged from 6.64% to 8.57% (mean: 7.56%; s.d.: 0.59%). In addition, the backtest offers insights to young university graduates to reinvest the dividends received into the fund, despite the dividend amount look nominal in the first two years.

Keywords: *Dollar-cost averaging, Finance education, Index fund, Monthly stocks savings plan, Passive investment, Tracker Fund*

BEDEN EĞİTİMİ ÖĞRETMENİ ADAYLARININ GENEL ERTELEME, AKADEMİK ERTELEME, MÜKEMMELLİYETÇİLİK VE SALDIRGANLIK DÜZEYLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

N. Sevda VAROL   Asuman Seda SARACALOĞLU   S. Rana VAROL

Beden Eğitimi Öğretmeni adaylarının genel ve akademik erteleme ile mükemmelliyetçilik düzeyleri arasında ilişki olup olmadığını belirlemeyi amaçlayan bu araştırma; ilişkisel tarama modelindedir. Araştırma grubunu, Aydın Adnan Menderes, Ege, Kütahya Dumlupınar (BESYO), Muğla Sıtkı Koçman, Afyon Kocatepe (BESYO) ve Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversiteleri Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Yüksekokulu / Spor Bilimleri Fakültelerinin Beden Eğitimi Öğretmenliği programlarında öğrenim görmekte olan 244 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Katılımcıların % 41,0'i (n=100) kadın, %59,0'u (n=144) erkektir. Bu çalışmada Solomon ve Rothblum (1986) tarafından geliştirilen ve Uzun Özer (2005) tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanan Erteleme Davranışını Değerlendirme Ölçeği, Yorulmaz, Çakıcı ve Gülebağlan tarafından geliştirilen Genel Erteleme Ölçeği, Hewitt ve Flett (1991) tarafından geliştirilen ve uyarlaması Kıral (2012) tarafından yapılan Çok Boyutlu Mükemmelliyetçilik Ölçeği ile Buss ve Perry (1992) tarafından geliştirilen ve Kuzucu (2019) tarafından uyarlanan Buss-Perry Saldırganlık Ölçeği veri toplama araçları kullanılmıştır. Araştırma verileri çözümlenirken betimsel analiz teknikleri ve alt amaçlar doğrultusunda bağımsız t-testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi uygulanmıştır. Ayrıca genel erteleme, akademik erteleme eğilimleri ve akademik erteleme sebepleri, çok boyutlu mükemmelliyetçilik ve saldırganlık düzeyleri arasında ilişki olup olmadığını belirlemek amacıyla korelasyon katsayıları hesaplanmıştır.Beden Eğitimi öğretmeni adaylarının akademik erteleme davranışları, genel erteleme, mükemmeliyetçilik ve saldırganlık düzeyleri orta seviyede bulunmuştur. Katılımcıların yarıya yakınının akademik erteleme davranışı göstermedikleri belirlenmiştir. Akademik erteleme davranışı cinsiyete göre erkekler lehine farklılaşmaktadır. Katılımcıların akademik erteleme nedenleri tembellik, başarısızlık korkusu, kontrole karşı gelme ve risk alma şeklinde sıralanmıştır. Genel erteleme düzeyi yalnızca yaşa göre farklılaşırken, sosyal mükemmeliyet düzeyi cinsiyete, kendi odaklı, başkaları odaklı ve sosyal mükemmeliyetçilik düzeyi bireysel-takım sporu yapma durumuna ve performansa göre farklılaşmaktadır. Fiziksel saldırganlık ise yalnızca cinsiyete göre değişim göstermektedir. Akademik erteleme davranışı ile diğer değişkenler arasında düşük düzeyde ilişkiler bulunmuştur.

This study aims to determine whether there is a relationship between general and academic procrastination and perfectionism levels of physical education teacher candidates. And in this study relational screening model which is one of the general screening models was used. The research group consists of 252 students who are studying in the Physical Education and Sports Faculty programs of Aydın Adnan Menderes, Ege, Kütahya Dumlupınar, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman, Afyon Kocatepe and Manisa Celal Bayar Universities. The 41.7% (n = 105) of the participants were female and 58.3% (n = 147) were male. The data collection instruments of this study are procrastination behavior assessment scale, which was Developed by Solomon and Rothblum (1986) and adapted to Turkish by Uzun Özer (2005); General Procrastination Scale developed by Yorulmaz, Çakıcı and Gülebağlan; the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale developed by Hewitt and Flett (1991) and adapted by Kıral (2012; and Aggression Scale developed by Buss and Perry (1992) and adapted by Kuzucu (2019). While analyzing the data, independent t-test and one-way analysis of variance were applied in accordance with descriptive analysis techniques and sub-objectives. In addition, correlation coefficients were calculated in order to determine whether there is a relationship between general procrastination, academic procrastination tendencies and reasons for academic procrastination, multidimensional perfectionism and aggression levels. It was found out that academic procrastination behaviors, general procrastination, perfectionism and aggression levels of pre-service physical education teachers were in a moderate level. Nearly half of the participants did not show academic procrastination behavior. Academic procrastination behavior differs according to gender. The reasons for academic procrastination were relatively laziness, fear of failure, opposing control and taking risks. While the general level of procrastination differs only by age, the level of social perfectionism differs according to gender, self-focused, others-oriented, and social perfectionism according to individual-team sporting status and performance. Physical aggression only varies by gender. There was a low level of relationship between academic procrastination and other variables.

BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF FRENCH IMMSERION SCIENCE INSTRUCTION

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Abstract

In Ontario, Canada, the country's two official languages, French and English, are commonly taught in schools. Students with limited opportunities of exposure to the French language outside of the school context who wish to develop their proficiency in this language typically opt to attend a French Immersion program (FI). In an FI program, students are immersed in French instruction for a varied number of academic subjects. In the science classroom, FI teachers have the additional challenge of teaching scientific concepts while taking into consideration the fact that their students' language competencies may be varied or limited. Furthermore, for many reasons that will be explored in this paper, parents appear to sometimes be reticent to have their children learn sciences and mathematics in French when it is not their first language. The current study was funded by the Ontario Ministry of Education and was conducted subsequent to a request by FI science teachers who wished to hone their instructional capacity to meet the needs of their students who were learning science in French. A qualitative approach, utilizing in-depth interviews and participant classroom observations was applied to gain perspective on the state of FI science instruction in Ontario. 37 teachers from the intermediate level (grades 7-10) and 327 students from FI programs across the province participated in the study. The results provide insight into the identified benefits and challenges that are commonly associated with FI science instruction. Recommendations for the enrichment of FI science teaching and learning in a second language setting are also proposed.

Keywords: *French Immersion; Science; Second Language*

BRAHMAPUTRA - RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT AND ROLE OF MEDIA IN POLICY MAKING

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Brahmaputra - River Basin Management and Role of Media in Policy Making

The river Brahmaputra tends to the needs of four countries namely Tibet, China, India and Bangladesh. Lately, this river has become a bone of contention among the latter three countries. Dissatisfaction is on the grow as each country blames its upper riparian for not receiving an adequate flow of the river water. China and India have been rampant in building dams over Brahmaputra and its tributaries in order to harness the hydroelectric power and to store water for various purposes like agriculture and fishing.

The paper attempts to understand and factually argue whether the amount of water flowing in the river has decreased or is water being wasted due to mismanagement. Boards and policies like the Qingdao agreement and the Brahmaputra Board have proven to be ineffective to solve problems such as lack of water, decreased sediment flow, decreased fish production, etc.

Public opinions influence Government policies on domestic and international affairs at least in States which practice democracy and free media. Media in a democracy functions as a bridge between the government and it's population whereas media in an alternative democratic Government like the Chinese, media serves the State. This paper aims to highlight the role of media on how it has shaped the existing story of Brahmaputra and what potential does it hold to help better coordination between nations for a successful Tripartite arrangement on IRBM between the aforementioned States.

The data for research and analysis has been collected primarily from think tanks and international organizations working towards the development of Brahmaputra. Newspaper articles and online publications have been analysed based on their coverage and their factual relevance of the issue.

Keywords: *media*

BUSINESS SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE CAPSTONE COURSE: SPECIAL CHALLENGES POSED BY POST- MILLENNIALS

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Abstract

Just when college-level academicians *qua* teachers thought that they had seen it all, along come the post-millennials to add a new challenge to the ever-changing landscape in higher education. This presentation is about motivating the latest crop of business school students—the under-22 tranche—to acquire knowledge about strategic decision making in companies that they soon will be asked to operate and lead.

The specific focus here is on applying alternative pedagogical approaches to delivering strategic management concepts in the nearly universally offered capstone course for the undergraduate business curriculum. The approach taken is that seasoned, industry-savvy specialists who act in an adjunct role can convey a viewpoint that differs from what might be expected from career academicians—and this perspective is more closely aligned with what is needed for students as they leave school to embark on a professional career. Pairing an active management professional with a full-time academician in a team-teaching scenario reinforces the pragmatism that underlies strategic decision making analysis in organizations. By definition, the capstone course encompasses all of the traditional business disciplines in a way that engages students to integrate prior learning and critically think about strategic changes that are value-accretive. The unique background of adjunct (in some schools, "clinical") instructors allows them to share non-textbook type examples of strategic thinking in action. This significantly enhances the interest students have in acquiring the skill set needed to mature into competent general corporate managers.

In this presentation we examine the forces pressing on Gen Z learners. We show that by adjusting the "normal" pedagogical model positive consequences that lead to authentic learning experiences are readily available. When professors meet students where they are, rather than simply delivering materials and expecting absorption, exceptional results can be obtained.

Keywords: *business education*

CAMPUS VIOLENCE AND WOMEN'S ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

Sexual violence on university and college campuses represents a significant problem for students and has been associated with negative personal and health impacts for women (Fisher, Cullen, & Turner, 2000). Until recently, little attention has been devoted to examining broader impacts of sexual violence on university campuses, particularly the effects of these behaviours on women's education. Previous work in this area (Stermac, 2017; Stermac, Horowitz, & Bance, 2013) found that university students experiencing sexual violence while attending university reported negative educational experiences and reduced campus engagement (Stermac, Wane, Horowitz & Bance, 2012). Current research (e.g., Jordan, Combs, & Smith, 2014) has focused more attention on this significant problem and revealed the negative impact of sexual violence on some academic performance variables such as grade point averages. The present study extended this important work and examined a broader range of indicators of performance and persistence among women reporting experiences of sexual violence including delays in academic progress, failures and non-attendance. The persistent and high overall rates of sexual violence on university campuses are understood within a feminist and intersectionalities framework of violence against women (DeKeseredy, 2011; Ontario Women's Directorate, 2013.

Keywords: *campus violence, sexual violence, women's education*

CARING STUDENTS WITH NON-ACADEMIC ASPECTS

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Abstract
What is the mission of the schools? Some believe that schools should focus only on the acquisition of knowledge and do nothing else. However, current research shows that non-academic aspects of schools are also significant contributors to both school and students' success. Considering this reality, as the stakeholders (administers and lecturers of the school), we organized several different meetings and brainstormed about what we could do for our students. After these meetings, we decided to create some opportunities and facilities, which they like, to be implemented at school out of the course hours. Everything we decided to do is for our students' feeling happy and they are connected to the school, two senses of which increase the motivation and success, and replace the negative attitudes towards the school and learning something. The results of the facilities implemented after course hours at our school worth talking about and sharing. This paper will tell about what we are doing extra beyond teaching in detail. Furthermore, it will present some data gathered from some of our students studying foreign languages at AUSFL (Anadolu University School of Foreign Languages) in 2017-2018 spring term about their perception of all these facilities.

Keywords: *non-academic aspects, facilities, feeling connected, happiness, motivation.*

CHANGE-POINT ANALYSIS

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Objective

The main purpose of this study is to introduce the most popular and uncomplicated three different change point detection methods (Cumulative Sum (CUSUM) method, Pettitt method and Mean Squared Error Minimization method). In the presence of time series data, the characteristics of the change point detection methods presented in this study have been investigated.

Method

The irregularity detection problem has an extremely wide range of applications that varies from vital critical to completely scientific. Statistically testing structural change problems is an important subject. In recent years, the change-point analysis method has proven to be a useful analytic tool in analyzing time series data sets and identifying underlying trends. Most of the results presented in previous studies show that change-point analysis is capable of revealing the existence of hidden change points in time series or sequence datasets. The change point problems have been much scrutinized in the statistical literatures. Change point detection can be defined as the problem of hypothesis testing between two alternatives. In general the problem concerns detecting whether or not a change has taken place. Formally, the problem is that of hypothesis testing:

where is a sample of independent observations, and are distribution functions with corresponding density functions and , respectively. The unknown parameter , is called a change point.

Results and Conclusion

Despite its numerous advantages, change point analysis has two shortcomings. First, CPA can not detect isolated and abnormal points that are critical in explaining the emergence of the underlying mechanisms behind a particular event or process in a process. Second, the bootstrapping approach will not produce the same results every time it is performed. When the basic process is Gaussian, the CUSUM test has good properties. However, the CUSUM test is not robust against possible outliers in the data, because the sum can vary greatly when there are outliers. It should be assumed that parametric methods should know the initial distribution functions of random variables that are not satisfied in practice. For this reason, Pettitt (1979) proposed a test statistic to determine the mean changes based on Mann-Whitney two sample test. The Pettitt method, a rank-based test method, has been widely used to determine the change point in the mean value of the observed series. As a result, it has come to the conclusion that these methods are simple and effective methods to detect significant changes over time.

Keywords: *Time series analysis, sequential data analysis, change point detection, CUSUM, Pettitt method, Mean Squared Error Minimization*

COMPARISON OF COMPUTER-AIDED INSTRUCTION AND INQUIRY-BASED TEACHING ON STUDENTS' ANXIETY TOWARDS SCIENCE

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Abstract

The present study was conducted to explore the effect of the use of computer-aided and inquiry-based teaching approaches on 7th grade students' anxiety towards science. The research was carried out in the spring semester of 2016-2017 academic year with the participation of 69 students from two classes of a middle school in Kayseri, Turkey. The pre-test and post-test quasi-experimental design without a control group was used. Within the scope of the study, "Reflection in the Mirrors and Absorption of the Light" unit was taught through computer-aided instruction in experimental-1 group, and inquiry-based teaching in experimental-2 group by developing suitable activities for each approach. In the study, data were collected through Science Anxiety Scale. The data were analyzed through paired-sample and independent samples t-tests. According to the results, although both teaching approaches decreased the level of science anxiety, it was seen that computer-aided instruction was more effective than inquiry-based learning. In addition, in terms of five sub-dimensions of the scale, there are significant differences between two groups' post-test scores in favour of experimental-2 group.

Keywords: *Science anxiety, Computer-aided instruction, Inquiry-based teaching*

CONTEXT-BASED PRACTICES IN SCIENCE COURSE BOOKS

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Abstract
The aim of this study is to examine the examples of context-based applications in course books used in science education. The research covers the 3rd and 4th class books of the science course books that are used by the Ministry of National Education with the purpose of determining the examples of context -based practice. The course books used at primary level in the 2018-2019 academic year were analysed by document analysis. Within the scope of the research, the examples used in context -based learning approach in the books were examined. During the investigations, applications in accordance with REACT and 4-Stage Model of context-based learning and only the contexts taken from daily life were examined. According to the results of the research, in the 3rd and 4th class course books, the contexts were generally established. It was determined that the applications suitable for REACT and the 4-stage model were not used very often. In order to support students' permanent learning, more context-based practices should be used and these should be planned in accordance with a model.

Keywords: *Context-Based Learning, Science Education, Course books, REACT, 4-Stage Model*

CONTRADICTIONS BETWEEN PUBLIC SPENDING AND EMPLOYMENT IN GRADUATES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN MEXICO

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Absract
The welfare of the population is a commitment of the government that is accentuated in Mexico due to the great inequality in the country, so the government relies on education as a way to redistribute wealth generating equity in the population. The higher education level allows graduates to obtain higher income than the rest of the population due to their professionalism, it's a topic of analysis of the government's agenda. This document examines higher education with the objective of analyzing the educational subject results of the National Development Plan (NDP) 2013-2018 specifically the "Objective 2: Strengthen the quality and relevance of higher secondary education, higher education and training for work so that they contribute to the development of Mexico. " In the methodology, a quantitative study of descriptive scope is proposed due to the analysis of the educational indicators generated by the National Institute of Education Evaluation (INEE) in Mexico. The results show the noncompliance with the objective of the NDP, it presents a reduction in the employment rate of the graduates of higher education while public spending per student and federal spending on education has increased. It concludes by commenting on the disarticulation of higher education with the labor sector, mainly in relation to the plans and programs that should train skills in students so that they can be inserted into a workplace when they graduate, as well as the need to link public spending with the creation of positions for professionals, establishing a commitment with companies.

Keywords: *employment, budget, education policy, public expenditure.*

CULTURAL EDUCATION AS AN ELEMENT OF HIGH EDUCATION

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Absract
The aim of the article is to present the potetial the cultural education at university based on as desk research as survey and interview conducte trhoudg students of Jagiellonian University in Kraków (POLAND). Both the theory regarding cultural education and the research conducted among students of the Jagiellonian University showed that cultural education raises the competences of participants in terms of: communication, creativity, critical thinking, as well as cooperation and group work. This education manifests itself in three aspects: 1) social - it inspires to non-university education, helps to understand the world, draws attention to the world's problems, sensitizes them and makes us aware that culture is important; 2) personal-therapeutic - raises the standard of living, sensitizes, motivates to action, stimulates creativity, and 3) hermeneutic - wise interpretation.

Keywords: *cultural education, high education, comeptences*

CYBERBULLYING AND NEW TECHNOLOGY

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Introduction: Cyberbullying as a new form of bullying demands new coping strategies. As a result of new technology there has been a constant growth in the spread of harmful online behavior. The instant project "Cyberbullying and new technology", which started from cooperation between school and university, was planned for pupils in the third year at "Leonardo Da Vinci" secondary school in Palermo. The project was started and carried out within the school setting with a focus on students, parents and teachers.

Objectives: the main aim was to identify useful actions and precautions to help face cyberbullying (on smartphone and mobile applications) using technology to create a campaign of peer to peer sensitization.

Methods: the methods applied in the classroom have been drawn from community pedagogy and psychology, as well as through direct teaching that allowed students to be participant and protagonist in this process of providing information and training in prevention. In the first phase the use of role-play, groupe parole and focus groups facilitated a rethinking of new technology, which was then used in the second phase when the pupils independently produced multimedia material aimed at dealing cyberbullying.

Results: the brief project permitted the creation of significant educational products for the school (a pictorial/graphic exhibition by the pupils, sensitizing advertisements and videos shared among students and teachers) and the publication of an information brochure developed from cooperation between the school, the Sicilian Regional Government, the Centro Siciliano Sturzo and the department of Community Psychology at the University of Palermo.

Conclusion: "Cyberbullying and new technology" is aimed at the caring professions. It is justified, in theory and practice by elements of community pedagogy and psychology for didactic experimentation with new strategies and methods, to counter the risks associated with the complicated problem of cyberbullying. The description of this field experience is aimed at prevention and comparison of this phenomenon.

Keywords: *Education, Educational Technology, Cyberbullying, School, Skills*

ÇAĞRI MERKEZLERİNİN ÜNİVERSİTELERİN İMAJ YÖNETİMİNE ETKİSİ: ZONGULDAK BÜLENT ECEVİT ÜNİVERSİTESİ ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet

Çağrı merkezleri olumlu bir imajın kazanılması, kurumun belirlediği hedeflere ulaşılabilmesi ve varlığının sürdürülebilmesi için önemli bir birimdir. Günümüzde toplumsal gelişmenin temel kurumlarından olan üniversitelerin de, daha hızlı ve etkili hizmet vermek amacıyla çağrı merkezlerini yoğun şekilde kullandıkları görülmektedir. Üniversiteyle öğrenci arasında genellikle doğrudan ilk teması gerçekleştirmelerinden dolayı çağrı merkezleri görünümü, iletişimi, verilen hizmetteki deneyimi, birikimi, davranışı, beklentileri karşılayabilmesi gibi unsurlarla üniversite imajında öğrenciler üzerinde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır.

Çalışmada, öğrencilerin çağrı merkezinden aldıkları hizmetleri, öğrenim gördükleri üniversitenin imajına yönelik tutumları, algıları, bu algılarını etkileyen unsurlar ve çağrı merkezinin üniversite imajındaki önemi üzerinde durulmuştur. Literatür taraması sonucunda doğrudan bu konuyla ilgili alanda az çalışma olduğu görülmekte olup bu çalışmanın alana katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu amaçla çalışmada, Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesinde öğrenim gören öğrenciler üzerinde tesadüfi örnekleme ile anket tekniğinin uygulandığı bir saha araştırması yapılmıştır.

Araştırma sonucunda; çağrı merkezinin üniversitenin imajındaki önemi ve rolü, üniversite imajının oluşmasında çağrı merkezinin öğrenciler üzerindeki belirleyici etkileri tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Öğrencilerin sorularının cevaplandırabilen, ihtiyaçlarını, beklentilerini ve şikayetlerini dikkate alan gerek bilgisiyle gerek bilgiyi veriş tarzıyla işlevsel bir çağrı merkezinin üniversitenin imajına olumlu katkı sağladığı, öğrencilerle üniversite arasında güçlü bir bağlılık duygusu oluşturulmasında etkin bir birim olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Çağrı merkezi, İmaj, Kurum imajı, Üniversite İmajı,*

DESIGN OF A TEACHING-LEARNING SEQUENCE TO FACILITATE TRANSITION BETWEEN QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE REASONING ABOUT KINEMATICS PHENOMENA

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Abstract
By studying kinematics phenomena in the laboratory, high school students are expected to develop a better understanding of motion as well as the methods used by scientists to study the natural world. However, students encounter difficulties in understanding kinematic concepts as well as in acquiring the skills necessary to complete the different stages of an experimental process. Indeed experiments offered to students generally do not take into account their alternative conceptions in relation to physical phenomena so that they can encounter difficulties in identifying pertinent factors and expressing it in the form of quantitative equations. Thus, our research aims to specify the transition process between an understanding of an intuitive nature of the properties of phenomena, centered on the qualitative reasoning, and a more definite understanding, centered on the quantitative reasoning such as it is used in problem solving. Drawing from our research in the last ten years, we propose three main strategies from an historical perspective that offer potential to facilitate the transition between qualitative and quantitative reasoning in kinematics. As a conclusion, we draw the limits of the study and offer suggestions to teachers to improve the integration of qualitative and quantitative reasoning in the physics classrooms.

Keywords: *Kinematics; Qualitative reasoning; Problem solving; Laboratory; Historical approach*

DETERMINING UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE DESIGN PARAMETERS FOR AIR POLLUTION DETECTION SYSTEM

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Özet

Nüfusun hızla artmasına bağlı olarak gelişen endüstriyel yaşamda hava kirliliğinin izlenmesi büyük önem taşımaktadır. Özellikle sanayi tesislerinden çıkan gazlar, gündelik yaşamda ısınma için kullanılan fosil yakıtlar, araçların egzozlarından çıkan gazlar çevremiz ve sağlığımız için büyük etki teşkil etmektedir. Bu noktada insanların yaşam kalitesini belirleyen hava kalitesinin doğru ve etkili bir biçimde izlenmesi gerekmektedir. Hava kirliliği, havada katı, sıvı ve gaz şeklinde bulunan kirletici maddelerin canlıların normal yaşamına ve çevrenin doğal dengesine zarar vermesidir. Kirletici madde, havanın doğal bileşimini bozan ve aynı zamanda çevre ve sağlık açısından olumsuz etkileri olan kimyasal maddelerdir. Çalışmamızda bu maddelerin ve karasal hava kalitesi ölçümlerini havada istenilen noktalarda da gerçekleştirebilen anlık veri ve görüntü aktarabilen insansız hava aracı sistemi oluşturabilmektir. Proje amaçları şu şekilde açıklanabilir:

Türkiye'de endüstrinin gelişmesiyle artan hava kirliliğine bağlı hava kalitesi ölçümlerini istenilen noktalardan ve havadan yapabilme olanağı sağlamaktadır. Havadan alınan bilgilerin anlık olarak sisteme aktarılarak ulusal hava izleme ağına aktarabilmeye uygun hale getirebilecek yazılım bulunmaktadır. Alınan bilgiler big data olarak saklanabilecektir. İrtifaya dayalı hava kirliliği etkenlerinin değişimi araştırılabilecektir. Hava kalitesini ölçen insansız hava aracı projesinin yapımıyla değişik noktalarda ve irtifalarda hava kalitesini belirleyen kirletici parametrelerin doğru şekilde ölçülerek verilerin anlık olarak yere aktarılmasını sağlamaktadır. Dolayısıyla, projemizin konu ve kapsamı aşağıda listelenen amaçlarımız ile doğrudan bağlantılıdır ve birebir örtüşmektedir. İnsansız hava aracının tasarımı: Uygun sürelerde havada kalabilecek insansız hava aracının tasarlanması. Hava kalite izleme sisteminin tasarlanması: Sensörlerin uygun dizilimiyle veri alışverişi yapan, oluşturulacak veri yazılımına uygun sistemin tasarlanması. Veri görüntüleme yazılımı: Sensörlerden alınan verilerin görüntülenip depolanacağı yazılımın yapılması gerçekleşecektir.

Bu üç ana iş paketi, projemizin temel amacı olan gerçek zamanlı hava kalitesi ölçen insansız hava aracı sistemine doğrudan katkıda bulunacaktır. Çalışmamız bu istasyonlara yardımcı olabilir. Karbon monoksit (CO) ve Ozon (O3) da tam otomatik olarak ölçülmektedir. Çalışmamız bu istasyonlara yardımcı olabilir. Karbon monoksit (CO) ve Ozon (O3) da tam otomatik olarak ölçülmektedir. Çalışmamız bu istasyonlara yardımcı olabilecek istenilen noktalara ulaşabilecek anlık kirlilik bilgilerini bilgisayara iletebilen ve görüntü aktarabilen insansız hava

aracısistemleri tasarlamaktır.

Keywords: İHA, hava kalitesi ölçümü, analiz

DEVELOPING THE ALGORITHMIC SKILLS OF FOREIGN STUDENTS

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Abstract
Holding the Introduction to Programming course for foreign students, who start the University in the first semester, provides a lot of challenges both for the teachers and the students, because the international students arrive from different countries, from different cultures with different ways of thinking and they behave differently in the lessons. In addition, they have varied skills and level of knowledge and they struggle with some language problems as well.

When they start to learn programming, they have to accept some new rules and they have to learn how they can work together. We try to motivate them to start to learn from the first week, for this purpose we tested the students week by week to follow and examine their development, focusing on their algorithmic skills.

This paper will present the results of the tests and will reflect on the difficulties of the first year foreign students of Informatics, whose hardships mainly derive from their language problems and their different level of knowledge.

Keywords: *foreign students, algorithmic skills, international education*

DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF A SCAFFOLDING-BASED EDUCATIONAL ROBOT FOR COMPUTATIONAL THINKING

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Abstract

In recent years, many institutions indicated the importance of computational thinking (CT) ability for pupils. Therefore, many countries and institutions have started to set programming education in action in elementary schools or informal education. In order to reduce the learning obstacle to programming language, various visualized programming platforms have been developed. However, relevant researches indicated that students can learn better with physical educational robots than they learn with virtual learning platforms. As mentioned above, this study developed a scaffolding-based CT educational robot system. The proposed system was composed of an Arduino-based educational robot, an Android-based mobile application, and a physical task map. The application is used to connect with the educational robot and deliver learning contents to the students. To eliminate the programming language barrier, this study designed various programming blocks in the application that have different programming functions to enable the students to operate the educational robot and further achieving the learning task. During the learning process, the students used the application to operate the robot to achieve the aim of the task on the map. Moreover, the application could provide messages and hints to the students based on their learning status. To evaluate the proposed approach, this study conducted an experiment in a programming educational activity and invite elementary school students to participate in this education activity. The result showed that the proposed approach can enhance students' computational thinking ability and learning motivation.

Keywords: *Computational Thinking, Educational Robot, Scaffolding, Programming Education*

DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR ENHANCING STUDENT TEACHERS' ABILITY IN DEVELOPING INSTRUCTIONAL INNOVATION FOCUSING ON LOCAL-RELATED CONTENT BY USING LESSON STUDY APPROACH

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Abstract

The aims of this research were to develop and study the effect of using instructional activities for enhancing student teacher' ability in developing instructional innovation which focuses on local-related content by using lesson study approach. The target group included 54 third-year student teachers who majored in General Science at the Faculty of Education, Phetchabun Rajabhat University. This study was consisted of 3 steps. The first step included developing instructional activities and carrying out a pilot study on the implementation of the instructional activities for enhancing student teacher' ability in developing instructional innovation which focuses on local-related content by using lesson study approach. The second step was to implement instructional activities for enhancing student teacher' ability in developing instructional innovation which focuses on local-related content by using lesson study approach. The third step was to improve the instructional activities for enhancing student teacher' ability in developing instructional innovation which focuses on local-related content by using lesson study approach. The research instruments were instructional activities plans by using lesson study approach, learning achievement test, the instructional innovation development ability which focuses on local-related content test and the instructional innovation assessment form.

The research results showed that the development instructional activities for enhancing student teacher' ability in developing instructional innovation which focuses on local-related content by using lesson study approach consists of 6 learning activities including 1) analyzing problems together 2) selecting appropriate innovations 3) selecting local-related content 4) designing instructional innovation 5) implementing instructional innovation and 6) publishing instructional innovation. This was a three-phase lesson study cycle including 1) plan 2) see and 3) reflect. The instructional activities were considered feasible at high level. The results of using instructional activities for enhancing student teacher' ability in developing instructional innovation which focuses on local-related content by using lesson study approach were as follows; the student teachers had the knowledge for developing instructional innovation which focuses on local-related content after learning higher than before learning at the significant level of .05, the student teachers had abilities for developing instructional innovation which focuses on local-related content after learning at 80.25 percentage which was significantly higher than the predefined criterion standard (75%) at the significant level of .05 and the local contents in which the student teachers had into the instructional innovation were relevant to the student and school' contexts. Every single one of their developed instructional innovations was evaluated and ranked at a very good level.

Keywords: *Instructional Activities, Instructional Innovation Development, Lesson study, The Infusion of Local-Related Contents, Student Teachers*

DFT CALCULATION AND MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDY OF 2-([1,1'-BIPHENYL]-4-YL)-N'-HYDROXY-2-OXO-N-(PYRIDIN-2-YL)ACETIMIDAMIDE AS A POTENTIAL ANTI-TUMOR AGENT

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Abstract

Malignant tumors that appear by irregular division and proliferation of cells in an organ or tissue are called cancer. In general, cancer is a group of more than 100 diseases that occur in uncontrolled proliferation of cells in various parts of the body. Although there are many types of cancers, they all begin with uncontrolled proliferation of abnormal cells. If left untreated, it can cause serious discomfort and even death. Cancer cells can spread to other parts of the body through blood and lymph systems. Angiogenesis is defined as neovascularization and tumor angiogenesis is primarily thought to be mediated by vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2 (VEGFR-2).

In this study, optimized geometry, molecular geometric parameters and molecular electrostatic potential (MEP) diagram of the previously synthesized 2-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)-N'-hydroxy-2-oxo-N-(pyridin-2-yl)acetimidamide (aminoketooxime) were calculated using DFT/B3LYP level with the 6-311G(d,p) basis set. The electronic property calculations such as HOMO-LUMO energies were performed by the time-dependent DFT approach. Furthermore, anti-tumor activity simulation of the aminoketooxime molecule was carried out by molecular docking study. High resolution crystal structure of VEGFR-2 (PDB ID: 2XIR) were obtained from protein data bank. Molecular docking study was performed on SwissDock web server using EADock DSS algorithm. Studied aminoketooxime ligand was found to inhibit VEGFR-2 according to the binding energy and full fitness score. The results of this study are thought to be useful in the development of drugs that can be used in the treatment of cancer.

Keywords: *Oxime, molecular docking, anti-tumor, VEGFR-2, protein*

DIFFICULTIES FACED BY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS HAVING FOREIGN STUDENTS

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Abstract
While Rize was a province from which people emigrated from the Ottoman period to the 1980s, it became a city that began to receive international immigrants as soon as Sarp border gate was opened. Some of Syrian people, who flocked to Turkey due to the outbreak of the civil war in Syria in 2010, have been settled in Rize.For this reason, Syrian migrants constitute a significant part of the foreign immigrants in Rize.According to information received officially from Rize Provincial Directorate of National Education, there are students from Syria, Iraq, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Australia, Canada, South Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan. Although there are a certain number of immigrant families living in Rize, any systematic studies on these families' and their children's adaptation to school and environment have been conducted by neither Rize Provincial Directorate of National Education nor the non-governmental organizations. Children of these immigrant families directly start their education in schools. For this reason, they experience various problems, especially adaptation problems. On the other hand, the school administrators and teachers of the schools where foreign students are educated face various difficulties due to foreign students having compliance problems. In this context, the aim of this study is to reveal the difficulties encountered by school administrators having foreign students.

This study was designed in qualitative research model and phenomenological design. The study group of the research consists of 24 school administrators working in public and private primary, secondary and high schools which are affiliated with Rize Provincial Directorate of National Education and which have foreign students. The study group will be determined by criterion sampling method.

The data will be collected through the structured grid form. The data collection tool consists of four parts: (1) demographic information of the participants, (2) the difficulties faced by the school administrators having foreign students, (3) indicating the priority level of these difficulties, (4) school administrators' suggestions for meeting the educational needs of foreign students. First, a list of school administrators determined by criterion sampling method will be prepared for the collection of the data. The school administrators in the list will be called and informed about the purpose of the research by the second researcher. As a result of this preliminary interview, the school administrators who have approved of participating in the research will be interviewed in the most appropriate time. The collected data will be analyzed by phenomenological analysis technique.

DIFFUSION OF YOUTUBE IN TURKEY

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Abstract
With the development of internet technologies, the development of communication technologies has become inevitable and has reached unpredictable dimensions. Individuals have begun to use the virtual world as an alternative socializing tool as having significant importance in interpersonal communication and interaction. YouTube is not just a video sharing site; it is becoming a prevalent trend throughout the world. This trend, especially under the influence of young and children groups, has diffused rapidly in countries with a young population therewith Turkey has become one of the leading countries YouTube has diffused.

The study was carried out to perceive the process of YouTube diffusion in the case of Turkey in detail. YouTube is considered as innovation and based on Rogers's diffusion of innovations theory by investigating under its four main elements in detail which are the innovation, communication channels, time and social systems. Also, YouTubers, who known as YouTube content creators, examined as opinion leaders in this diffusion process.

It was determined that behind the successful diffusion of YouTube in Turkey may be many several reasons. Some basic reasons include that Turkey has the high rate of young population who accepts the innovations faster than any other social system groups, YouTube fits the norms of Turkish social system especially after the language support in 2012 and thanks to developed communication technologies it is easy to access throughout the country. By basing on these reasons, it is bearable to say that YouTube successfully diffused in Turkey.

Keywords: YouTube, Turkey, Social Media, Diffusion, Web 2.0

DIGITAL LITERACY OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS IN WORLD-CLASS STANDARD SCHOOL : A CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This research aimed to study the elements of digital literacy for administrators World-Class standard school. The research design is a descriptive research on 2 steps; 1) to review 14 documents about digital literacy for synthesis the elements of digital literacy and 2) to analyze confirmatory factor analysis of digital literacy of school administrators. The samples used consist of 330 participants; 30 school administrators and 300 teachers, which were derived from the sample group selection by Multi-Stage Random Sampling. The questionnaire was used as an instrument to identify the digital literacy. The Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficients of the questionnaire was 0.91. The confirmatory factor analysis by the test of the measurement model elements consistent with empirical data. The results were as follows; The digital literacy for administrators World-Class standard school consisted of 4 main elements included: 1) knowing and understanding the value of digital, 2) using digital tools, 3) creativity and innovative thinking and 4) communications and networking . The results of the test of the goodness

of fit index (GFI) of all 4 main elements with elements weight from $0.9921 - 0.998$, $X^2 = 52.229$, Df $= 41$, $X^2 / $ Df $= 1.2738$, RMSEA $= 0.029$, SRMR $= 0.016$, CFI $= 0.997$, TLI $= 0.995$ and statistically insignificant (P-Value $= 0.1123$) indicated that the model measuring elements are blend with the empirical data.

Keywords: *Leadership Literacy , World – Class Standard School*

DIGITALIZATION OF THE STUDY PROCESS: CASE STUDY OF LATVIA PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

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Abstract
Digitalisation is rapidly evolving worldwide, information exchange and electronic products have become an important part of life, e-services provided by companies, public authorities are evolving. It is seen as an economic, technological and social development phenomenon. Higher education plays a key role in preparing future generations and exploiting the opportunities of the digital economy, thus it is essential that they actively use the opportunities offered by digitalisation, both in internal communication and marketing, to improve their day-to-day work and to be able to offer a study process that complies with today's students' preferences. The aim of the research was to assess the use of digitalization possibilities in the study process of Latvia public universities, focusing on in-depth study of their digital environment. Research tasks were: to evaluate external digital performance indicators of Latvia state universities and to assess students' level of satisfaction with universities' digital environment. The research results suggest that there are two disruptive factors in the digitization process: on the one hand, students who demand that the whole study process and communication is available in the digital environment and, on the other hand, teachers' participation in digital content creation is time-consuming thus their motivation to work in digital environment is comparatively lower than by using conventional study materials and forms.

Keywords: *digital skills, higher education, communication*

DİJİTAL ÇAĞDA YENİ ÇALIŞMA BİÇİMLERİ VE ÇEVRİMİÇİ PAYLAŞIM PLATFORMLARI ÇALIŞANLARI

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Özet

Günümüzde birçok sektör ve iş yapma biçimi daha fazla dijitalleşiyor. İnternetin ve dijital teknolojilerin sağladığı imkanlarla mal ve hizmet sağlayıcılar ile bu ürün veya hizmetlerin alıcıları arasında iletişim, etkileşim ve alışveriş artmakta. İnsanın geleneksel faaliyetleri arasında sayılabilecek kiralama, değiş tokuş etme, paylaşma, ödünç verme, alışveriş yapma, çevrimiçi paylaşım platformları sayesinde genişleterek yeni bir düzeye geldi. Çevrimiçi paylaşım platformlarında, internete erişimi olan herkes alıcı, satıcı, yaratıcı, yapımcı, şoför, konuk veya ev sahibi olabilmekte. Mal ve hizmet sunmak artık profesyonel aktörlerin ayrıcalıklarından biri olmaktan çıktı. Her ne kadar insanların işletmelerle rekabet etmeleri mümkün olmasa da bireysel olarak çevrimiçi platformlarda sağlanan hizmetler, işletmelerin pazarda sahip olduklarından daha fazla pay elde edebilmekte.

Çevrimiçi paylaşım platformlarında daha çok yerel olarak konaklama, ulaşım, el işleri, kişisel hizmetler gibi fiziksel olarak sunulan hizmetlerin yanında internet aracılığıyla tasarım, kodlama, çeviri, danışmanlık gibi dijital hizmetler sunulmakta. Platform kullanıcılarının söz konusu bu hizmetleri sağlarken ki çalışma şekilleri sundukları hizmetin türüne göre farklılıklar göstermekte. Bununla birlikte platform çalışanlarının ne zaman, nerede ve nasıl çalıştıkları tam zamanlı ve sürekli yapılan standart bir işten de farklılaşmakta.

Bu çalışmada, dijitalleşme ile ortaya çıkan yeni çalışma biçimleri ve çevrimiçi paylaşım platformlarında çalışanlar tanımlanacaktır. Ayrıca bu çalışma biçimlerinin beraberinde getirmiş olduğu fırsatlar ve karşılaşılan zorluklar da ortaya konmaya çalışılacaktır. Bunun için farklı çevrimiçi paylaşım platformlarında ürün ve hizmet sunan farklı yaş, cinsiyet, eğitim ve gelir seviyesinden çalışanlar ile yapılacak yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler gerçekleştirilecek ve elde edilen bilgiler çalışmanın bulgular başlığı altında paylaşılacaktır.

Keywords: *Dijitalleşme, Yeni çalışma biçimleri, Çevrimiçi Paylaşım Platformları*

DISSEMINATION AND TRAINING EFFORTS IN THE FRAME OF EUROPEAN RESEARCH PROJECTS

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Abstract
The main objective of the dissemination within European research projects is to make stakeholders aware of the project and its results. These stakeholders include large companies and SMEs in the role of manufacturers, application developers, systems integrators, tools and methodology providers, etc., but also standardization bodies, university and training institutions, public bodies, final users, associations, platforms, etc. It will be achieved through the development and deployment of an awareness and dissemination plan which establishes messages, target audiences and dissemination means. Methods: The foundational elements of projects' ecosystems are developed and put in action as part of the project to bootstrap its dissemination and exploitation. These foundational elements include: • Dissemination: Dissemination means and target groups. • Training paths: To qualify different types of professionals (developers, technologists, integrators, etc.) to work with project results and develop new devices, applications and services on top of it. • Standards base: Openness of a project requires that it is based on a public set of existing and newly proposed standards to be used in all related developments and evolutions. Standards base usually will be provided as input by a special standards task . • Certification scheme: To guarantee that developments are conformant with respect to the identified relevant standards. • Business models: They are essential to govern the relationships among the different shareholders groups The following dissemination channels and methods will be used: • Direct proactive communications to the targeted stakeholders and the European Commission, • European Network of National Contact Points (NCPs) theme through periodic newsletters and invitation to events, bimonthly newsletters are recommended. • Dedicated websites, which present an overview of the objectives, the partnership, the activities proposed within a project and the possibility of uploading/downloading the public deliverables of the project. This approach will be something similar to a wiki. • Partners' website. Each involved partner adds a reference to the project in their institution website (including the link to project website and some basic information). • Publications. Partners publish the results (according to the IPR protection strategy) in the scientific literature, dedicated journals and magazines in the related research fields • Congresses, workshops, conferences, exhibition fairs. Results and breakthroughs will be presented in recognized European and Worldwide congresses and events. A specific element of the project action plan relates to the public image presented by the project through its dissemination activities within the international scientific and wider community. All material is to be given a balanced representation of all social groupings to prevent any 'gender stereotyping'. Finally, results are to be communicated to the public at large scale: radio, newspapers, magazines at local and regional level and TV, at least at the beginning of the project (at the occasion of the Kick-off Meeting) and at the end of the project. Any demonstrations should also be properly advertised with the technical press. Acknowledgment: presented dissemination and training experience originates from the European projects FP7 MultiPlat, FP7 SolarDesign and H2020 CABRISS.

Keywords: *European Projects, research development*

DOĞRULAMA PLATFORMLARINA YÖNELİK KULLANICI ALGISI: TEYİT.ORG ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet

Yapılan araştırmalara göre, tüm dünyada sayısal ortamlar ve sosyal medya önemli bilgi kaynakları arasında yerini almıştır. Türkiye'de de benzer şekilde, bireylerin %66'sı sosyal medyayı bir haber kaynağı olarak değerlendirmektedir. Sırasıyla Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, WhatsApp ve Instagram bu amaçla kullanılan sosyal medya araçlarıdır (Reuters Institute, 2018). Bu durum, bilgiye daha kolay ve hızlı ulaşmayı sağlasa da bazı sorunları beraberinde getirmiştir. Sorunların başında, 2016 yılında Oxford Sözlük tarafından yılın kelimesi seçilmesiyle birlikte, giderek daha çok tartışılmaya başlanan ve "hakikat sonrası" (post-truth) olarak ifade edilen bir ortam gelmektedir. Hakikat sonrası dönemin özelliği, duygulara dayanan kişisel kanaatlerin, olgulara dayanan hakikatlerden daha etkili olması şeklinde ifade edilebilir. Hakikatin önemsizleşmesiyle birlikte, sahte veya şüpheli içeriklerin üretilmesi ve dolaşıma sokulması artış göstermiştir. Buna paralel olarak yanıltıcı, aldatıcı, yanlış bağlamda kullanılan, manipüle edilmiş gibi tamamı veya bir bölümü hakikatlere dayanmayan içeriklerin paylaşım sayısı ve hızı da artmaya başlamıştır. Bu durumla mücadele etmek amacıyla dünya genelinde çok sayıda doğruluk kontrol organizasyonu ortaya çıkmıştır. Türkiye'de faaliyet gösteren teyit.org, internetteki şüpheli bilgileri inceleyen bir doğrulama platformudur. Bu çalışmanın amacı, sahte içeriklerle mücadelede önemli bir sorumluluk üstelenen teyit.org'un sosyal medya kullanıcıları tarafından nasıl algılandığını belirlemektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, teyit.org'un kurumsal Facebook sayfasındaki iletilerine yapılan yorumlar, içerik analiz yöntemi kullanılarak incelenmiştir. Yorumlardan sadece teyit.org'a yönelik olanlar ele alınmış, haberle ilgili veya başka konularla ilgili yorumlar inceleme kapsamı dışında tutulmuştur. Araştırmada, Brandtzaeg ve Følstad'ın (2017) doğrulama platformlarının yararlılık (usefulness) ve güvenirlik (trustworthiness) açısından incelenmesi amacıyla geliştirdikleri kodlama şeması kullanılmıştır. Kodlama şeması yararlılık, yetenek (ability), iyi niyetlilik (benevolence) ve dürüstlük (integrity) temalarından oluşmaktadır. Araştırma evreni olarak Facebook'un seçilme nedeni, haber kaynağı olarak ilk sırada tercih edilen sosyal medya sitesi olması (Reuters Institute, 2018) ve teyit.org'un Facebook ile yaptığı işbirliği sonucu, Facebook'un Türkiye'deki üçüncü taraf haber doğrulama organizasyonu olmasıdır (teyit.org).

Keywords: *Hakikat sonrası, sahte haber, doğrulama platformları*

DÖNÜŞTÜRÜLMÜŞ ÖĞRENME MODELİNİN ÖĞRETİM TEKNOLOJİLERİ VE MATERYAL TASARIMI DERSİNİ ALAN ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ÜST DÜZEY DÜŞÜNME BECERİLERİNE ETKİSİ

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Günümüz eğitim sisteminde yaratıcılığı, analitik düşünme becerileri, problem çözme becerileri gelişmiş, bilgiye kendi ulaşabilen öğrenciler yetişirilmesi vurgulanmaktadır. Dönüştürülmüş öğrenme modeli denilen yaklaşım bu amaçları gerçekleştirilmek için oluşturulmuştur. Bu model, "kişileştirilmiş öğrenme ortamları, her kullanıcının öğrenme ortamından en üst seviyede yararlanmasına olanak" tanımaktadır. (Gündüz, Kibar ve Akkoyunlu, 2017; 142). Bu araştırmada, Uluslararası Kıbrıs Üniversitesin'de öğrenim gören Eğitim Fakültesi öğrencilerinin öğretim teknolojileri ve materyal dersinde Dönüştürülmüş Öğrenme Modeli'nin üst düzey öğrenme becerilerine etkisi incelenecektir. Araştırmada deneysel yöntem kullanılacaktır. Deney grubuna dönüştürülmüş öğrenme modeli uygulanırken kontrol grubunda ise geleneksel yöntem izlenecektir. Ön-test ve son-test olarak Saido, Sıraj ve Nordin'in (2015) yılında geliştirdiği ve Tuğba Yurtkul (2018) tarafından Türkçeye uyarlanan "üst düzey düşünme becerileri ölçeği" kullanılacak ve gruplar arası farka bakılacaktır. Araştırma süreci halen devam etmekte olduğu için bulgular sunulmamıştır.

Keywords: *Dönüştürülmüş sınıf, Teknoloji, Materyal, Üst düzey beceri*

EBÜ'L-BEREKÂT EL-BAĞDÂDÎ'NIN TABIPLIĞI ÜZERINE NOTLAR

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Özet

İslam felsefe ve bilim tarihinin en dikkat çekici simalarından birisi hiç şüphesiz Ebü'l-Berekât el-Bağdâdî'dir (ö. 547/1152). Yahudilikten vazgeçip Müslüman olması, felsefeyi felsefe içerisinden eleştirerek yeni bir felsefî sistem inşa etmeye çalışması, özellikle fizik ve metafizik sahasındaki orijinal görüşler geliştirmesi ve felsefenin neredeyse her sahasına yayılan araştırmaları onun mümeyyiz yönleri olarak göze çarpmaktadır.

Bütün bunlarla birlikte, şöhretini öncelikli olarak tıp sahasındaki başarılarına borçludur. Nitekim çağdaşı tabipler çeşitli tıbbî meseleleri çözümünde ona danışmış; tıp sahasındaki başarıları, onu dönemin bazı siyasi liderlerinin özel hekimliğine kadar yükseltmiştir.

Bağdâdî'nin tabipliği ve tıbbî eserleri hakkında, birtakım genel bilgilere yer veren ansiklopedik eserler dışında müstakil herhangi bir yayın mevcut değildir. Çalışmamız, bildiri düzeyinde de olsa, İslam tıp tarihine mütevazı bir katkıda bulunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Keywords: *Felsefe, Tıp, İslam Felsefesi Tarihi, İslam Tıp Tarihi, Ebü'l-Berekât el-Bağdâdî,*

EBÜ'L-HASEN ES-SUĞDÎ VE ADALET MESLEK ETİĞİ

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Özet

Tam adı, Ebü'l-Hasen (Hüseyn) Alî b. el-Hüseyn b. Muhammed es-Suğdî'dir. Müellif, Semerkant'ın Buhara bölgesinde bulunan, günümüzde Tacikistan sınırları içinde yer alan, ilim merkezi Suğd (Soğd) nahiyesinde dünyaya gelmiştir. Yaşamı ve öğrenim hayatı hakkında yeterli malumat bulunmayan Suğdî, kendi döneminde Semerkant Hanefî ulemasının önderliğini üstlenmiş, iftâ makamında bulunmuştur. Biyografi yazarlarının kaydettiğine göre yetenekli bir tartışmacı olmasının yanında uzun yıllar kadılık yapan ve bu nedenle şeyhülislam unvanını elde eden bir kişidir. Birkaç fıkıh/hukuk eseri kaleme alan müellif, bir nazariyatçı olmasının ötesinde hakimlik mesleğiyle iştigal etmesi nedeniyle yaptığı işte tecrübe kazanmış, birçok olayla karşılaşmış ve bunlardan ders çıkarmış olmalıdır. Yargı bağımsızlığı ve tarafsızlığının, adalet ve hakkaniyet düşüncesinin daha fazla öne çıktığı günümüzde Suğdî'nin yargılama hukuku, adliye teşkilatı, hakimlerin ehliyet ve liyakati ile ilgili düşünceleri bizim için önem arz etmektedir. Bu tebliğde müellifin günümüze ulaşan tek eseri *en-nütef fi'l-fetâvâ* üzerinden anılan konulara ilişkin düşüncelerini tetkik edeceğiz.

Keywords: *Yargı, adalet, etik, ehliyet, liyakat*

EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS AS PERCEIVED BY EMPLOYERS AND UNIVERSITY FACULTY IN THE FIELDS OF HUMAN RESOURCES FOR ENTRY LEVEL GRADUATE JOBS IN EUROPE: A REPLICATION STUDY

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Abstract

The world of employment has changed dramatically, technology is impacting practices and experiences, and societies are becoming more global and multicultural. With the rise of globalization, employability is becoming one of the main goals for education systems. Today's employers require employees to have soft or non-technical skills in addition to technical skills (Robin, 2015; Joseph.et al (2010), Clagett, 1997). The purpose of the study was to explore employability skills as perceived by employers and university faculty of human resource development (HRD) and management for entry level graduate jobs. As a result of this research, types of employability skills may be identified which are common among the faculty of HRD programs and employers of HRD graduates both in the U.S. and internationally. To evaluate the interrelationships between the variables of interest among employees and faculty members, both in the U.S. and internationally, one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was utilized. The overall results of this study indicate that with the exception of communication skills and the use of technology, there is a significant relationship between 16 of the 18 variables investigated and the type of respondents.

Keywords: *Employability, skills, HRD, HRM*

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND BEHAVIOR OF PEOPLE IN TURKEY'S MEDITERRANEAN

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Abstract

The environment is a biological, physical, social, economical and cultural environment in which living and lifeless beings live, maintain and interact (Cepel, 1995). Shortly, the environment is vital for all living creatures. It should be remembered that the sooner the environmental hazards are recognized and the solution is reached, the more secure and healthy the future social life will be. To be able to use the natural resources of a city without harming and ensuring the sustainability will be through the environmental awareness.

In this study was investigated, how the people who living in Turkey's Mediterranean region, think about environment, how they usually behave to their environment and their awareness. This study was conducted by face to face questionnaire survey method with 370 randomly selected people. 201 of them were female, 169 of them were male and the average age was 36.08. 71 % of them have high school and lower education level. It was determined that 70,7% of the inviduals used an energy saving tools and 64,3% of these don´t run the washing machine before it is filled to save water. 52,4 % of the participants do not believe that changing their way of the life would solve the environmental problems. 33,2 % of invidiuals emphasized that environmental problems affect their health.While 50.5% of the individuals stated that they would welcome the increase in the water bill to be taken against water pollution, 49.5% did not respond positively, even if it prevents water pollution.

Keywords: *Mediterranean, Environment, Economy, Behaviour*

E-PORTFOLIO IN ALTERNATIVE EVALUATION

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Abstract
Portfolio is defined as a personal development file in its simplest form. Nowadays, portfolio evaluation is a process in which the student reflects and analyzes his/her own practices and can evaluate with a critical approach as a result. Portfolios were prepared in the form of paper files on the paper, the development of technology and students easily access to technology, as a part of their daily lives with the portfolio has been moved to the electronic environment. Therefore, portfolios were created on the internet and named as e-portfolio. The aim of the study is to examine e-portfolio applications which are one of the alternative evaluation approaches. This study is a literature review based on a qualitative study. Document analysis method was used to investigate related publications and researches. With the advantage of being based on e-portfolio technology, it enables students to work more efficiently and effectively. In addition, it provides advantage to both the teacher and the student for easy accessibility and easy accessibility.

Keywords: *alternative assessment, portfolio, e-portfolio*

ETHICAL ISSUES IN EDUCATION AND THE ROLE OF TEACHERS IN ETHICS EDUCATION: FROM PAST TO PRESENT

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Abstract

Ethics is a branch of philosophy which is related to human conducts. Our actions and experiences are the subject of ethics. Ethics is also related to questions what is good and bad ? Therefore, in education ethics has also important place and ethics is a significant concern for many areas such as business, medicine, education and engineering. Ethics has become very important subject in education. Both the subject of ethics and education is human. Education is a process which effects on human ability. In this process, humans interact with each other and these interaction causes some ethical problems.

Our actions constitute our life. Ethics give the answer the question "What do I do?", so people can know how to live their life. Almost all people want to live in a good society, so people worry about ethics. Education is also related to both individual and society. Individual behavior is central to the education and ethical principles have an important influence on individual behavior. There are two levels of ethics; theoretical and applied ethics. Many ethical areas appeared under the name of Applied Ethics. Applied ethics examines the particular ethical issues of private and public life. Ethics of education is also a part of applied ethics. The relation between ethics and education has always been discussed in both education and philosophy. The ethics of education contains teachers, students, school administrators and parents. The subjects of ethics of education are ethical problems in education life and ethical principles. In this context, ethics and education compliment one and other. According to Socrates, "education is a process which is based upon ethics". Teachers have responsibilities for their students, their colleagues, their school managers, parents and society. The subject of ethics of education is to determine what one ought to be doing, when one is doing education. Therefore, it can be claimed that the task of ethics of education is to say which actions are good in education life.

In this study, I will discuss how we can teach ethics to students. This is an important problem, because virtue is not a theoretical knowledge; it is a practice, students gain through their experiences. And also it is important to discuss who has to teach ethics. It will be discussed the role of teacher in ethics education. In doing this, I will also discuss ethics of education from philosophical perspective. The method of the study is literature review. Without ethics, life is meaningless. Therefore, we can say that ethics is the art of living well.

Keywords: *Ethics, education, educator, ethics of education, ethical problems.*

ETKİNLİK DESTEKLİ TERS YÜZ SINIF MODELİNE VE BU MODELİN PROBLEM ÇÖZME BECERİLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNE İLİŞKİN ÖĞRENCİ GÖRÜŞLERİ

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Özet

Öğrencilerin matematiği öğrenmeleri, bilişsel giriş davranışları ile duyuşsal özellikleri içeren birçok faktörden etkilenmektedir. Özellikle günümüz eğitim sistemlerinde çok önemli yeri olan öğrencinin derste aktif hale gelebilmesi için sadece sınıfta dersi dinlemesi yetmemektedir. Etkinlik temelli sınıf içi uygulamalar öğrencinin derste aktif hale gelmesini sağlamakta ve problem çözme becerilerini geliştirmesine katkıda bulunmaktadır. Bu araştırmanın amacı, ortaokul 6. sınıf öğrencilerinin matematik dersinde etkinlik destekli ters yüz sınıf uygulamalarına ve bu uygulamaların problem çözme becerilerine etkisine ilişkin görüşlerini belirlemektir. Araştırmada, nitel araştırma desenlerinden biri olan durum çalışması kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu 8 hafta boyunca etkinlik destekli ters yüz sınıf uygulamaları ile öğretim yapılan ortaokul 6. sınıf öğrencilerinden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmada toplam 25 öğrenci bulunmaktadır. Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak 7 yarı yapılandırılmış sorudan oluşan bir görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Görüşme formu öğrencilerin matematik dersinde ters yüz sınıf uygulamalarına ve bu uygulamaların problem çözme becerileri üzerine etkilerine ilişkin görüşlerini belirlemeye dönük sorulardan oluşmaktadır. Araştırma verilerinin değerlendirilmesinde nitel araştırma desenine uygun olarak içerik analizi yönteminden yararlanılmıştır. Öğrenciler ters yüz sınıf modeli ile ders işlemeyi eğlenceli bulmuşlar ve kendilerine tekrar imkânı sağladığı için Matematiği daha iyi anladıklarını belirtmişlerdir. Fakat bazı öğrenciler evde video izlerken ev halkından ve bilgisayarlarından kaynaklı sorunlarla karşılaştığını ifade etmişlerdir. Ayrıca ters yüz sınıf modelinin problem üzerine düşünme, problemi anlama, sorgulama ve yorumlama becerilerini geliştirdiğini vurgulamışlardır. Öğrencilerin birçoğu etkinliklerle ders işlemeni arkadaşlarıyla iletişimlerini arttırdığını belirtmiştir. Bazı öğrenciler fazla gürültü ve ödevlerini yapmadan gelen arkadaşlarından rahatsız olduklarını ifade etmişlerdir. Öğrenciler başka derslerde de daha iyi anlayabilmek ve eğlenerek öğrenmek amacıyla etkinlik temelli ters yüz sınıf modeli ile dersleri işlemek istediklerini ifade etmişlerdir. Araştırma bulgularına dayalı olarak öğretmenlerin derslerde ters yüz sınıf modelini kullanmaları önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Matematik, Ters Yüz Sınıf Modeli, Problem Çözme Becerisi

* Bu çalışma Prof. Dr. Mehmet Nuri GÖMLEKSİZ danışmanlığında Hacer KOÇ DENİZ tarafından hazırlanan "matematik dersinde oyun destekli ters yüz sınıf modelinin öğrenci başarısına, kalıcılığa,problem çözme becerisi ve problem çözmeye yönelik yansıtıcı düşünme becerisi üzerine etkisi" adlı çalışmanın bir kısmından türetilmiştir.

Keywords: *Matematik, Ters Yüz Sınıf Modeli, Problem Çözme Becerisi*

EVALUATION OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS AND ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS IN TURKISH ADULTS

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Objective: The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between physical activity levels and antropometric measurements of Turkish adults

Materials and Method: The data were obtained via interviews with a questionnaire from 3453 subjects, who were chosen with simple random sampling among adults. Their physical activity levels and durations were recorded. Then, anthropometric measurements were taken. In the study, subjects were also asked whether they smoke or not. Physical activities done in previous week were evaluated via International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ). The statistical analyses were made in SPSS 16.0 package program; the averages, standard deviations, frequencies were determined; $p \leq 0.05$ accepted as statistically significant.

Findings: 47.5% (n = 1639) of the participants were female and 52.5% (n = 1814) were male. 66.8% (n = 2305) of the participants were between the ages of 18-40, 33.2% (n = 1148) were over 41 years of age. 71.1 % (n=2476) of male subjects were high school and below graduates and 28.3% (n=977) of them were university and higher graduates. Body Mass Index (BMI) averages for male and female subjects were 25.88±3.89 kg/m² and 25.88±5.63 kg/m², respectively. The average of daily moderate physical activity and walking duration were more in males (p=0.000). Frequencies of individuals who do vigorous, moderate and walking scores were detected respectively as 17.4% (n=597), 73.2% (n=920) and 90.5% (n=3126).

Conclusion: People who had normal BMI, high educated and younger age group were found to have higher physical activity rates. Females have less physical activity/week than males and they walk shorter time than males. This study revealed a project need about pushing people to have higher physical activity.

Keywords: *physical activity, IPAQ, nutritional status*

EVALUATION OF TECHNICAL COURSES FOR ENGINEERING AND POST GRADE STUDENTS WITH A METALLURGICAL PROFILE

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Abstract
Theoretical, Practicing and specialization on engineering courses are very important for students in university and post grade formation. Some courses in technological institutes gare complicated to be taught and require to be treated with a different point of view; in addition engineering courses must be in continuous updating due to new technological developments, this is the case of Materials Science Courses (MSC). In post-grades, the students dedicate their efforts to validate theories or to prove any new material in order to improve the materials performance; thus they must apply specialized and standardized methods and equipment for characterization of new developed materials in order to measure appropriately some properties; this process is required for comparing results with other researchers; in the other hand, engineering students are treated as boys in formation reason why they must learn how to apply in industries standard methods and techniques. In consequence two different levels for specialization must be defined. The purpose of this work is to describe and evaluate the MSCs for both levels in order to identify weakness and give some suggestions to improve the teaching–learning process.

Keywords: *Reinforcement of theoretical knowledge, Students from university and post grade, Laboratory practices, teaching technical courses, Student performance.*

EVALUATION OF THE GENDER DIFFERENCES AND REPRODUCTIVE PHYSIOLOGY OF CATFISH (ANCISTRUS CIRRHOSUS)

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Abstract

Ancistrus cirrhosus is a catfish which used for removing algae from aquariums. It is known that it's the largest genus in the Ancistrus family and is represented by 64 species. It feeds by herbal supplement and can tolerate a wide range of water condition. In general, all kinds of algae containing foods and also vegetables such as peas, carrots, spirulina are included in their diet.

The male fishes are larger than female fishes. Although female fishes have tentacles in the upper of the head, this structure is not available in females. The inside of the slot is cleaned by male fishes for reproduction. The male fish that cleans the area attracts the female to the breeding zone with their behaviour. The female fishes adher the eggs to clusters with adhesive properties. After pouring the eggs, the male fish looks at the eggs for 7 to 10 days. During this period, the male does not leave the nest even if the fish is to be fed.

In our study, it's aimed to observe the sex differences and reproductive physiology of Ancistrus cirrhosus fishes. 7 male and 7 female fishes were studied and took their pictures and recorded the videos during behavioral process. All this process were also staged graphically. As a result, this fishes are being important in aquarium sector with its gender differences and nutrition.

Keywords: *Ancistrus cirrhosus, catfish, qauarium, reproductive physiology*

EXPLORING THAI IN-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS UNDERSTANDING AND TEACHING PRACTICE IN STEM EDUCATION

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Abstract
The ministry of education in Thailand recently launched the new science curriculum in 2018 and STEM Education became the main focus of the curriculum. The Institute for the Promotion of Teaching Science and Technology (IPST) encourages science teachers to integrate STEM education in their classrooms as a way to develop 21st century skills. Little research was done on teachers' understanding and their teaching practices in STEM education. The objective of this study was to explore teachers' understandings and teaching practices in STEM education. Qualitative research was employed as the research methodology. The participants were five secondary science teachers who have experience both in attending STEM education workshops and teaching STEM lessons in their classrooms. The research instruments were a questionnaire and in-depth interviews. The data were analyzed through content analysis and a triangulation technique was used to ensure the credibility of the result.

The data from the questionnaire revealed that four teachers understood the meaning of STEM education, but one teacher had incomplete understanding of it. The STEM activities that teachers implemented in their classrooms includedproject-based learning, problem-based learning, and laboratory. The learning resources for their STEM activities were books, computers, and natural materials. In order to successfully implemented STEM education in their classroom, the teachers identified that they need budget support from the school to buy learning materials. The teachers believed that problem solving and independent thinking are important elements that should be developed through STEM lessons.

The data analysis from the interviews was used to show how the teachers implemented their STEM integration lessons in their classroom. The results from the interview showed that the teachers rarely designed their own STEM lessons and they usually taught STEM lessons according to STEM's handbook that theyreceived from workshops such as from IPST, Teacher Professional Development Institute (TPDI) or universities. They usually started their STEM lesson with open-ended problem in real life context. Then they tried to encourage and support their students to find the solution to the problem. During solving the problem, they always arranged students to work in pairs or in small groups. At the end of the activity, they asked the students to make a poster or presentation about their solution in front of the classroom.The teachers stated that teaching STEM lessons always took a long period of time.

Keywords: *STEM education, in-service science teacher, understanding and teaching practice in STEM education*

EXPLORING THE ROLE OF A TRAINING PROGRAM ABOUT THE USE OF ICT ON PERSONAL SENSE OF EFFICACY AND INTRINSIC MOTIVATION OF NEWLY RECRUITED TEACHERS AT THE UNIVERSITY

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Abstract
The young teachers of the Algerian university, like all young people today, are very adept at using digitization. Involving them in training on the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in their work with students has become indispensable because, the ICT has an important role in teaching-learning activities. This study aimed to explore the impact of a training program about the use of ICTs on personal sense of efficacy and intrinsic motivation of newly recruited teachers at the Algerian university. For this purpose, 105 new teachers from Boumerdes University, were trained in a formation about the use of ICT. Data were collected using two instruments: personal sense of efficacy scale (PSES) and Intrinsic Motivation Scale (IMS) as pre and post-test. The finding revealed that this training has a greater effect on personal sense of efficacy of the new teachers. However, there were no statistically significant relationships between this training and teachers intrinsic motivation. The findings were presented and discussed for future studies and applications.

Keywords: *Training, ICT, Intrinsic motivation, Personal sense of efficacy*

EXPRESSION OF EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR AFTER LOW DOSE CAPSAICIN ADMINISTRATION IN RAT DUODENUM

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Abstract

Growth factors are essential for the development, growth and homeostasis of multicellular organisms and play an important role in the development and the maintenance of the gastrointestinal tract. Capsaicin (CAP) with neurotoxic properties has been shown to have a protective effect against experimental gastric mucosal injury in animals and humans. Epidermal growth factor (EGF) and ıt's receptore has been shown to exert gastric hyperemic and gastroprotective effects via capsaicin-sensitive afferent neurons, including the release of calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP). The. aim of the present study was to investigate the effects of low dose capsaicin (CAP) on epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) expression in the duodenum. In this study, 21-day-old rats were divided into two groups as CAP-treated and vehicle. CAP prepared in a solvent and injected subcutaneously to CAP-treated group (0.5 mg/kg/d) and vehicle group was injected with only solvent for 20 days. At the end of the experiment, tissue samples were collected and paraffin-embedded tissues were processed for standard immunohistochemistry by the labelled streptavidin-biotin technique. The EGFR localizations were identified on the surface epithelium of the villi, Lieberkühn crypts, in the Brunner's glands and smooth muscles layer of the duodenumIn the experimental group, the expression of EGFR in surface epithelial cells was not different compared to the control group, while the expressions in the Lieberukhn crypts, Brunner's glands and smooth muscle layer were stronger than the control group. As a result, the low dose capsaicin increased EGFR expression in the digestive system and probably have positive effects on the digestive system

Keywords: *Capsaicin, duodenum, epidermal growth factor, rat.*

EXPRESSION OF INSULIN-LIKE GROWTH FACTOR I   IN GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT OF THE LOW DOSE CAPSAICIN TREATED RAT

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Abstract
Capsaicin (CAP) has been demonstrated to have neurotoxic properties whereas it is protective against experimental gastric mucosal injury in animals and humans. The gastrointestinal tract is a major target organ of IGF-I action. One of the most prominent effects is stimulation of intestinal epithelial cell and muscle cell proliferation and maintenance of cell survival by reduction of apoptosis. For this purpose, in this study, we investigated the immunoreactivity of IGF-I after administration of low dose capsaicin in the duodenum, jejenum, ileum, and colon of the rat. Animals (21 old day) were divided into 3 groups; first group (control A) remained without any treatment. Second group (control B) is vehicle injected group for 20 days which is received 10% of ethanol, 10% of Tween 80, and 80% of distilled water, and the third group (experimental) received subcutaneous injection of CAP (0.5mg/kg/d) prepared in a solvent. At the end of the experiment, tissue samples were collected and labelled streptavidin-biotin immunohistochemical technique was used for IGF-I expression. In all groups, IGF-I immunoreactivity detected on the epithelial layers of the villi, in duodenum's Brunner's glands, smooth muscles layer, and crypts. IGF-I expression was increased in surface epithelial cells of duodenum and jejenum except for ileum and colon. On the other hand, in the CAP treated group, IGF-I immunoreaction was stronger than the other groups in crypts epithelial cells of all gastrointestinal tract and in the Brunner's glands of the duodenum. However, immunoreaction was similar in smooth muscles of all groups. As a result, we concluded that application of CAP increased IGF-I synthesis and it can be promote the functions of the rat gastrointestinal tract.

Keywords: *Capsaicin, gastrointestinal tract, insulin like growth factor*

FACTORS ANALYSIS OF DIGITAL LEADERSHIP OF ADMINISTRATORS IN EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY EXPANSION SCHOOL

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Abstract
This research aims toanalyze factors components of digital leadership of administrators in opportunity expansion school. The research is a quantitative research form document and related research confirm the components by the 5 experts. The research instrument was a five scale rating questionnaire with reliability 0.976. The sample group included 300 school administrators and teachers from opportunity expansion school who had been selected by using the stratified random sampling technique.Factor analysis of digital leadership in opportunity expansion school was conducted by using Mplus for Windows. The results are as follows:
The results ofconfirmative factor analysis the digital leadership opportunity expansion school consisted of 4 main elements include: 1) Digital communication 2) Building the Learning Style for digital 3) Professional development and 4) Creating digital culture revealed that the model significantly correlated with the empirical data. The consistency index value was chi-square= 41.528, *df* = 30, P-Value = 0.0785, TLI = 0.986,CFI = 0.993, RMSEA = 0.036, and SRMR = 0.024.

Keywords: *Factor Analysis, digital leadership ,administrators, opportunity expansion school*

FACTORS IN THE ABILITY OF (SELF) REFLECTION AS A TOOL TO COPE WITH THE DEMANDING PRACTICE OF SOCIAL WORK WITH VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND THEIR

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Abstract
In today's social work, which can be characterised by reductionism, bureaucratisation, and the growing complexity of clients' life situations, the importance of reflection ability as a tool to deal with uncertainty, worries about making mistakes, and the ability to work with messy and complex client problems, is growing. The paper aims to determine, on the basis of a factor analysis of the GRAS and SRIS inventories, factors of (self) reflection of the ability of Czech social workers working with vulnerable children and their families, and also to map the (self) reflection ability of social workers working with vulnerable children in defined factors. The objective of the paper was met using a quantitative research strategy, where 145 inventory series were collected, which were subsequently analysed using an exploratory factor analysis and methods of descriptive statistics. The following factors with the lowest average score across both questionnaires and their combinations were identified: Understanding (and Empathy) in relation to others, Understanding to oneself, Meaningfulness and Self-awareness. Education of Czech social workers in reflection ability should focus on the above factors.

Keywords: *reflection ability; self reflection; factor analysis; postmodern society; social work education*

FİLM MEKANLARINDA KADIN KARAKTERLERİN TEMSİLİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA: KARANLIK ÜSTÜNE ÖYKÜLER ÜÇLEMESİ

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Özet

Türkiye'de bağımsız sinemanın en etkin yönetmenlerinden birisi olan Zeki Demirkubuz'un, filmlerindeki kadın kahramanlar, kent olgusu ve yönetmenin kurduğu mekan içerisinde, suçlu ve kötü olduğu gibi aynı zamanda da suçsuz ve iyi karakterler olarak hayat bulmaktadır. Yönetmen, filmlerindeki kadın karakterleri daima bir arayış içerisinde göstermektedir. Kadın karakterler arzuladıkları şeye ulaşmak için iyi kötü ayırımı yapmaksızın her türlü yolu seçmektedir. Demirkubuz 'un filmlerindeki kadın karakterlerin çoğunluğu, kenar semtlerde yetişmiş, daha iyi bir yaşam sürmeyi hedefleyen kadınlardan oluşmaktadır. Zeki Demirkubuz filmlerinde, genel olarak acı, mağlubiyet, yalnızlık, iyilik-kötülük, insan doğası ve kayıtsızlık gibi konular ele alınmaktadır. Yönetmen bu konularla ilgilenirken, karakterlerine yazdığı diyalogların yanında filmlerinde kurduğu mekanlar ile izleyiciye anlatının derinliğini hissettirmektedir. Demirkubuz sinemasının temelinde toplumsal değer ve kabullerden kopmuş bireylerin özlerini arama çabası bulunmaktadır.

Türk Sineması'nda Zeki Demirkubuz'u bağımsızlık anlayışının öncü yönetmenleri arasında ele alınmasının sebebi, onun yalnızca filmlerinin finansal kaynaklarıyla değerlendirilmesi ya da salt düşük bütçeli filmler ortaya koyması değildir. Zeki Demirkubuz'un izlediği bağımsızlık yaklaşımının anlaşılabilmesi için filmlerindeki anlatımsal farklılıkları ve dolayısıyla seyircide yarattığı farklı seyretme biçimlerinin ele alınması gerekmektedir. Yönetmenin filmlerinin en temel özelliği tarafsızlık ve tamamlanmamışlıktır. Belki de en önemlisi verdiği yanıtların olumlu ya da olumsuz oluşundan çok, soruları perdeye taşıması, izleyenini durup düşündürebilmesidir. Karakterlerini asla idealleştirmez, hikâyelerine konu olan insanları tüm zayıf yanları ile sunmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada Zeki Demirkubuz'un yönettiği Karanlık Üstüne Öyküler üçlemesini oluşturan *Yazgı* (2001), *İtiraf* (2001) ve *Bekleme Odası* (2003) filmlerindeki kadın karakterlerin anlatıda temsil edildiği mekanlar incelenerek yönetmenin kadın karakteri izleyiciye nasıl sunduğu tartışılacaktır. Çalışma kapsamında kadın karakterlerin mekan içerisindeki sunumu, feminist film eleştirisi temel alınarak anlatıbilim öğelerinden mekan ve öykü öğelerinin karakterle ilişkisi bağlamında incelenecek, kadın karakterlerin mekan ile kurduğu ilişki biçimi tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadın, Mekan, Feminist Film Eleştirisi, Sinema

GELENEKSEL MEDYADAN YENİ MEDYAYA: 31 MART YEREL SEÇİMLERİ ÖRNEĞİNDE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

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İnternetin iletişim araçları tarafından kişilerarası iletişim aracı olarak kullanılmasıyla başlayan ağ oluşumu, internet üzerinde kendine yer bulmuş özel ağ sağlayıcılarının ürettiği ortamlara dönüşerek paylaşımların yapılabildiği, yorumlanabilen ve yeniden üretimin sağlandığı sosyal ağları meydana getirmiştir. Sosyal ağların temelinde gerçeğin yeniden üretimi yatmaktadır. İnternetin sunduğu sanal ya da ikinci yaşam alanı olma niteliği taşıyan sosyal ağlar, gerçekte var olan yaşam pratiklerinin sosyal ortama aktarılmasıyla sanallaşmış aynı zamanda gerçek yaşamın niceliğinden sanal yaşamın niteliğine dönüşmüştür. İletişim alanındaki bu büyük gelişim, medya alanında da önemli bir dönüşümü başlatmıştır. Kitle iletişiminde temel araçlar olarak bilinen yazılı, görsel, işitsel araçlar geleneksel medya tanımı içerisinde anılırken, teknolojiyle mobile hale getirilen araçlar yeni medya olarak tanımlanmaya başlanmıştır. Yeni medyanın daha sosyal, daha hızlı içerik üretilebilen, çift yönlü iletişimi doğrudan sağlayan, seçmeli hedef kitleye mesaj iletebilecek yapıda oluşu, geleneksel medyanın sınırlarından öteye geçmesine olanak sağlamıştır. Ancak güvenilirlik konusunda içerik sağlayıcılarının yine geleneksel medya şirketlerinin olması, yeni medyanın bağımlılığını da ortaya koymaktadır. Kontrol edilemez, yasaklanamaz, sansürlenemez içeriklerin oluşumu bir yandan ifade özgürlüğü tartışmalarını açarken, diğer taraftan da getirilen yasaklamalarla tartışmalara son verecek olaylara rastlamak mümkün hale gelmiştir. Medyanın temel işlevleri üzerinden bakıldığında, bilgi verme, eğitme, eğlendirme, uzağı görmeyi sağlama gibi işlevlerin her iki medya kategorisinde de görmek mümkündür. Yeni medyanın içerik üretim hızı, erişim sayısı, içerik ve çeviri sayesinde tüm dünya dillerinde erişilme olanağı sayesinde kullanımı daha cazip hale gelmiştir. Bu bildiride, geleneksel medya ve yeni medya ortamlarında 31 Mart Seçim sürecinde yapılan içerikler değerlendirilerek seçim sonucuna yönelik çıkarımlar tartışmaya açılacaktır. Seçim sonucundaki içerikler karşılaştırılarak, söylemlerdeki değişikliklerin her iki medya türündeki farklılaşmasının analizleri yapılacak ve örnek bir olay üzerinden geleneksel medyanın metamorfozu olan yeni medyaya ilişkin değerlendirme ve öneriler sunulacaktır.

Keywords: *Geleneksel medya, yeni medya, 31 Mart yerel seçimleri*

GİRİŞİMCİLİK SEVİYESİNİ ETKİLEYEN KRİTER AĞIRLIKLARININ SWARA YÖNTEMİ İLE BELİRLENMESİ

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Günümüzde yaşanan ekonomik gelişmelerin bir sonucu olarak girişimciliğin önemi gün geçtikte artmıştır. Bu sebeple küresel ve bölgesel kalkınmanın sağlanması için girişimcilere ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Girişimci, ekonomide bulunan boşluğu fark ederek, yaratıcı fikirlerini hayata geçiren ve bu boşluğu gideren birey anlamı taşımaktadır. Literatür incelendiğinde bireylerin girişimcilik ruhunu özgüven, bireysel risk alma davranışı, yeniliğe açıklık, kontrol odağı, kararlılık, sosyal olma, yaratıcılık, liderlik, araştırma ruhu, ticari ahlak ve takım ruhu olmak gibi özelliklerin girişimcilik seviyesi üzerinde etkili kriterleri olduğu görülmektedir. Yapılan çalışmada SWARA (Adım Adım Ağırlık Değerlendirme Oran Analizi) yöntemi kullanılarak söz konusu 11 faktörün her birinin ağırlıkları hesaplanmıştır. Daha sonra girişimcilik ruhunu etkileyen faktörlerin ölçülmesine yönelik anket hazırlanmıştır. Anket 69 kişi üzerinde, verdikleri cevapları değiştiremeyecekleri ve yalnızca bir kez çözebilecekleri şekilde uygulanmıştır. Anket çalışması sonucu elde edilen değerler ile SWARA yöntemiyle bulunan değerler karşılaştırılarak çalışmanın tutarlılığı çeşitli istatistiksel hata türleri ile hesaplanmıştır. Bu çalışmadaki amaç bireylere bir yaşam tarzı olan girişimcilik eğiliminin artırılabilen, sonradan kazanılabilen bir yaklaşım modeli olduğunun farkındalığını sağlamak, kişilerin girişimciliğe olan yatkınlıklarını hesaplayarak bir ölçüm modeli oluşturmaktır.

Keywords: *girişimcilik, girişimciliği etkileyen faktörler, SWARA yöntemi, girişimcilik seviyesi ölçüm modeli*

GÖBEKLİ TEPE VE DİNLER TARİHİNDEKİ YERİ

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Gökbeklitepenin keşfi dünya tarihi açısından olduğu gibi Dinler Tarihinde de önemli bir belgedir. Bu keşif insanlık tarihi üzerine ortaya atılan bilinen tüm görüşleri etkiler niteliktedir. Zira tarihin Sümerle başladığı tezi ya da insanlık için söylenen yazılı belgelerin göbeklitepeye göre oldukça geç bir zamanda başlamsı tartışmaları beraberinde getirmiştir. Dinler Tari açısından bakıldığında dini inanç ve ritüellerde mitolojilerle birlikte en geç sümerlere kadar dayandırlmaktaydı. Bunun yanında dünya nüfusunun büyük bir bölümünün mensubu olduğu Yahudilik, Hıristiyanlık ve İslam geleneğinin kutsal metinlerinin en eskisi günümüzden dört bin yıllık bir geçmişe dayanmaktaydı. Göbeklitepenin keşfiyle birlikte Din bilimcilerinin iddia ettiği gibi ilk insan prototipinin dindar insan olduğu görüşü daha fazla önem kazanmaya başlamıştır.

Keywords: *Göbeklitepe, Din, Tarih, İnsan*

GUESSING THE MEANING FROM CONTEXT CLUES TO UNDERSTAND ENGLISH VOCABULARY OF MATHAYOM SUKSA SIX STUDENTS IN THE DEMONSTRATION SCHOOL OF KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was to construct and test the students' efficiency of vocabulary learning guessing the meaning from context clue exercises for Mathayom Suksa 6 students to compare students' English Vocabulary learning proficiency before and after using the exercises constructed and to study students' opinions toward the exercises.

The sample consisted of one randomly selected class of 29 Mathayom Suksa 6 students of Demonstration School Khon Kaen University randomized by during the second semester academic year 2017

The instruments used for gathering data were :

1. The vocabulary learning strategies guessing the meaning from context exercises constructed by the researcher; 2). A vocabulary learning proficiency test used as a pretest and post test ; and 3) a questionnaire on opinions toward the vocabulary learning exercises.

The research designs to use as follow : One group Pre-test, Post test Design method, and analyzed by percentage and means.

The results of the study were;

1. The average score of the pretest and the post test were 39.69 and 53.59 respectively. The result of t-test indicated statically t = 8.21
2. The student's vocabulary learning proficiency on understanding the meaning from Context Clues to understand English vocabulary at the 0.01 level
3. The students' opinions toward guessing the meaning from Context Clues exercises were very positive

Key words : Guessing the meaning to understand

GÜDÜ VE MUHTEVA BAKIMINDAN DİN İSTİSMARI

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Genelde din ve değerlerin, özelde din duygusunun istismarı hakkında konuşmak hem kolay hem de zordur. Çünkü bir açıdan istismar olarak algılanan davranışlar bir başka açıdan bu kategoride görülmeyebilir. Dahası konuşma ve eleştirinin şehvetiyle hemen her şeyi istismar olarak değerlendirmek mümkün olduğu gibi, suskunluk ve titizlikle "hayır, burada istismar yok" da diyebiliriz. Tam da bu noktada sormak gerekir: İnanç ve din istismarı ne demektir? Bunlar nasıl ve hangi formlarda ortaya çıkar? Dinî konularda istismar eden ve istismar edileni güdüleyen temel faktörler nelerdir? İstismarcı, istismar ettiği kişileri yani kurbanlarını nasıl etkilemektedir? Bu sorulara cevap bulabilmek için insanın en mahrem alanı olan duygu konusuna temas etmek gerekir. Bu da bizi doğal olarak dinî duygunun ne olduğu meselesine götürmektedir.

Her din beraberinde getirdiği inanç, ibadet ve ahlak esaslarıyla kendine özgü bir değerler sistemi kurar. Bu değerler sistemini kabul etmek belli bir dünya görüşünü benimsemek ve ona göre davranmak demektir. Bu arada ısrarla vurgulamak gerekir ki iman etmek dinin temel prensiplerini sadece kabul ve ikrardan ibaret değildir. Çünkü iman etmek, özünde Allah'a duygusal ve zihinsel olarak bağlanmak, dahası bu bağlılığı kalbin ve gönlün en mahrem yerlerinde yaşayabilmektir. *"… iman henüz gönüllerinize tam olarak yerleşmedi"* (Hucurat 49/14) ve *"… Allah'ın adı anıldığı zaman kalpleri ürperir"* (Enfal, 8/2; Hac, 22/35) mealindeki ayetlerde din duygusunun imanın merkezinde yer aldığını görmekteyiz. Buradan hareketle dindarlığı samimiyetle bağlanılan dinî inançların davranışlara yansıması olarak değerlendirmek mümkündür.

Bireyin bir dine inanması, bağlanması ve dindarlığı birbiriyle karşılıklı etkileşim içinde içsel (psişik) ve dışsal (çevresel) faktörlerden beslenerek tezahür eder. İçsel nedenler "içten içe", dışsal nedenler "dıştan içe" doğru şekillenir. Her halükarda inanç ve dindarlık insanın iç dünyasında ortaya çıkar. İç dünya ise duygu ve tecrübenin hissedildiği ve yaşandığı bir alandır. Korku, kaygı, suçluluk, pişmanlık, umut, sevgi, acıma ve merhamet gibi olumlu ya da olumsuz tüm duygular dinî bir renge ve muhtevaya bürünebilir. Dahası dindarlığı harekete geçiren temel psikolojik süreçlerin başında acizlik, çaresizlik ve fanilik duygularının olduğu sıklıkla vurgulanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda ölüm ve ölümden sonraki yaşama yönelik korku ve ümit duygularının inanan insanın hem dinî hayatını hem de günlük yaşantısını etkilediğini söylemek durumundayız. Hassaten cezalandırılma korkusu, affedilme umudu ve cennete ulaşma arzusu dindar insanların ruh dünyalarını kuşatıcı bir özelliğe sahiptir. Sadece uhrevî bakımdan değil dünyevî olarak Allah'ın ceza ve mükâfat vereceği inanç ve beklentisi de insanları ruhen etkileyen bir gerçekliktir. Özellikle dünya ve ahirette Allah'ın sevgisini kaybetme ve azapla korkutma söylemi, dinî duyguyu harekete geçiren bir unsur olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Keywords: *istismar, din, din duygusu, psikolojik etki ve kontrol*

GÜNÜMÜZ TÜRKİYE'SİNDE GENÇ YETİŞKİNLERİN ÇOCUK SAHİBİ OLMA MOTİVASYONLARININ İNCELENMESİ

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Özet

Günümüz Türkiye'sinde 2018 verilerine göre ülke nüfusunun yalnızca %7.7'si kırsalda yaşarken, %92.3'ü kentlerde yaşamaktadır. Bu veriler ülke nüfusunun neredeyse tamamının kentsel alanda yaşadığını göstermektedir. Kentlere göçün artması ve kuşaklararası eğitim düzeyinin yükselmesi, çocuğa atfedilen değerin maddi/ekonomik/yararcı değerden psikolojik değere dönüşmesini sağlamıştır. Başka bir ifadeyle, toplumdaki modern ekonomik gelişmişlik, toplumda nitelikli ve iyi eğitimli çocuk yetiştirmenin önemini artırarak yaşam boyu süren sorumlu ebeveynlik anlayışının getirmiştir. Bunun sonucu olarak kuşaklararası varlık akış yönü çocuktan aileye iken, aileden çocuğa dönmeye başlamıştır. Her kültürde çocuk önemli bir değerdir. Bireylerin sahip olmak istediği çocuk sayısı ve zamanlamasına ilişkin kararlarında, çocuk sahibi olma motivasyon kaynakları önemlidir. Çocuk sahibi olmak psikolojik tatmin sağladığı kadar sosyal ve ekonomik maliyetleri de beraberinde getiren bir olgudur. Bu nedenle çocuk sahibi olma kararı, genellikle maliyet ve faydaların ağırlığının bir sonucu olarak kabul edilir. Çocuk sahibi olmanın motivasyon kaynakları sosyal (bireyin yetişkin statüsünü aktarması, grup normlarına uyması ve daha büyük topluluğa bir bağlantı kurması vb) olabildiği gibi duygusal veya psikolojik (bireyin yeterlilik duygularını geliştirme, soy devamı vb) ve ekonomik de (yaşlılıkta ebeveynlerin bakımı üstlenme, ailenin refahına katkıda bulunma vb) olabilir. Bu çalışmada geleceğin ebeveynleri olacak günümüz gençlerinin çocuk sahibi olma motivasyon kaynakları incelenmiştir. Çalışmaya 17-30 yaş arası 1200 genç yetişkin dâhil edilmiştir. Çalışma verilerinin toplanmasında çocuk sahibi olma motivasyon ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Çalışma sonunda, kadınların çocuk sahibi olmada olumlu motivasyon kaynaklarının daha çok duygusal, erkeklerin olumlu motivasyon kaynaklarının ise sosyo-ekonomik olduğu belirlenmiştir. Çalışmadan elde edilendiğer sonuçlar sunum sırasında aktarılacaktır.

Abstract

In today's Turkey, only 7,7% of the population lives in rural areas, whereas 92,3% lives in urban areas. This fact indicates that a vast majority of the population lives in urban areas. Together with the increase in rural-urban migration and the education level of the generations, the value attributed to the child became more psychological than utilitarian/economical. In other words, while the society develops in a modern economical way, the importance of raising a well-educated, qualified child is increasing, which developed the understanding of life-long parenthood. As a result, intergenerational entity flow changes its direction from child to family to family to a child. The child being an essential value in every culture, the source of motivation is crucial while deciding when and how many children one wants to have. As childbearing psychologically satisfies individuals, it comes with its social and economic costs. Thus, the decision stems from the direction of imbalance in the rewards and costs of childbearing.

The sources of childbearing motivation can be social, emotional, psychological or economical. In this research, the childbearing motivation of Young adults is examined. A random sample was drawn of Turkish men and women with age varying in between 17-30. 1200 young adults were included. Childbearing motivation scale is used to obtain the data. It is found that the women have emotional positive motivation sources, whereas the source of positive motivation of men is socioeconomical. Rest of the findings will be discussed during the presentation

Keywords: *Çocuk sahibi olma motivasyonu, motivasyon, childbearing motivation, motivation.*

HALKLA İLİŞKİLER ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MEDYA OKURYAZARLIK DÜZEYİNİN ÖLÇÜLMESİNE YÖNELİK BİR ÇALIŞMA: BİLECİK ŞEYH EDEBALİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ GÖLPAZARI MESLEK YÜKSEKOKULU ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet

Medya okuryazarlığı kavramı; yazılı ve yazılı olmayan, biçimlerdeki (televizyon, video, sinema, reklamlar, internet vs.) iletilere ulaşma, bunları çözümleme, değerlendirme ve aktarma becerisi edinebilmek şeklinde tanımlanmaktadır. Medya okuryazarlığı, bireylerin medyayı bilinçli okumasına, sosyal hayata daha sorgulayıcı bir şekilde dahil olmasına katkı sağlamaktadır. Bu sebeple bu çalışmanın konusunu: Halkla İlişkiler Öğrencilerinin Medya Okuryazarlık Düzeyinin Ölçülmesine Yönelik Bir Çalışma: Bilecik Şeyh Edebali Üniversitesi Gölpazarı Meslek Yüksek Okulu Örneği oluşturmaktadır.

Çalışmanın amacı, halkla ilişkiler öğrencilerinin medya okuryazarlık düzeyinin ölçülmesi ve bu öğrencilerin medya okuryazarlık düzeyinin, demografik özelliklerine ve medya araçlarıyla olan ilişkilerine bağlı olarak anlamlı bir farklılık gösterip göstermediğini analiz etmektir. Medya ve medya ile ilişkiler, halkla ilişkiler mesleği bakımından önemi yadsınamaz bir gerekliliktir. Dolayısıyla, halkla ilişkiler uzman adayı olan halkla ilişkiler öğrencilerinin medya okuryazarlık düzeyi ayrıca önem teşkil etmektedir. Bu sebeple çalışma, sadece halkla ilişkiler öğrencileri üzerinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma teorik ve ampirik olmak üzere iki kısımdan oluşmaktadır. Teorik kısımda medya okuryazarlığı kavramı, medya okuryazarlığının amacı ve halkla ilişkiler mesleği bakımından önemi ile ilgili kavramsal bir çerçeve oluşturulmuştur. Ampirik kısımda ise, halkla ilişkiler öğrencileri üzerinde gerçekleştirilen anket yöntemi ile nicel bir çalışma yapılmıştır.

Çalışma sonucunda, Gölpazarı Meslek Yüksekokulu Halkla İlişkiler Bölümü öğrencilerinin medya okuryazarlık düzeyi yüksek olarak bulunmuştur. Öğrencilerin medya okuryazarlık düzeyi ortalaması ile cinsiyet, ailenin eğitim durumu, aylık internet kotası, günlük ortalama TV izleme süresi değişkenleri arasında anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmazken; yaşanılan yer ve aile gelir düzeyi arasında anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Halkla ilişkiler, medya, medya okuryazarlığı.*

HANDWRITING AND VOICE RECOGNITION APPLICATION FOR STUDENTS WHO NEED SPECIAL EDUCATION

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Abstract
The students who need special education can learn relatively slower than the usual students. In order to assist and enhance the learning activities for these kind of students, we have proposed a mobile application in our previous studies. In this study, we have developed two modules that will make it possible to implement all the features of the stepwise learning method. The additional modules are those that can recognize the handwriting of the students and also recognize the voice of the students. In stepwise teaching method, "write" and "say" are fundamental steps. Therefore, with the addition of these modules, the system will be able to recognize the voice and handwritings as well. The main contribution in this study is that the sayings of mentally impaired students are different than the usual students. So, the learning system will include a training system that is dedicated to each individual student. Furthermore, the handwritings of these students may include many translations and transformations of the images. The learning system will be employed to cover all possible translations and transformations on the images of mentally impaired students. We aim to recognize the voice and handwriting of mentally impaired students with acceptable rate of accuracy. The system will be tested on real students in learning process of the digits. This study will be used to enhance the teaching modules for other assistive teaching methods that are currently available.

Keywords: *special education, mobile application, stepwise method, rule based system, voice recognition, handwriting recognition.*

HOW AN ENEMY IS BERATED

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Abstract

The purpose of the research is the use of linguistic techniques employed for criticizing a political enemy.

The main source of material was the 2008 "media war" between Russia and Georgia

The research has shown that both parties used the following communicative strategies to verbally destroy the enemy:

· Branding the enemy with verbal clichés such as "aggressor", "dictator", "genocide", "occupation";

· Comparing the enemy to a notorious character or his moves to a notorious situation;

· Presenting the enemy as a "big bully" attacking a weak and defenseless victim;

· Presenting the enemy as mad and acting to his own harm;

· Depicting the enemy as a puppet of a larger and stronger power;

· Creating a gap between the leader and his people; the "bad" leader is acting against the interest of "good and friendly" people. The people deserve a better and more sensible leader;

These allegations were used symmetrically by both parties during the 2008 conflict. They are used in other media conflicts as well.

Key words: *media conflict, confrontational discourse, puppet, clichés*

HOW SYRIAN REFUGEE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS PERCEIVE THE CLASSROOM CLIMATE?: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

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Abstract

Syrians had to leave their country due to the civil war and almost half of this group chose to migrate to neighboring countries. Turkey is the country with the longest border with Syria so it is one of the countries most affected by this migration. At the beginning of the migration events, Syrians were defined as guests in the statements made by the ministry officials. However, the Syrian refugee continued to be a permanent asylum seeker since the war continued, although eight years had passed since the beginning of the civil war, The majority of the .Syrian refugees in Turkey are children at school age therefore, the education of children of Syrians in Turkey has become an important issue. Findings from the researches indicate that the majority of school-age children of the Syrian refugees are out of the formal education system after primary school, the problems experienced by the Syrian refugee children are mostly limited to the access to school and the language problem.

The integration of refugee children into the school and classroom environment, their perception of their existence as an important part of these structures can positively affect many variables such as attending school, learning motivation, avoiding negative / undesirable behaviors and academic achievement. For this reason, it should be determined firstly whether refugee children perceive class climate in a supportive and reassuring structure in schools where they continue. The aim of this study is to determine how the Syrian refugee living in Trabzon perceives the primary and secondary school students' classroom climate in the schools they attend. The study population of the study was designed in the relational survey model and consists of Syrian students studying in primary and secondary schools in Trabzon. "Classroom Climate Inventory" adapted to Turkish by Sağkal, Topçu-Kabasakal and Türnüklü (2015) was used as data collection tool. The data obtained from the study were processed with number, percentage frequency and pairwise comparison tests.

Keywords: *Syrian refugee student, class climate, academic achievement*

HUKUKİ İŞLEMLERDE İKRAHIN ETKİSİ

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Özet

İslam hukukçularının kabul ettikleri akit nazariyesinde akdin kuruluşu için tarafların akde olan rızaları zorunlu kabul edilmiş, bu rızayı ihlal edecek hususları ise akdi bozan bir unsur kabul edilmiştir. Ancak fakihler rızayı ihlal eden durumları akdi sonlandırma açısından mutlak kabul etmek yerine hukukun istikrarı ve güvenirliliğini sağlamak adına sınırlandırmayı tercih etmişlerdir. Bu bağlamda klasik fıkıh kaynaklarında üzerinde oldukça geniş durulan konulardan birisi de ikrahtır. İkrah altında yapılan akitlerin geçerliği, hangi tip ikrahın akde tesir ettiği gibi konular etrafında görüş ayrılıkları oluşmuş ve farklı görüşler dile getirilmiştir. Biz bu tebliğde ikrah etrafında oluşan görüşlerin temel teorilerini tespit ve izah etmeye çalışacağız.

Keywords: *İslam Hukuku, Akit teorisi, ikrah, Bağlayıcılık*

IDENTIFICATION OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS AND ANTIBACTERIAL EFFECTS OF ETHANOL EXTRACT FROM LEAVES OF DENDROPHTHOE FALCATA (LORANTHACEAE) HEMIPARASITIC ON MELIA AZEDARACH HOST TREE

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Abstract

This study aimed to identify phenolic compounds and to analyze the antibacterial effects of ethanol extract from leaves of *Dendrophthoe falcata* which are known as hemiparasites in the *Melia azearach* host tree. Dried leaves of *D. falcata* were extracted using ethanol. Ethanol extract was sequentially partitioned using *n*-hexane, chloroform, and ethyl acetate. The compounds contained in ethyl acetate fraction (60 g) were separated and then purified by chromatography. Identification of isolated compounds was carried out by UV, IR, and NMR (^{1}H and ^{13}C) 1D and 2D spectroscopy. Antimicrobial activity was tested using disc diffusion method on pathogenic bacteria, both gram positive and negative. This study resulted in the identification of two phenolic compounds from ethyl acetate fraction, namely quercitrin (quersetin-3-O-rhamnosida) as much as 20.1 g (33.3%) and in small amounts of kaemferol-3-rhamnosida (150 mg). The extracts and fractions showed moderate to strong bacterial inhibition response against *Escherichia coli* ATCC 11229, *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC25923, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* FNCC 0048, and *Streptococcus mutans*. The highest inhibition zone (18.20 ± 0.81 mm) was found after the treatment of ethyl acetate fraction of *D. falcata* (0.5%) against *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC25923. This study shows that leaves of *D. falcata* have potential compounds suitable for the treatment of various infections caused by microbes.

Keywords: *leaves of Dendrophthoe falcata; antimicrobial; pathogenic bacteria; quercitrin; kaemferol-3-O-rhamnosida*

İLAHİYAT FAKÜLTESİ SON SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİ İLE UYGULAMA ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN ÖĞRETMENLİK UYGULAMASI DERSİNE YÖNELİK BEKLENTİ VE SORUNLARININ TESPİTİ

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Özet

İlahiyat fakülteleri 2017-2018 eğitim- öğretim yılından itibaren, formasyon eğitimini seçmeli dersler kapsamında lisans programın içerisinde yürütmektedir. "Öğretmenlik Uygulama"sı, VIII. Yarıyıl Bahar yarıyılında seçmeli formasyon dersleri kapsamında yer alan; 2 saati teorik olarak ilgili öğretim elemanı tarafından fakültemizde, 6 saati uygulama olarak belirlenen eğitim kurumlarında gerçekleştirilen bir derstir. Dersin amacı, öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenlik mesleğine daha iyi hazırlanmalarını, öğrenimleri süresince kazandıkları genel kültür, özel alan eğitimi ve öğretmenlik mesleğiyle ilgili bilgi, beceri, tutum ve alışkanlıklarını, gerçek bir eğitim-öğretim ortamı içinde kullanabilme yeterliği kazanmalarını sağlamaktır. Temel olarak bu ders ile öğretmen adaylarına, öğretim kurumlarında kendi alanları ile ilgili öğretimin planlanması, uygulanması ve değerlendirilmesi etkinliklerini bizzat gerçekleştirme imkanı sağlanarak, öğretmenlik bilgisi, becerisi ve deneyimi kazandırmak amaçlanmaktadır.

Bu araştırmanın konusu, söz konusu dersi alan son sınıf öğrencileri ile uygulama öğretmenlerinin karşılıklı beklentilerini, süreçte yaşadıkları problemleri ve çözüm önerilerini tespit etmektir.

Bu çerçevede yaptığımız araştırmanın amacı şu temel soruları cevaplamaya çalışmaktır:

⟩ Öğretmenlik uygulamasına giden öğrencilerin ve uygulama öğretmenlerinin karşılıklı beklentilerini tespit etmek,

⟩ Öğretmenlik uygulamasına giden öğrenciler ile uygulama öğretmenlerinin karşılaştıkları sorunları tespit etmek,

⟩ Öğretmenlik uygulaması dersinin işlevselliğini arttırabilecek önerilerde bulunmak.

Bu araştırmada, nitel araştırma yöntemi benimsenmiş, bu çerçevede yarı yapılandırılmış mülakat tekniği ile maksimum çeşitlilik yöntemi ile belirlenen bir grup gönüllü öğretmen ve öğrenci ile hem odak grup hem de tekli görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Örneklem grubu, maksimum çeşitlilik yolu ile seçilen 20 öğretmen ve 40 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır.

Araştırma, Ankara Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi, 2018-2019 Bahar dönemi Öğretmenlik uygulaması dersi alan öğrenciler ile anlaşmalı uygulama okullarında görev yapan DKAB ve IHL öğretmenlerini kapsamaktadır.

Keywords: *Öğretmenlik uygulaması, pedagojik formasyon, ilahiyat fakültesi, uygulama öğretmeni*

İLKOKUL 4. SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN DEĞERLER EĞİTİMİNE VE DEĞERLERİN KAZANDIRILMASINDA ÜSTBİLİŞSEL BECERİLERİ GELİŞTİREN STRATEJİ KULLANIMINA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ

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Özet

Eğitim sistemi içerisinde önemli bir yere sahip olan değerler eğitiminin okullardaki uygulanışının incelenmesinin, değerlerin öğrenciler tarafından kazanılma düzeylerini arttırmada etkili olacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu nedenle öğretim programının uygulayıcıları olan öğretmenlerden değerler eğitimine ilişkin görüş almaya ihtiyaç duyulmuştur. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın amacı 4. sınıf öğretmenlerinin değerler eğitimine ve değerlerin kazandırılmasında üstbilişsel becerileri geliştiren strateji kullanımına ilişkin görüş ve önerilerini belirlemektir.

Bu araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olgu bilim deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, 2015-2016 eğitim-öğretim yılında Elazığ'da beş farklı eğitim bölgesinde bulunan ilkokulların 4. Sınıflarında görev yapan on sınıf öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. 4. sınıf sosyal bilgiler dersinde değerlerin kazandırılmasında üstbilişsel becerileri geliştiren stratejinin kullanıldığı sınıflarda görev yapan beş öğretmen, bu stratejinin kullanılmadığı ve öğretim programını değiştirmeden uygulayan sınıflardan da beş öğretmen olmak üzere toplam on öğretmenden değerler eğitimine ilişkin görüş alınmıştır. Görüşler yarı yapılandırılmış bir formla alınmıştır. Form, öğretim programına bağlı kalarak ve üstbilişsel becerileri geliştiren stratejileri kullanmadan ders işleyen öğretmenler için 8 sorudan, değerlerin kazanılmasında üstbilişsel becerileri geliştiren stratejinin kullanıldığı sınıflarda görev yapan öğretmenler için 12 sorudan oluşmuştur. İlk 8 soru her iki formda da aynı olmakla birlikte, diğer dört soru değerlerin kazandırılmasında üstbilişsel becerileri geliştiren strateji kullanımı ile ilgilidir. Araştırmadan elde edilen veriler, içerik analizi ile çözümlenmiştir.

Araştırmada içerik analizi ile çözümlenen veriler sonucunda değerlerin kazandırılmasında üstbilişsel stratejileri kullanan ve kullanmayan öğretmenlerin değer öğretimine ve gerekliliğine ilişkin görüşleri, en çok kullandıkları değer öğretimi yaklaşımı ve bu yaklaşıma uygun kullandıkları yöntem ve teknikler, değer öğretimi sırasında karşılaştıkları sorunlar ve değer öğretimine ilişkin önerileri bağlamında ana temalar elde edilmiştir. Ayrıca değerlerin kazandırılmasında üstbilişsel strateji kullanan öğretmenlerin bu stratejinin kullanımın olumlu yönleri ve sınırlılıklarına ilişkin görüşleri, bu stratejiyi başka derslerde de kullanma isteği, bu stratejinin öğrenciler üzerindeki olumlu ve olumsuz etkileri ve bu strateji ile ilgili genel önerilerine ilişkin temalar da ortaya çıkmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda, öğretmenlerin değerler eğitimini önemli ve gerekli gördükleri belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca öğretmenlerin değerlerin kazandırılmasında, çoğunlukla değer açıklama yaklaşımını benimsedikleri sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Öğretmenler, öğrencilere rol-model olmanın değer eğitiminde önemli bir yere sahip olduğunu da vurgulamışlardır.

IMPACT OF A CEREAL PESTICIDE (ANTHRAQUINONE) ON RODENTS

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Abstract
Pesticides accumulate along the food chain to concentrate in the last links of this chain, hence the indirect effects that pesticides can have on certain organisms. Our work focused on the evaluation of the acute toxicity of a repellent pesticide, anthraquinone on the white rat. According to our results the administration of doses: 1562.5mg / kg, 3125mg / kg and 6250mg / kg, during15 days does not cause any change in weight in treated animals but causes a disruption of the intake and food. No mortality was recorded for the animals treated with dose 1, however 50% of the individuals died among the animals treated with the dose 2 and 75% with the dose 3. The assay of the biochemical parameters revealed a modification of the rates of plasma urea. The results corresponding to the histological study of the organs made it possible to observe a modification of the appearance of the renal parenchyma, disorganization of the hair pellets, decrease in the number of glomeruli as well as empty Bowman spaces and haemorrhages at the renal cortex level. At the hepatic level, there is disorganization of the parenchyma which is manifested by an increase in the size of the liver lobules, vasodilatation of the central vein and the presence of haemorrhagic zones.

Keywords: *Pesticide; Anthraquinone; acute toxicity; white rat; liver; kidney*

IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPERVISION IN NURSING

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Abstract
Supervision, from the English word "supervision", means leadership, control, control over. Supervision is a group and individual help in solving professional situational crises. In the field of helping professions, we can also understand supervision as one of the forms of personal and professional development. Supervision in nursing practice is a topic that is little known and poorly implemented in Slovak nursing practice. Supervision could be used as a tool for developing and supporting nurses, similarly to social workers and other helping professions. By executing it, it would be possible to anticipate an increase in the quality and professionalization of nursing practice. The research study was attended by eight respondents from the health and social section of the Senior Care facility in Dolná Súča in the Slovak Republic. Three supervisory meetings with a certified supervisor were carried out in practice to fulfill the objective of the research study. After their completion, respondents' opinions on effectiveness, the importance of supervision in practice and personal experience with supervision were mapped through an individual structured interview. The responses of the face to face research participants have been written down, rewritten into the charts and evaluated. The respondents stated the need to reflect on their feelings, which they experience while working with the patients and 7 out of 8 respondents agreed to introduce supervision into nursing practice. After the implementation of the supervision, the respondents appreciated a safe environment in which this aspect was nor evaluated neither criticized, but in which space was created for mutual discussion. The subject of the respondents' interest were relations and behavior towards patients, co-workers, but also general topics to acquire new knowledge and knowledge about supervision. The benefit of supervisory meetings was the constructive resolution of problems between team members, positive worker-patient relationships and the work team, active participation in their mental well-being and learning new approaches. The method of supervision applies to nurse practice. The proper mental well-being of nurses, support and understanding of the patient's and colleague's situation is essential for quality nursing care. Its regular implementation could help the supervised person cope with emotional burdens and professional development issues.

Keywords: *Supervision, Nursing, Implementation*

IN SILICO ANALYSIS FOR CHARACTERIZING THE STRUCTURE, VIBRATION ASSIGNMENT, AND BINDING PROPERTIES OF ALA-HIS-LYS (AHK) TRIPEPTIDE

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Abstract

AHK (Alanine-Histidine-Lysine) tripeptide, known as an antioxidant because of its amino acid properties, has been clinically developed for the treatment of hair loss and skin rash. The copper complex of this tripeptide (AHK-Cu) is an analog with a stronger effect than the Gly-His-Lys (GHK-Cu) tripeptide used for hair growth. The effects of AHK-Cu on human hair growth were evaluated *in vitro* studies [1]. The results shows that; AHK-Cu promotes the growth of human hair follicles. In addition, Vitamin C conjugated tripeptide has been developed to increase collagen synthesis and promote human dermal fibroblast growth. These results provided important data for the development of peptide-based bone regenerative agents and for the treatment of bone-related disorders [2].

The aim of this study is to determine the most stable geometric structure and vibrations wavenumbers of AHK tripeptide by using theoretical and experimental spectroscopic methods. The geometry optimization and the vibrations wavenumbers of the stable conformer were performed with the help of Density Function Theory (DFT) and B3LYP method and 6-311++G(d,p) basis set by Gaussian 09 package program. The Potantial Energy Distributions (PED) of the normal modes of vibrations were carried out using Gar2PED program. The vibrational wavenumbers of AHK were also observed experimentally through optical spectroscopic techniques (FT-IR-transmission, ATR-FT-IR *and Micro-RAMAN*) and compared with theoretical wavenumbers. In addition; the binding properties of title tripeptide were investigated by molecular docking technique. The discovery and improvement of the activity of such tripeptide is an active field of study, particularly in biochemistry and pharmacology.

Keywords: *AHK, L-Alanine-L-Histidine-L-Lysine, tripeptide-copper complex, DFT, Molecular Docking*

INPUT FOR CURRICULUM DESIGN: DETERMINING THE ATTITUDES OF STUDENTS TOWARDS ENGLISH COURSES

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Abstract

As a result of the importance given to English which is the world's most common communication language in science and trade , English courses have taken place in the curriculum as elective or compulsory courses. Personal traits of the individuals are among the items which must be taken into consideration while designing curriculum.The aim of this research is to determine the students' attitudes towards English course in order to use them as input in curriculum design. Explanatory Research Design among Mixed Research Designs was used in this research. The qualitative and quantitative data of the research were obtained from 977 secondary school students and 6 English teachers.At the end of the research, It was found out that the attitudes of the students towards English course didn't change according to gender, class level and having a family member knowing English. But it was found out that it changed according to students' study fields.Considering the sub-dimensions of the attitudes, it was found out that the female students' attitudes were more positive than the male students' attitudes regarding the general aspects and importance of the course; the male students' attitudes were more positive than the female students' regarding the interestingness of the subject and the teachers' teaching styles.While it was found out that the students' attitudes towards the general aspects and importance of the course, the interestingness of the subjects and the teachers' teaching styles didn't change according to class levels, it was found out that it changed according to the students' study fields. In the further researches, other components which take role as input while designing curriculum must be investigated as well.

Keywords: *Curriculum Development, English Course, Attitude,Input*

İNSAN KAYNAKLARI TEMEL UYGULAMALARINDA YENİ İLETİŞİM TEKNOLOJİLERİNİN KULLANIMI

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Özet

İnsan Kaynakları Yönetimi geçmişten günümüze; personel yönetimi, insan kaynakları yönetimi, stratejik insan kaynakları yönetimi olarak nitelendirilmiştir. Günümüzde; insan kaynakları bilgi sistemleri ve e-insan kaynakları kavramlarıyla bu süreç şekillenmeye devam etmektedir. İnsan kaynakları yönetiminin kavramsal olarak geçirdiği bu süreç üretim biçimleri, yönetim anlayışları ile direk bağlantılıdır. Ekonomik, küresel, teknolojik ve çalışma biçimleriyle ilgili trendler bu sürece etki eden güçlü unsurlardır. Özellikle e-insan kaynakları ve insan kaynakları bilgi sistemleri teknolojik gelişmeler ile mümkün olmuştur. Yeni iletişim teknolojilerinin insan kaynaklarının temel uygulamalarının yerine getiriliş biçimlerini, kapsamlarını etkilediği ve hatta değiştirdiği söylenebilir. Yapılan araştırmalarda ve literatürde sık sık yeni iletişim teknolojilerinin insan kaynakalarının temel fonksiyonlarının yerine getirilmesinde kolaylaştırıcı bir etkiye sahip olduğuna değinilmiştir. Bu kolaylaştırıcılık; hız, çeşitlilik, bilgiye erişim ve maliyet olarak açıklanmaktadır. Örneğin; bir sosyal iş ağı olarak tanımlanan Linkedin'nin; örgütlerin aday çeşitliliğini arttırılmasında, aday hakkında kısa sürede kapsamlı bir bilgiye sahip olunmasında ve doğru iş ile doğru adayın buluşturulmasında önemli bir rolü olduğu ifade edilmektedir. Bunun yanı sıra facebook, instagram gibi sosyal ağlar da yine insan kaynaklarının temel fonksiyonlarından biri olan işe alım'da başvurulan ortamlar olarak kabul görmektedir. Bunun yanı sıra çeşitli yazılımlar ve çevrimiçi hizmet siteleri ve içerik paylaşım siteleri de eğitim ve geliştirme gibi fonksiyonların yerine getirilmesinde kullanılmaktadır. Performans analizinden, maaş karşılaştırmalarına kadar geniş bir fonksiyon çeşitliliğinde hizmet almak mümkündür. Gerek bu hizmeti veren siteler de gerekse bu alanda yapılan araştırmalar da kullanıcılarla yani hangi örgütlerin bu hizmetleri kullandığıyla ilgili veriler de yer almaktadır. Küresel düzeyde insan kaynakları fonksiyonlarında etkili olan bu yeni iletişim teknolojilerinin Türkiye'deki örgütlerde kullanımlarına ilişkin betimsel bir analiz yapmayı amaçlayan bu araştırmada veriler yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme yoluyla farklı ölçeklerdeki şirketlerin insan kaynakları uzmanlarıyla yapılacak olan görüşmeler sonucunda elde edilmiştir. Böylece geneli temsil etmemekle birlikte insan kaynaklarının hangi fonksiyonlarında ve hangi amaçlarla yeni iletişim teknolojilerinin kullanıldığına ilişkin bir değerlendirme yapılmıştır. Keşfedici nitel olarak tanımlanabilecek bu çalışmada veriler daha kapsamlı bir örnekleme ile nicel olarak desenlenecek olan bir araştırmada veri toplama aracını yapılandırmak için kullanılabilir. Bu çalışmanın verileri insan kaynakları fonksiyonlarının uygulanmasında yeni iletişim teknolojilerinden nasıl kullanıldığına ilişkin diğer ülkelerde yapılmış olan araştırmalarla bir kıyas yapma olanağı da sağlayabilir.

Keywords: *insan kaynakları, sosyal medya, iletişim teknolojileri*

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING

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Abstract

Today, technology has a powerful effect in every point of education. It provides some meaningfull advantages instructors and students. Specially in mathmatics lectures, this basic tool has many using platform with its special functions that students applay and study in his/her special work. By the help of this device, understanding of mathemtical concepts, devolopin abilities and skills and problem solving capasity could be more efficient than the traditional way of education. So, it has a big effect to improving of instruction and learning supplements. Many resarches showed that using of technological ways as software and internet sources engages learners, gives them 3-dimentional views of the concept and motivates them to spend much time for mathematical activities.

In this study, it was presented technological sources for education and the school performance of a vocational school students from different department such as business, accounting and marketing in Turkey in basic mathematics lecture of their curricula. For the analyse of the study, the quantitative research method is applied and data were obtained with the measurements that socio-demographic ways of the students, academic performance level of the participants and students' percieving for their teachers on using some materials. According to the result of this study trainers don't fully use livraries and the mathematics labrartory of the school for their lectures.

Keywords: *Lectrue material, academic acievement, techer performans*

INTEGRATION OF SOFT SKILLS IN THE NORMAL LECTURE TURNS OF BASIC ACADEMIC STUDIES

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Abstract

Soft skills or also called key competences are essential for everyone in the working life and often stay in the shadow of traditional lectures. Because they are competences and no qualification, the soft skills must be trained in real situations. Therefore, a special situation at the university must be created. In this paper will be shown how simple you can do it and train key competences.

In relation to the subject of the lecture (Physics, Mathematics, economic….) you look at great persons like Newton, etc. . The work is to write an application for a job of this person. Afterwards you present this application at a group of head hunter. The head hunter could be person, who give the lectures of this special subject.

About the experience of the model is reported and all chances and disadvantages connected to the task will be discussed.

Keywords: *soft skills, key competences, pratical training*

INTERACTIONS BETWEEN BANKING CREDITS AND DOMESTIC CREDITS: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM EUROPEAN UNION

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Abstract
The present study aims to investigate the effects of banking credits on domestic savings in the banking industry of European Union (EU) member countries. Results using data period of 1992-2017 confirm cointegration relationship between credits and savings in the EU. Furthermore, results of the present study reveal that changes in credits are likely to have adverse effects on savings in the overall panel and in 16 out of 28 member countries. Results of this study also suggest that credits and savings in the EU are interrelated across member countries.

JEL Codes: C33; E21; E51.

Keywords: *Key Words: Savings; Domestic Credits; Cross-section Dependency; Structural Breaks.*

INTERVENTION PROGRAM FOR HELPING PARENTING STUDENTS IN NON-FORMAL AND INFORMAL EDUCATION CENTERS (NF-IEC): THAILAND

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Absrtact

The number of young pregnant and pregnancy students has been increasing especially in the Northeastern part of Thailand. These group of students need to be educated for being a successful parent and family life. This research aimed to 1) develop the intervention program for parenting students of NF-IEC in the Northeastern Region of Thailand and 2) examine the effectiveness of the intervention program. The conceptual guideline for developing was1) planning and designing the parenting student intervention program (PSIP) 2) producing PSIP package drafting and validated by focus group of 15 specialists and 3) enacting PSIP by using an action research to examine the effectiveness. Participation consists of one director, five teachers and 17 volunteer parenting students who have been studying in NF-IEC. Results showed that a validated PSIP consist of pregnancy causes, motherhood's necessary behaviors, and self-efficacy of 50 hours teaching and learning activities. For the PSIP effectiveness showed that there was no significant difference in term of their knowledge. However, volunteer parenting students showed to have high self-efficacy and satisfaction with the participation of PSIP process.

Keywords: *action research, : intervention program, : parenting students, : parenting student intervention program (PSIP), : self-efficacy,*

INTRODUCTION TO ALGORITHMIC BASED DATA MANAGEMENT IN SPREADSHEET ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract
Teaching spreadsheet management in ICT education is a widely accepted topic in frame curricula and plays an important role in the everyday life as well. Working with data and data organized into spreadsheet tables is a common practice and requirement. Therefore, teaching this topic with the most efficient methods, that is, creating schemata and building up long-lasting knowledge is in interest of all parties involved: students, parents, teachers, and future employees and employers as well.

Sprego (Spreadsheet Lego) is a programming- and schema-based methodology to teach spreadsheet management. It focuses on general purpose spreadsheet functions and basic algorithm-creation while working with authentic data. Previous research and studies confirm that students learning with this method acquire long-lasting knowledge and score significantly higher on tests compared to groups who learned with traditional, problem specific surface approach methods. Furthermore, Sprego is not limited to teaching spreadsheet management, but is also suitable to prepare and introduce other algorithm- and data-heavy topics, like programming and database management. Considering the tools supporting the Sprego methodology, various unplugged and semi-unplugged tools have been invented to make the learning processes more productive, such as origami boats, team vests, 3D-printed doll sets, 2D web/Android application, 3D desktop application, and a virtual collaboration space.

In order to observe the acceptance and effectiveness of the Sprego methodology and its accompanying tools in K-12 education, we held a workshop for students in a bilingual school for various age groups from grade-6 to grade-12 classes. The workshop was administered for a restricted time which consisted of 6 classes a day for 2 days. We introduced Sprego to the students and solved tasks requiring algorithms for string operations, conditional calculations, and linear searches. The classes were supported with various unplugged and semi-unplugged tools with keen attention for unplugged activities in a traditional (computer-free) classroom. We found that despite the limited time frame, the students who paid attention and followed the instructions of the teachers were able to complete all the prepared tasks, and further, more complex ones on their own. We can conclude, based on our observations and interviews, the use of unplugged and semi-unplugged tools had a notable positive effect on building algorithms and schemata-construction, which would serve fast thinking and consequently reliable, effective, and software/version independent computer problem-solving in spreadsheet environments.

Keywords: *Sprego, spreadsheet management, ICT education, unplugged, semi-unplugged*

INTRODUCTION TO PROBLEMATICS OF UNIVERSITY STUDIES OF SPACE HOLISTIC ECONOMICS FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF DOCTORAL STUDIES

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Abstract

This paper is one of the outcomes of the preparatory work on a research project exploring the effects of solar activity on Earth's economy and extraterrestrial economy from a global perspective. In addition to the global effects of solar activity, the work deals with the gradual transformation of teaching terrestrial economics to teaching extraterrestrial economics. Regardless of the level of development of artificial intelligence, the second half of the twenty-first century will require economists a holistic approach to the concept of extraterrestrial economics, i.e. a holistic space economcs approach. Within the requirements for doctoral degree graduates, a description of the generation of space weather in the interplanetary space close to the Earth is given. Solar activity phenomena that are responsible for generating space weather are described and analyzed. These are the following solar activity phenomena: solar flares, coronal plasma ejections, high-speed solar wind flows, solar energy particles. The final part of the paper deals with the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the effects of space weather on the magnetosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere and technosphere of the Earth.

Keywords: *Cognitive informatics, Physical economics, Physical informatics, Quantum cognition, Space holistic economics, Sustainable development*

INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION OF THE OPINIONS OF THE TRNC PRIMARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS FOR THEIR SUBSTANCE AND UNDERSTANDING OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

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Abstract
Information is at the center of the process of economic and social transformation that is taking place at the global level and plays a key role in the struggle of corporations and societies to gain a superiority to each other. The most valuable production factor in the information economy is interest. Therefore, effective management of information in terms of organizations is considered as one of the most important elements of achieving long-term competitive advantage. The benefits of knowledge management to the organization are discussed in detail both in theory and in practice. The aim of this study is to determine the opinions of the administrators of the TRNC primary school on the knowledge management infrastructure and the degree of understanding they have. In the study, quantitative data were used and the research design was determined as eni general screening model Araştır. An application study consisting of 88 primary schools and 202 school administrators was conducted in TRNC. Data; t Test and F Test techniques. In the study, there was no significant difference between the school administrators' views on knowledge management according to the variables of gender, age, the last school completed and the duration of service in the current school.

Keywords: *Information, Knowledge Management, Primary School, School Manager.*

INVESTIGATION OF HEALTHY LIFE PERCEPTION AFTER ANATOMY LABORATORIES IN MEDICAL FACULTY STUDENTS

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Abstract
University education period is an important stage in the formation of the individual's personality. During this period, physical, mental and spiritual changes can be experienced. In this period, perceptions of healthy lifestyle are shaped. Perceptions of a healthy lifestyle include all behaviors that affect an individual's health.
Anatomy is one of the most intensive basic courses in medical education. Within the scope of Anatomy Laboratory courses in medical faculties, students learn by seeing and touching the cadaver for the first time. This may change the lifestyle and human life perspective of Medical Faculty students. Conversely, the perception of healthy life of other faculty students who have never seen dead or corpses in their lives may be different.
The aim of the study was to compare the perceptions of health promoting lifestyle profiles of the medical students who saw cadaver in the Anatomy Laboratories before and the students of the Faculty of Sport Sciences who didn't see any dead.
59 students (20,24 ± 1,25 years) from Kocaeli University Faculty of Medicine and 51 students (22,42 ± 2,97 years) from the Faculty of Sport Sciences were administered the Health Promoting Lifestyle Profile-II questionnaire. The data obtained from 62 male and 48 female students were collected and necessary statistical analyzes were performed.
Accordingly, in the health responsibility, physical activity, and spiritual development sub-groups, the students of the Faculty of Sport Sciences had significantly higher scores. (p <0.05, p = 0.001, p <0.05, respectively). There was no significant difference in total score and other subgroup scores due to faculty. When gender-based comparisons were made, it was observed that female students (21 ± 3.56 points) scored significantly higher than male students (18 ± 3.46 points) in the stress management subgroup (p <0.05). No significant difference was found in gender-related analysis of total score and other subgroup scores. (P> 0.05)
Faculty of Medicine is one of the departments with intensive course load. This situation may cause students to spend less time and pay less attention to the elements of healthy lifestyle. In addition, it can be said that having seen cadaver has a negative effect on the scores of health responsibility subgroup. Continuously seeing cadaver and dead may have been effective in this perception of the students of the Faculty of Medicine. In order to overcome this, the medical students are required to take Sports and Social courses and be directed to these fields. We believe that adoption of healthy lifestyle behaviors will provide physical, social and spiritual benefits to the youth in the university period.

Keywords: *Health promoting lifestyle profile, Medical Students, Health responsibility*

INVESTIGATION OF REASONS FOR NATIONAL SWIMMERS TO QUIT SPORTS IN EARLY STAGE OF THEIR LIVES

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Abstract
Swimming which is considered to be one of the most important olympic sports branches is a costly sport type that is made in many different categories and requires intense training effort. The purpose of our study is to determine the causes of dropping sports at early stage and to distinguish them statistically different categories.
A total of 61 (age: $24,62 \pm 2,230$) national athletes which 31 males and 30 female athletes participated in the study in their own categories. In our study, as a method of collecting data, YEYSBNA was used as a method of questionnaire survey. The questionnaire consists of 7 categories and 32 sub-questions except gender, age, height, weight, sport age, age of dropping sports, current job and education status. The survey categories consist of opposing events, training and competition environment, motivation, economic, personal effects, failure and other titles.
When evaluated in terms of gender, there was no statistically significant difference between the answers given to YEYSBNA questions ($p> 0,05$). When the answers to questions in YEYSBNA are compared in terms of students and other occupational groups; a statistically significant difference was found between the two questions in the category of sundry events and in the category of the training and competition environment. ($P <0.05$). When the answers to the questions in YEYSBNA were compared in terms of ages of the athletes, statistically significant difference was found in two questions in the "training and competition environment" category, one question in the category of "influence of persons" and one question in the "other causes" category ($P <0.05$). When the answers to YEYSBNA questions are compared in terms of age of sport dropout; a statistically significant difference was found in one ansver in the category of "sundry events" category, one answer in the category of "economic problems", also one answer in the both categories of "influence of persons" and "other effects" ($P <0.05$).
It is an important question for our country and sport community that leave the sport rather than to develop the high sports capabilities that the national swimmers are get-ting from a difficult path. As a result, the loss of competent athletes in the sport branch can bring economic and human losses. The identification of these talent losses and the YYSIBN and the prevention of losses can contribute to the development of the sports branch and the acquisition of successful athletes.

Keywords: *Sport, Swimming, National Sports, Sports quit*

İSTANBUL BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYE SEÇİMLERİ ÖNCESİ MEDYADA CANLI YAYIN VE MODERATÖRLÜK TARTIŞMASI

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Özet

Ülkemizde yapılan 31 Mart 2019 mahalli idareler seçimlerinin ardından seçimle ilgili tartışmalar henüz bitmemiştir. Özellikle İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanlığı seçim sonuçları siyasi eksende ciddi tartışmalara neden olmaktadır. Seçimlerde yaşanan çeşitli olumsuzluklar ve iddialar yargıya taşınarak seçimlerinin yalnızca İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanlığı Yüksek Seçim Kurulunca iptal edilerek seçimin yenilenmesi kararı alınmıştır. Cumhur İttifakı'nın İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediye Başkan adayı Binali Yıldırım ile Millet İttifakı'nın İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediye Başkan adayı Ekrem İmamoğlu arasında kıyasıya yaşanacak seçim yarışında iki adayın da TV ekranında yapacakları canlı tartışma ve moderatörün kimin olacağı ülke gündemi ile birlikte medyanın da önemli gündem konusunu oluşturmuştur. 16 Haziran 2019 Pazar günü gecesi İstanbul Lütfi Kıradar'da moderatörlüğünü FOX Televizyonu'ndan İsmail Küçükkaya'nın yapacağı ve ülkemizdeki bir çok yayın kuruluşunun da canlı olarak yayınlayacağı bu tartışma bir çok boyutları ile ele alınarak tartışılmaktadır. Yapılan bu çalışmada ise 9-13 Haziran tarihleri arasında Türkiye'de tirajı en yüksek olan aynı zamanda siyasete bakışları birbirinden farklı olan Sabah, Yeni Şafak, Sözcü ve Cumhuriyet gazetelerinde köşe yazan 19 farklı yazarın canlı yayın tartışması ve moderatör seçimi ile ilgili yazıları içerik analizi yöntemi ile ele alınarak çeşitli boyutları ile incelenmiştir. Köşe yazısı başlıklarının algılamada oluşturdukları etki, moderatöre yaklaşımlarının olumlu olup olmadığı, yazı içeriklerinin taraflı olup olmadığı, tartışmaya katılacak adaylara yaklaşım şekillerinin olumlu olup olmadığı, köşe yazılarında adı geçen kurumsal ve siyasal aktörlerin yer alış biçimleri değerlendirilerek çeşitli sonuçlara ulaşılmıştır.

Keywords: İBB, Yerel Seçimler, Moderatörlük, Köşe Yazarlığı

KAYIP OTOBAN FİLMİNDE ÇİZGİSEL OLMAYAN KURGU YAKLAŞIMI VE RÜYA İLİŞKİSİ

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Özet

İnsan, zihni zamanla gelişen, düşünce yapısı değişen, giderek beklentiler karşısında olgunlaşan bir varlıktır. Sinema da insan yapımıdır. Bu nedenle, zaman içerisinde mevcut anlatım biçiminde/dilinde değişimler oluşabilmektedir. Bu bağlamda, önceden yapılan eserlere farklı bakış açılarıyla yaklaşılmaktadır. Kurgu türleri arasında yer alan çizgisel olmayan kurgunun da şekli, türü ve mantığı bu esnekliğe yer vermektedir. Çizgisel olmayan kurgu diline sahip filmlerin temelinde "bilinçaltı" öğeler konu olarak işlenmektedir. Bu işleyiş "izleyiciye bırakma olgusu"nu destekler niteliktedir. Aynı filmin birden fazla kurgusuna sahip yeni anlatım biçimleri ile karşı karşıya kalmak, izleyicide farklı bakış açıları yaratmaktadır. Çizgisel olmayan kurgu yöntemi, sinema dilinin zenginlikleri arasında gösterilebilmektedir. İzleyicide "bilinçaltına yönelme" düşünme biçimi arttırılmaktadır. Bilindiği üzere her izleyici farklı demografik özelliklere sahiptir. Bu farklılık her filmi farklı yorumlama ve algılama sürecine bırakmaktadır. İnsan öğesinin daha çok bilinçaltı ve psikolojik süreçlerinin konu alındığı filmde, çizgisel olmayan her filmin, bilinçaltı ve psikolojik süreçler taşıyıp taşımadığı, insan kimliğinden dolayı taşıyor olsa bile, bu genellemenin doğruluğu ve geçerliliği soruları araştırmanın içeriğini belirlemektedir. Bu çalışmada Sigmund Freud ve onun psikanaliz kuramıyla rüya olgusu bilimsel ve kapsamlı bir şekilde ele alınacak, 1997 yılı Hollywood yapımı *Kayıp Otoban* filmi üzerinden çizgisel olmayan kurgu-rüya ilişkisi sorgulanacak, film psikanalatik çözümleme yöntemiyle irdelenecektir.

Keywords: *Psikanalatik, Rüya, Kurgu*

KULLANIMLAR VE DOYUMLAR BAĞLAMINDA İLETİŞİM FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN INSTAGRAM KULLANIMI

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Özet

Dünya çapında internet aracılığıyla aynı ağ üzerinden birbirine bağlanan insanlar iletişimde gerçekleşen teknolojik ilerleme ve hızlı değişimler sonucunda toplumsal yaşam alışkanlıklarını değiştirmektedir. Özellikle 2005 sonrası internet hızlarının artması ve mobil cihazların kullanım artışı, her yerden erişim ve karşılıklı etkileşim özellikleri kitle iletişiminde edilgen durumda olan izleyicileri etkin konuma taşımıştır. Sosyal medya mekân bağımsız olarak anlık olarak iletişimde bulunabilmeyi sağlamaktadır. İnsanlar gerçek dünyada yaşadıkları hemen hemen tüm deneyimleri mobil cihazları üzerinden istedikleri yer ve zamanda kolayca ve hızlıca yapabilmekte; dünyada yaşanan tüm gelişmelere anlık haberlere erişebilmekte, hoşça vakitler geçirebilmekte, sohbet edebilmekte, yorum yaparak etkileşime geçebilmekte, online alışveriş ve diğer gündelik eylemler kolayca yapabilmektedirler. Bugün dünyanın en popüler sosyal medya platformlarından birisi olan Instagram sayesinde de gündelik yaşamın her an gerçekleştirilen bu ve benzeri eylemleri mobil cihazlar sayesinde kolaylaşmış ve kullanım alışkanlıkları oluşmaya başlamıştır.

Bu araştırmada gündelik yaşamın artık her alanında etkin olarak hissedilen sosyal medya kullanımı ve yaşam biçimi alışkanlıklarının öğrenciler üzerindeki etkilerini tespit etmek için Instagram platformu seçilerek Sakarya Üniversitesi İletişim Fakültesi öğrencileri örneklemiyle seçilen 107 katılımcı ile yapılan online anket çalışmasıyla ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre katılımcıların Instagram kullanımında okudukları bölüm ve gelir düzeyi Instagram kullanım motivasyonlarınıetkileyen değişkenler konumundadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: *kullanımlar ve doyumlar, internet, sosyal medya, iletişim, motivasyon*

LEARNING MOTIVATION: THE IMPETUS BEHIND SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING

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Abstract

Self-directed learning is a well-known term that continuously receives attention in the 21st century's learning framework and is acknowledged as meaningful for learning experiences in a transforming world. Self-directed learning is furthermore imperative for empowering students to mature in autonomous learning skills, and a sense of accountability and decisiveness that are indispensable qualities for education. Self-directed learning provide emphasis in choosing one's own learning path; in effect, motivation and more specifically intrinsic motivation, is critical to self-directed learning. Self-directed learning rests on a change that necessities to be a thoughtful change in an aspect of who you are or who you want to be, or both (intrinsic motivation). The process of change into more intrinsically motivated and engaged self-directed students requires that students need to know themselves and recognise not only their strong points but also their flaws. Nevertheless, the absence of intrinsic motivation and inspirations is a main distress in students' willingness to participate in self-directed learning and enduring motivation is indispensable and it needs to imitate a student's willingness to learn in a more self-directed style.

This theoretical paper encompasses that motivation is an imperative factor influencing students' self-directedness in learning, since motivated students a) are more involved in their own learning experiences and processes than students that are not motivated; b) show more interest in their academic progress; c) achieve better results in reaching higher levels of competence; and finally d) motivated students demonstrate more satisfaction with the objectives they have reached and react positively to the self-directed teaching-learning opportunities (self-directed learning activities) offered to them. The author is of opinion that motivation is thus significant for students in self-directed learning environments because learning motivation need to be the drive behaviour of self-directed learning and students need to know that motivation determines, directs, and sustains what they do to learn.

Keywords: *Motivation, learning motivation, self-directed learning, change, students,*

MATEMATİK EĞİTİMİ BÖLÜMÜ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DİZİ KAVRAMI İLE İLGİLİ HATALARI

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Özet

Bu çalışma Matematik ve Fen Bilimleri Eğitimi Bölümü üçüncü sınıfına devam eden öğretmen adaylarının; dizi ve dizinin yakınsaklığı kavramlarının tanımlarına yönelik yaptıkları hataların belirlenmesi üzerinedir. Nitel araştırma deseninin kullanıldığı çalışmanın verileri bir devlet üniversitesinde Matematik ve Fen Bilimleri Eğitimi Bölümüne devam eden 87 öğretmen adayına uygulanan 2 adet açık uçlu sorulara verilen yanıtlardan elde edilmiştir. Sorular birbirinden bağımsız iki alan uzmanı tarafından analiz edilmiş ve bulgular temalar altında sunulmuştur. Araştırma sonucunda dizi tanımını hatasız olarak yapan öğretmen adayı sayısının az olduğu görülmüştür. Temalar altında incelenen dizinin yakınsaklığı tanımı sorusunda ise öğretmen adaylarının formal tanım yapmakta daha başarılı oldukları gözlemlenmiştir.

Keywords: *dizi, yakınsak dizi, matematik eğitimi*

MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF PARABOLAS: EXAMPLES FROM ARCHITECTS

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Abstract
Conic sections are curves with a cone and a plane intersection. These curves can be seen many places in Daily life. One of these curves is parabola curve. The most common uses of these curves in real life is architecture. In this study, mathematical modeling studies in architectural works were carried out in the analytical examination of the parabola concept to the secondary school mathematics teacher candidates. The purpose of this application is to enable individuals to learn what they have learned in different situations, to understand and interpret the modeling process, and to manage the process. At the end of the subject narration to the teacher candidates, it was asked to examine the construction of an architecture containing parabolas, to find their equations and to create a model. In this process, researchers worked as guides. With the evaluations made in this process, it was ensured that the existing deficiencies and misconceptions of the students were identified and eliminated and effective learning was realized. During the course of the application, it was observed that students use active mental abilities such as inquiry, creativity, problem solving, active and in-depth participation.

Keywords: *conic sections, parabola, mathematics teacher candidates, dynamic geometry program*

MEASUREMENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY COURSE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to measure the perceptions of vocational high school students towards the learning environment of industrial chemistry course. The study was conducted in five vocational high schools in Kocaeli. 223 students participated in the study. Quantitative method was adopted in the research. Industrial chemistry learning environment scale was used in the research. The reliability coefficient of the scale was calculated as 0.78. The scale consists of 37 questions. In the scale form, there are four demographic questions such as gender, maternal education, father education and class. SPSS 21 program was used in the analyze. It will be examined whether there is a relationship between the demographic characteristics of students and their perceptions about the learning environment of industrial chemistry course.

Keywords: *industrial chemistry course, learning environment, vocational high school students*

METALİK ORANLI DİK ÜÇGENLER VE GENEL ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE

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Özet: Bu çalışmada, başlangıç noktası olarak ($x^2 - qx - 1 = 0$) genel denklemi ile elde edilen φ_q Metalik Oranları baz alınmış ve özellikle ilk üç oran olan; $q = 1$ için Altın Oran, $q = 2$ için Gümüş Oran ve $q = 3$ için Bronz Oran için incelenmiştir. Literatürden farklı olarak bu denklemlerin sadece pozitif kökleri değil, negatif köklerin mutlak değerleri de alınmıştır. Bu kökler kenarları tam sayı olan özel dik üçgenlerin üretildiği $|m^2 + n^2|^2 = |m^2 - n^2|^2 + |2mn|^2$ özdeşliğine yerleştirilerek özel dik üçgenler elde edilmiştir. Literatür taramalarında bu özel dik üçgenlerin tanımlanmadığı görüldüğünden, φ_q *bazlı metalik dik üçgenler* olarak isimlendirilmiş, sonrasında ise bu özel dik üçgenlerin kenar uzunlukları, alanları, çevreleri, iç teğet çemberlerinin yarıçapları, çevrel çemberlerinin yarıçapları ve dar açılarının tanjantları gibi değerleri; φ_q Metalik Oranları ve Metalik Oranların elde edildiği denklemlerin Δ_q diskriminantları cinsinden bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak bu özel üçgenlerin araştırılan özellikleri arasındaki bağıntılar incelenip, özel sayı dizileriyle n. terime ulaşılarak genelleştirilmiş ve formüle edilmiştir. Araştırma kapsamı ilk üç Metal Oranla sınırlı olmakla birlikte, ağırlıklı olarak geometrik özellikler incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Metalik Oranlar, Metalik Dik Üçgenler, Dik Üçgenlerde Temel Bağıntılar, Pisagor Teoremi

METAPHORS ABOUT THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH JOINT, NEUROLOGICAL AND SPORTS DISORDERS DURING REHABILITATION

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Abstract

Metaphors can transfer information from a traditional similar field to a new and unknown area. Metaphors are particularly effective in understanding abstract concepts that can be learned indirectly. The health field, like other areas, uses metaphors to provide an understanding of complex concepts.

In this study, the metaphors about "treatment" of 114 participants who ongoing treatment in a physical therapy center. The comparison of the metaphor was made between joint disorders , neurological disorders and sports disorders patient (Female: 40; Male 74). Among the 114 participants, the most frequent metaphor encountered was "pain / pleasure" (26.3% ;n = 30). In both women (27.5%, n = 11) and males (25.7%, n = 19) the most highly expressed metaphor category was "pain / pleasure". In this context, there is no difference between the most expressed metaphor categories among genders. There was a difference in the distribution of metaphor categories among disease groups. The most encountered categories, were "Exploring/Uncovering" for 30% of the orthopaedic (joint disorder) patients, were, "Pain/Pleasure" for 27.1% of neurological patients and "Disappearance/Unknown situation" for 35.7% of the sportive patients.

Metaphors are a way for the therapeutic therapist to communicate a complex psychological concept and theories for patients and also to coexist in processes. A metaphoric language used under appropriate conditions can affect the patient's motivation and ability in the rehabilitation process. It is considered that metaphors indicating the patients' perspectives on treatment should be taken into consideration when planning rehabilitation programs for orthopaedic joint disorders, neurological and sportive patients.

Keywords: *Metaphor, during rehabilitation, during treatment.*

MISSION AND VISION ANALYSIS IN THE DETERMINATION OF NEW TRENDS IN DISTANCE EDUCATION: EADTU AND AAOU EXAMPLE

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Abstract
International partnerships and unions are becoming increasingly important as they provide a convenient environment for close monitoring and rapid dissemination of developments. This situation is also valid for the field of distance education. The institutions which want to follow the developments in the field of distance education and which are open to international collaborations are becoming members of these associations. The starting point of membership in these associations is shared values and targets, and these values are often included in the vision and mission statements. In this research, the vision and mission statements of AAOU and EADTU member universities were analyzed and it is aimed to examine current trends in distance education. Vision and mission statements are valuable to observe and analyze educational trends. Comparison of similar research results related to vision and mission statements gives insight about the changes in educational trends. So this research is also important in terms of providing comprehensive data to similar studies. Similarities and differences related to the point of view of AAOU and EADTU universities are also presented. A total number of 64 universities, 40 of which were from AAOU and 24 from EADTU, were included in the sample group. In this study, which was designed in descriptive research model, the data were analyzed by using the content analysis method (Nvivo 12). Mission and vision statements found on the websites were scanned, grouped under certain themes and concept maps were created; then frequencies were determined. The comparison of the elements emphasized in the vision and mission statements of the two organizations was realized by the word clouds.

Keywords: *Mıssıon and Vısıon Statements, Internatıonal Partnershıps*

MULTISECRET-SHARING SCHEMES WITH SYMMETRIC DESIGNS

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Abstract
Secret sharing schemes have been studied since 1979. The coding theory has been used in the constructing of the secret sharing schemes. In this paper, we work on the code of a symmetric (v, k, lambda)-design. It is known that this code is a linear code and useful to construct a secret sharing scheme. We use Blakley's algorithm to explain how the secret is recovered and determine the access structure of this scheme. Finally we obtain a security cryptosystem.

Keywords: *Secret sharing, multisecret-sharing, linear code, symmetric design.*

MÜFREDAT VE PROGRAM AÇISINDAN İLAHIYAT FAKÜLTELERININ YAPILANMASI VE GELECEĞİ MESELESİ

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Özet

Yüksek din öğretiminin nasıl yapılacağı ya da yapılması gerektiğine yönelik tartışmalar Osmanlı Devleti'nin son yıllarında başlamış, Cumhuriyet'in ilanından sonra da farklı boyutlarıyla devam etmiştir.

Tarihsel süreç içerisinde yüksek din öğretimi tartışmalarının pek çok faktörden beslenerek şekillendiğini söylemek mümkündür. Öncelikle altını çizmemiz gerekir ki zamanın ruhu (*zeitgeist*) *nasıl bir din eğitimi yapılacağı ya da yapılması gerektiği tartışmalarında belirleyici olmuştur. Bu da aslında doğaldır. Çünkü insan, sosyalleşme sürecinde farkında olarak ya da olmayarak az ya da çok yaşadığı devrin dünya görüşünü (*weltanschauung) içselleştirir. Bu dünya görüşü onun bireysel ve sosyal hayatını, doğa ile ilişkilerini, toplumsal düzen ve devlet telakkisini, din algılarını ve dindarlık şekillerini biçimlendirmede işlevseldir.

Yüksek din öğretiminde program ve yapılanmaya yönelik tartışmalar temelde *nasıl bir din* anlayışından hareket edileceği/edildiği ile yakından ilişkilidir. Eğer din sadece kutsal ya da aşkın/transandantal olanın mahiyeti üzerinden tanımlanacak olursa özsel (*substansif*) bir din tanımı benimsenmiş demektir. Bu durumda din eğitimi "teoloji"ye indirgenmiş olur. Şayet din aşkın olan paranteze alınarak bireysel ve toplumsal işlevlerine (*fonksiyonel*) göre tanımlanırsa bu durumda din eğitimi psikoloji ve sosyolojiye dayanmış olur. Şayet din olgusu özsel ve işlevsel boyutlarıyla bir bütün olarak ele alınacak olursa karşımıza nev-i şahsına münhasır bir ilahiyat eğitimi çıkmaktadır. Aynı şekilde dindarlığın ne olduğu ve nasıl tanımlanacağı meselesi de yüksek din öğretiminden ne beklediğimizi etkilemektedir. Eğer dindarlıktan kastımız sadece kitabî referansları kuvvetli kurumsal bir dindarlıksa bu durumda bunu besleyen unsurlar (mesela tefsir, hadis, fıkıh, kelam vb. derslerin öğretimi) ön plana çıkmaktadır. Şayet dindarlıktan kastımız bireyin/bireylerin ve/veya toplumun/toplumların din ve maneviyat olarak algıladığı hususlar ise din sosyolojisi, din psikolojisi, dinler tarihi vb. derslerden müteşekkil bir eğitim ile karşı karşıya kalırız. Ancak dindarlık denince kitabî-kurumsal temel ile geleneğin iç içe girdiği, her iki unsurun karşılıklı etkileşim içinde bireyi ve toplumu şekillendirdiği kabul edilirse, yine nev-i şahsına münhasır bir ilahiyat eğitimi ortaya çıkmaktadır. Kuşkusuz dindarlıkların şekillenmesinde din anlayışları belirleyicidir. Tam bu noktada, "*toplum olarak nasıl bir din algısına sahibiz, ihtiyaçlarımız neler, ilahiyatı şekillendirmek isteyenler nasıl bir din algısından hareket ediyorlar*? vb. sorular hayatî öneme sahiptir. Daha net ifadeyle şöyle sorabiliriz: "*Türk toplumu İlahiyat Fakültelerinden ne bekliyor?*", "*YÖK ilahiyatları nasıl şekillendirmek istiyor?*", "*Toplumun talepleri ile YÖK'ün beklentileri uyuşuyor mu, uyuşmuyor mu?*"

Gerek konuyla ilgili tartışan akademisyenler gerekse YÖK'te sıklıkla şu husus dile getirilmektedir: *İlahiyatçı kimliğini temsil edebilen ilahiyatçılar yetiştirmeliyiz*. İlkesel olarak güzel bir yaklaşım. Ancak "*ilahiyatçı kimdir, nedir, nasıl olmalıdır?*" sorusu ya cevapsız kalıyor ya da temelde kendi oluşturduğumuz öznel duyuş ve düşünüşlerden müteşekkil masa başında üretilmiş fantezilerle gerçekliğe uymayan ideal bir ilahiyatçı imajı dayatılıyor. Maalesef bugün sadece "*ilahiyatçı kimdir, nedir, nasıl olmalıdır?*" meselesi değil "*akademisyenlerin ilahiyatçı algısı ve beklentisi nedir?*", "*Halk, ilahiyatçılardan ne beklemektedir?*" vb. sorular da bilimsel araştırmalara yeterince konu edilmemiştir. Dolayısıyla herkesin ilahiyatçı algısı kendi meşrebi, mezhebi, din algısı, dindarlık şekli ve dünya görüşüne göre değişmektedir.

Bu çalışmada tarihsel süreç ve aktüel durum program geliştirme süreç ve ilkeleri açısından tartışılacaktır.

Keywords: *ilahiyat fakültesi, program geliştirme, din anlayışı, kimlik, sosyal değişim*

NEW AND EMERGING STUDY RESOURCES AS ENRICHMENT AND REPLACEMENT OF TRADITIONAL SCHEME OF INTRODUCTORY MATHEMATICAL COURSES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

In this paper we examine the use of new and emerging study resources (mobile applications, video tutorials, massive open online courses etc.) by undergraduate students as complementing or replacing a traditional higher education scheme of courses based on lectures, recitations and textbooks. The data used for our examination were gathered by distributing questionaires among students of an introductory courses Mathematics for Economists and Mathematics for Informatics tought at the University of Economics, Prague, Czech Republic. The responses show that although the majority of students would welcome other study resources then textbooks and use video tutorials during their self-study time, most of them are not familiar with such platforms and projects as edX, Coursera, Khan Academy, or WolframAlpha. We argue that implementing video tutorials and other online resources into the scheme of the courses mentioned above would not only correspond to students' self-assesment of their study experiences and needs, but also allow more time for direct interaction between teachers and students in class, leading to both better mastery of higher mathematics and final test results.

Keywords: *mathematics education, higher education, study resources, new technologies, MOOC courses, video tutorials*

NUMERICAL MODELING OF A PHREATIC AQUIFER FLOW IN WESTERN BURSA

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Abstract
The aim of this study is to develop a numerical model of groundwater flow in the lower part of Susurluk Basin located within the boundaries of Karacabey and Mustafakemalpaşa districts of Bursa, Turkey. For this purpose, daily groundwater levels from 5 observation wells were acquired between years 2013 and 2015. Daily precipitation and evapotranspiration values of several stations in the region were obtained from the General Directorate of Meteorology. In GIS environment, the wells were marked as points and boundaries of the basin were determined using a topographic map and a Digital Elevation Model. Shapefiles containing aquifer boundaries and well locations were transferred to MODFLOW interface. The groundwater flow simulations were performed between 2013 and 2015 and the groundwater level distribution was obtained. Hydrologic parameters were also estimated.

Keywords: *Groundwater, MODFLOW, Numerical Model*

ON THE ALERT: KOREAN-STYLED YUTORI EDUCATION

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1. Background/ Objectives and Goals

The term of "*yutori*" generation seems to have a cute sound, but in Japan many people voice concern about it. It indicates a generation born in 1987-1996, mostly in their 20s and 30s who didn't only receive the so-called *yutori* (relaxed or pressure-free) education,[1] but also enjoyed their school days with relaxation. The *yutori* education enforced in 2002 claimed to advocate creativity & autonomy education by avoiding competition & cramming education. However, it was abolished in 2007 after five years, because of marked decline in students' scholastic ability and achievement gaps among students.

Recently, this euphonic word "*yutori*" is frequently cited in Korean education world. In 2014 Korean left-wing camps produced 13 education superintendents in the election. These left-wing superintendents are pushing ahead with Korean-styled *yutori* education policies: (1) three prohibition policies and (2) three "noes" policies. Three prohibition policies are the three "bans" on prerequisite learning, universities' own written admission tests, and out-of- school activities (school excursion). On the other hand, three noes policies are no-exam, no-homework, and no-discipline. Why is the policy - proven to be a "failure" and completely discarded - revived again in South Korea?

The goal of this paper is to assess the problems of Korean-styled *yutori* education, and to draft possible solutions to prevent students from being newly problematic "free-exam generation" derived from *yupori* generation or *chilpo* generation (seven giving-up generation).[2]

2. Methods

This paper is based on comparative research methods (South Korea vs. Japan) through the analysis of qualitative data including government policy reports, newspapers, survey research, participant observation, and secondary data, etc.

3. Expected Results/ Conclusion/ Contribution

The current left-wing government is pushing for the fulfillment of Korean-styled *yutori* education that aims to reduce the scope of student education and make academic standards easier. Left-wing superintendents criticize excessive "competition" in entrance examinations and obsession with education and they are concentrating their energy on relieving the academic burden of students. However, the model of "innovation school"[3] they are zealously pushing forward, as part of Korean-styled *yutori* education is largely responsible for the "drops" in students' scholastic ability. For reference, 11.9% of innovation school students are placed in the 'deficient' category. This figure is 2.6 times higher than the average of other ordinary high schools across the nation (4.5%) in 2016.

The structural problems of Korean education are in the pattern of low efficiency and high expenditure. What is the main cause of collapse in the public education? Because it is caught in a "trap" of left-wing values including the standardization policy, equalitarianism, education socialism, etc. Let's see how socialist the current state of Korean education is. First, school tuition fees are regulated by law. It seems equal to a control of commodity prices. As a result, the rational distribution of educational resources is relatively distorted. Second, there is no "option" or right to select schools and students. It is the same with the socialist distribution system to provide a school to students and to allocate students to each school in the name of standardization education. Egalitarianism, education without competition, and left-wing 'true' education result in ruin of public education, weakening of national competitiveness, slowdown in economic growth and progressive decline in human growth potential.

This paper is divided into five sections: (I) Introduction (II) Problems of Korean-styled *yutori* education (III) Three prohibition policies and three "noes" policies in the name of equality (IV) Solution plans for the future of Korean education under the shadow of socialism (V) Conclusion.

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[1] It is a Japanese education policy which reduces the hours and the content of the curriculum in primary education.

[2]Seven giving-up generation is a neologism in South Korea referring to a generation that gives up courtship, marriage, having kids, social life, house ownership, dreams and hopes.

[3]The innovation schools have been established in 2011 to innovate the public education. The number of innovation schools increased into 119 elementary, middle and high schools in 2016.

Keywords: yutori education (relaxed education), three noes policies, three prohibition policies, left-leaning education

ON THE RELATION BETWEEN ATTIDUDES AND SCHOOL ACIEVEMENTOF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

Mathematical subjects are accepted to be most difficult study area for students from all over the world. In this study, the students were selected from one of the vocational schools in Turkey. The participants were the 142 first year and second year students from different departments that accounting and task, business managment and marketing who were selected by probability random sampling method. To obtain students' idea about their attidudes and school performance, it was applied them to answer the research questionanaires. First, it was gathered the socio-demographic situation of the students. Secondly, the attitudes of the studetns about mathematics were addopted to reach their ideas. And finally, students' academic acievementin math lecture was gethered from their basic mathematics lecture grade, it was analysed the relationship between students' attitudes and school acievementin math lecture. One of the main results of the study that vocational school students had positve attidudes about math lecture but their attitudes for this course was not positive or negative. According to the results of this study, we can say that the respondents' attitudes are an important factor for their school performance.

Keywords: *attitude, academic performance, vocational school student*

ON THE ROLE OF PLAY IN MATHEMATICS

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Abstract

In this paper, it was given some perspectives of the researchers on the role of play in mathematics and mathematics education. According to many researcher, mathematics and play have a rich connection on children education life. Understanding of the role of play in education is not easy and sometimes could apear complex. For mathematics teaching, teachers dont have a unique definitaion of play, so they couldn't know the meaning of play in their teaching. Many reachers focued the question that "what is the role of play for education?". The main result came from the past reseacrhes is that play has an afficient role to help the learners exposing their learning style. To reach the esantial aim of the play in education, it is important that "play" should be organised and selected by learners and not be serviced by trainers. In other words, play shoul come from learners' own interests and social enverioments.

it was focused that the role of play and the connection between play and learning mathematics. Also, it was dealing with a way of play which helps learners' learning of the language of mathematics. We belive that the approach in this study gives a therotical support for case studies. Moreover, this paper provides a perspective for learners' understanding style and their ability to organise mathematical sybols and mathematical ideas.

Keywords: *mathematics, play, education, learning*

ONLINE INFORMATION SEARCHING STRATEGIES OF OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNERS: ANADOLU UNIVERSITY SAMPLE

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Abstract
Nowadays, internet environments, which provide time and space-independent access to information, have almost started to play a primary role among the information sources. Although there are questions about the validity, reliability and accuracy of the information accessed on the internet; Internet is an important tool that can be used to enrich students' learning habits and experiences. It should be noted that there is no mechanism to control the information published on the Internet. In addition, the ever-changing structure and magnitude of information within the internet is an important problem in searching and finding the right information. In this regard, it is emphasized that individuals should have advanced strategies for searching online information. These online information-searching strategies have critical importance in the field of education, especially in open and distance learning where the internet is considered as an effective and essential tool. Finally, it is suggested that students' online searching strategies in ODL are one of the most important factors that affect students' performance. In this context, this study aims to determine the online searching strategies of open and distance learners. "Online Information Searching Inventory" which was developed by Tsai (2009) was used for data collection. The research population consists of totally 925.058 students enrolled in Anadolu University OES in the 2017-2018 academic year. The research sample consists of 3.357 students who voluntarily responded questionnaire.Determining whether these strategies differ according to gender, age and enrollment type constitute the sub-objectives of the study. In order to determine whether the information searching strategies differ according to gender, T-test was applied. In addition, One-way ANNOVA analysis was applied to determine whether it varies according to age and enrollment type. Following the ANOVA analysis, Post-hoc comparisons were performed to determine which group was the cause of the difference.

Keywords: *Onlıne Informatıon Searchıng Strategıes, Open And Dıstance Learnıng*

OPTIMAL LOAD FLOW FOR CONNECTION OF TRANSMISSION NETWORK IN LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC USING PARTICLE SWARM OPTIMIZATION

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Abstract
This paper presents the concept of increasing the optimization of the power network in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Considering the power, voltage and angle magnitude control by the connection between of 115kV central-I area transmission network and 115kV transmission network in southern Laos, the operation will be based on the best search method Particle Swarm Optimization, PSO. Because the Particle Swarm Optimization can be used to calculate to find optimal power flow. In addition, it will provide opportunities to improve calculation methods as well as to improve understanding of power systems networks in Laos. Therefore, in this paper, it includes optimal power production in the system. To simulate the performance of the system, it will be implemented by planning the production with 115kV central-I area transmission network in Lao PDR and 16 bus networks in southern Laos are the test case. The test results were then analyzed to determine the optimal minimum loss of the system.

Keywords: *Load flow investigation, The Optimal power flow, Particle Swarm Optimization, Voltage and Angle magnitude control.*

ORTAOKUL (5-8. SINIFLAR) BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPOR DERSİ ÖĞRETİMİ PROGRAMININ TAKSONOMİLERE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

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Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı 2018 yılında yenilenen ortaokul (5-8. Sınıflar) beden eğitimi ve spor dersi öğretimi programı kazanımlarının, bilişsel, duyuşsal ve psikomotor alan taksonomilerine göre incelenmesidir. Çalışmada doküman analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın dokümanını 2018 yılında yenilenmiş ortaokul (5-8. sınıflar) beden eğitimi ve spor dersi öğretimi programı oluşturmaktadır. Öğretim programında verilen toplam 122 kazanımın; 61'i (%50) bilişsel, 29'u (%23,77) duyuşsal ve 32'si (%26,23) psikomotor alanla ilişkilidir. Programda en çok bilişsel alan kazanımları 5. ve 6.sınıflarda, duyuşsal alan kazanımları 8.sınıfta, psikomotor alan kazanımları ise 7.sınıfta bulunmaktadır. Programın bilgi boyutunda tüm sınıf düzeylerinde olgusal bilgilere yer verilmezken, kazanımların en çok kavramsal bilgi boyutunda, bilişsel süreç açısından ise en çok uygulama sürecinde yoğunlaştığı görülmüştür. Duyuşsal alanla ilgili kazanımların en fazla 8.sınıfta ve değer verme alt basamağında, psikomotor alanla ilgili kazanımların ise en fazla 5., 6. ve 7. sınıflarda, beceri haline getirme alt basamağında yoğunlaştığı tespit edilmiştir.

ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN YAPILANDIRMACI ÖĞRENME ORTAMINA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ

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Özet

Yapılandırmacılık yaklaşımında öğrenen, öğretme-öğrenme sürecinde etkin bir role sahiptir. Bu nedenle yapılandırmacı sınıf ortamı, bilgilerin aktarıldığı bir yer olmaktan ziyade öğrencinin etkin katılımının sağlandığı, problemlerin çözüldüğü bir yerdir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, ortaokul öğrencilerinin yapılandırmacı öğrenme ortamına ilişkin görüşlerini incelemektir. Bu çalışmada diğer çalışmalardan farklı olarak 6, 7 ve 8. sınıf ortaokul öğrencilerinin Matematik, Sosyal Bilgiler -İnkılap Tarihi- ve İngilizce derslerinde ölçeğe verdiği cevaplar ile öğrencilerin cinsiyet, sınıf düzeyi ve not ortalaması gibi değişkenler arasındaki ilişki betimlenmiştir. Araştırma, 2014–2015 eğitim öğretim yılında Aydın İlinde Milli Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlı resmi bir ortaokulda 6, 7 ve 8. sınıflarda öğrenim gören 120 öğrenci üzerinde yürütülmüştür. Araştırmada betimsel tarama modeli kullanılmış olup örneklemi "basit seçkisiz örnekleme yöntemi" ile seçilmiştir. Araştırma verileri, "Yapılandırmacı Öğrenme Ortamlarını Değerlendirme Ölçeği" ile elde edilmiştir. Verilerin çözümlenmesinde SPSS 21 paket programı kullanılmıştır. Frekans, yüzde, aritmetik ortalama, standart sapma, bağımsız gruplar t testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi, regresyon tekniği, Pearson korelasyon analizi ile veriler çözümlenmiş ve gruplardaki farklılığın kaynağını belirlemek için Tukey HSD testleri yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonucunda, regresyon katsayılarının anlamlılık testleri göz önüne alındığında yordayıcı değişkenlerden sadece matematik dersi yapılandırmacı öğrenme ortamları toplam puanlarının başarı üzerinde anlamlı yordayıcı olduğu; değişkenler ile genel başarıları arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek üzere yapılan Pearson korelasyon analizi sonucunda puanlar arasında istatistiksel açıdan düzeyinde pozitif yönde anlamlı bir ilişki tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca ulaşılan sonuçlar doğrultusunda çeşitli öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

ORTAÖĞRETİM 5. VE 6. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SOSYAL DUYGUSAL ÖĞRENME BECERİLERİ İLE BİLGİSAYAR OYUN BAĞIMLILIĞI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

Asuman Seda SARACALOĞLU   Fethi KARADUMAN

Öz

Bu çalışma, 5. ve 6. sınıf öğrencilerinin bazı özelliklerine göre sosyal duygusal öğrenme becerilerinin ve bilgisayar oyun bağımlılık düzeylerinin anlamlı farklılık gösterip göstermediğini, sosyal duygusal öğrenme becerileri ile bilgisayar oyun bağımlılığı arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olup olmadığına ve katılımcıların sosyal duygusal öğrenme becerilerinin bilgisayar oyun bağımlılığının anlamlı bir yordayıcısı olup olmadığına dair incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Araştırma katılımcılarını Ege Bölgesinde bulunan bir kentteki iki özel okul ve bir devlet okulundan 307 öğrenci oluşturmuştur. Araştırmada, Kabakçı (2006) tarafından geliştirilen Sosyal Duygusal Öğrenme Becerileri Ölçeği (SDÖBÖ) ve Horzum, Ayas ve Balta (2006) tarafından çocukların bilgisayar oyun bağımlılığı ölçeği (BOB) kullanılmıştır. Veriler SPSS 18 paket programı ile analiz edilmiş ve verilerin analizinde değişkenlere bağlı olarak bağımsız örneklem t-testi ve tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) kullanılmıştır. Sosyal duygusal öğrenme becerileri ve bilgisayar oyun bağımlılığı ölçeklerinin sonuçları arasındaki ilişkiye bakmak üzere Pearson Korelasyon tekniği kullanılmıştır. Sosyal duygusal öğrenme becerilerinin bilgisayar oyun bağımlılığının anlamlı bir yordayıcısı olup olmadığını saptamak için de basit doğrusal regresyon analizine başvurulmuştur. Araştırma sonucunda ise bilgisayar oyun bağımlılığının erkek öğrencilerde daha yüksek olduğu gözlenmiştir. 5. sınıf öğrencilerinin sosyal duygusal öğrenme becerilerinin 6. sınıf öğrencilerine göre daha çok gelişmiş olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca sosyal duygusal öğrenme becerileri ve bilgisayar oyun bağımlılığı düzeyleri arasında negatif yönlü anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu belirlenmiştir. Katılımcıların sosyal duygusal öğrenme becerileri, bilgisayar oyun bağımlığının %14'ünü açıklamaktadır.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE RELATION BETWEEN SOCIAL EMOTIONAL LEARNING AND COMPUTER GAME ADDICTION OF 5TH AND 6TH GRADE STUDENTS IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Asuman Seda SARACALOĞLU   Fethi KARADUMAN

Abstract

This study aims to examine the relationship between social emotional learning (SEL) skills and computer game addiction (CGA) levels according to the characteristics of the students in the 5th and 6th classses (age, gender and class) and whether there is a significant relationship between social emotional learning skills and computer game addiction and emotional learning skills are a significant predictor of computer game addiction. The study group consists of 307 students from 2 private schools and 1 public school in Aydın. The scales used in the study are Children's computer game addiction scale (CGDS) developed by Horzum, Ayas and Balta (2006) and the Social-Emotional Learning Skills Scale (SELSS) developed by Kabakçı (2006). Datas were analyzed with SPSS 18 packet program and independent sample t-test, one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used in the analysis of the data depending on the variables. The Pearson Correlation technique was used to observe at the relationship between the results of social emotional learning abilities and computer game addiction scales. Also, simple linear regression analysis was used to determine whether social emotional learning skills were a significant predictor of computer game addiction. As a result of the research, it was found out that computer game addiction was higher in male students.Besides, social emotional learning skills of 5th grade students are higher than 6th grade students. According to an analysis of a significant relationship between levels of social emotional learning abilities and levels of computer game addiction, it has been determined a significant relationship at a high level in a negative way. In addition, participants' social emotional learning skills have accounted for 14% of computer game addiction.

ÖĞRENCİLERDE SIVI TÜKETİMİ VE PİTTSBURGH UYKU KALİTE İNDEKSİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Amaç: Bu çalışma bireylerin sıvı tüketimi ile uyku kalitesinin arasındaki ilişkiyi incelenmek üzere yapılmıştır.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışma, Mart 2018–Mayıs 2018 tarihleri arasında Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Eczacılık Fakültesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, Hukuk Fakültesi, Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi, Sağlık Meslek Yüksekokulu'nda öğrenim gören ve çalışmaya katılmayı kabul eden 450 kişilik lisans ve ön lisans öğrenci grubu ile yürütüldü. Öğrencilerin sıvı tüketim durumunu ölçmek için her içecekle ilgili sıklık ve miktar belirtilen bir anket uygulandı. Ayrıca öğrencilerin uyku kalitelerini saptamak amacıyla Pittsburgh Uyku Kalite İndeksi, duygu durumlarını saptamak içinde Beck Depresyon Ölçeği kullanıldı. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde SPSS (Versiyon:16.0) paket programından yararlanıldı. Verilere ait frekans tablosu ve tanımlayıcı istatistikler (ortalama±standart sapma) elde edildi. Verilerin normallik kontrolünde Shapiro-Wilks testi, iki bağımsız grupların karşılaştırılmasında Student-t testi ve Mann-Whitney U testi, kategorik değişkenlerin analizinde ki-kare testi, değişkenler arası ilişkinin incelenmesinde ise Spearman Rank korelasyon katsayısı kullanıldı.İstatistiksel anlamlılık için p

Bulgular: Çalışmaya katılan bireylerin %68'i kafein içeren içecekleri tükettiklerini, %32'si ise tüketmediklerini belirtti. Katılımcıların günde ortalama 409.5 ml kahve, 333.3 ml çay, 440 ml enerji içeceği, 550 ml kola ve 695 ml gazlı içecekler tükettikleri saptandı. Kişilerin uyku kalitesi ile kafeinli içecek tüketim durumları arasındaki anlamlı bir fark yoktu (p>0,05). Bununla birlikte uyku kalitesi iyi olan kişilerin %67'si ve uyku kalitesi kötü olan kişilerin %69'u kafeinli içecek tüketmekteydi. Uyku kalitesi iyi olan kişilerin ortalama su tüketimleri anlamlı olarak uyku kalitesi kötü olan kişilerin su tüketiminden yüksekti (t=2,969; p=0,003). Kişilerin uyku kalitesi ile Beck Depresyon Ölçeği'nden alınan puanlar arasındaki ilişki anlamlı bulundu (p<0,05). Uyku kalitesi iyi olan kişilerin %64'ünün Beck Depresyon Ölçeği puanlarına göre normal düzeyde, uyku kalitesi kötü olan kişilerin %42'sinin ise hafif düzeyde depresyonlu olduğu belirlendi. Katılımcıların uyku kalitesi ile fiziksel aktivite durumları arasındaki anlamlı bir fark olduğu görüldü (p=0,009). Uyku kalitesi iyi olan kişilerin %41'i fiziksel aktivite yaparken, uyku kalitesi kötü olan kişilerin %70,5'i fiziksel aktivite yapmamaktaydı. Kişilerin uyku kalitesi ile cinsiyet arasında anlamlı bir fark olmadığı gözlendi(p>0,05).

Sonuç: Uyku kalitesi ve sıvı tüketimi arasındaki ilişkiyi inceleyen bu çalışmada; uyku kalitesi ile su tüketimi arasında anlamlı ilişki bulunurken kafeinli içecekler ile anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmadı. Kaliteli uykuya sahip bireylerin ise su tüketiminin fazla olduğu saptandı. Sıvı tüketimi ve uyku kalitesi arasında ilişkiyi belirlemek için yapılan bu çalışmanın literatüre bu anlamda katkı sağlayabileceği düşünülmektedir.

ÖN LİSANS HALKLA İLİŞKİLER ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SÖZLÜ İLETİŞİM BECERİLERİ: BİLECİK ŞEYH EDEBALİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ GÖLPAZARI MESLEK YÜKSEKOKULU ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet

İletişim bütün meslekler için önemlidir. Fakat halkla ilişkiler mesleğinin olmazsa olmazıdır; özellikle sözlü iletişim. Yüz yüze görüşmeler, toplantılardaki konuşmalar, halka hitaplar gibi birçok faaliyette önemli rol oynayan sözlü iletişim becerileri; potansiyel bir halkla ilişkiler personeli olan halkla ilişkiler öğrencileri için son derece önemli bir gerekliliktir. Bu sebeple çalışmanın konusunu, ''Ön Lisans Halkla İlişkiler Öğrencilerinin Sözlü İletişim Becerileri: Bilecik Şeyh Edebali Üniversitesi Gölpazarı Meslek Yüksek Okulu Örneği'' oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı; ön lisans halkla ilişkiler öğrencilerinin sözlü iletişim becerilerinin ölçülmesidir. Çalışma, halkla ilişkiler öğrencileri için çok önemli bir gereklilik olan sözlü iletişim beceri düzeylerinin tespit edilmesi ve yorumlanması bakımından önemlidir. Bu çalışmanın kapsamı; ön lisans halkla ilişkiler öğrencileri ve bu öğrencilerin sözlü iletişim becerileriyle sınırlı tutulacaktır. Çalışma teorik ve ampirik olmak üzere iki kısımdan oluşacaktır. Çalışmanın teorik kısmında ön lisans eğitimi, halkla ilişkiler, iletişim, sözlü iletişim, sözlü iletişim becerileri, sözlü iletişim becerilerinin halkla ilişkiler disiplinindeki önemi konuları ele alınacaktır. Çalışmanın ampirik kısmında ise; Bilecik Şeyh Edebali Üniversitesi Gölpazarı Meslek Yüksek Okulu Halkla İlişkiler Öğrencilerine yönelik ampirik bir çalışma yapılacaktır. Bu bağlamda veri toplamada anket yöntemi kullanılacaktır. Bu çalışma, ön lisans halkla ilişkiler öğrencilerinin sözlü iletişim becerilerinin düşük olacağı varsayımına dayanmaktadır. Çalışmanın sonucunda elde edilecek veriler değerlendirilecek ve bu değerlendirmeler neticesinde öneriler geliştirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Ön Lisans, Halkla İlişkiler, İletişim, Sözlü İletişim.*

PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES ABOUT THE USE OF INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN THEIR FUTURE CAREERS

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Abstract
This study investigated the intentions of teacher candidates about the utilization of instructional technology in their future careers. The questionnaire prepared was administered online to 112 students in the Faculty of Education at the Cyprus International University. Permission of the instructors were taken for the candidates to use their mobile devices during class hours to respond to the items of the instrument. Beside measuring the intentions of teacher candidates about the utilization of instructional technology the instrument also measured their planned frequency of use and their perceptions of the contribution of these devices to the teaching-learning environment. The results of the study revealed that although teacher candidates were generally positive about the use of instructional technology devices in their future classes, they suspected that the frequency of implementation of these devices would be below the desired rates due to some restrictions, mainly the lack of the technological means and the lack of knowledge about the use. Those teacher candidates who planned to use instructional technology constantly in their classes asserted that technology provides good control over learning and great communication opportunities, and easy access to information whenever and wherever needed.

Keywords: *teacher candidates, Cyprus, mobile devices, instructional technology*

PERCEPTUAL LEARNING EXPERIMENTATION ON THE TEACHING OF MANUFACTURING PROCESSES CONCEPTS FOR DESIGN STUDENTS

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Abstract
The primary objective of this research is to test the use of perceptual learning techniques for the teaching of concepts in design. The essential task of the experiment is the correct association of a target stimulus, that is, previously selected by the researcher, to a determined number of similar stimuli. The experiment had 25 participants, 19 design students, and 06 lays on the subject people used as a control group. The research relies on the execution of a rapid and visual learning test of 20 formal concepts used to teach manufacturing processes in industrial design courses. Study participants were exposed to a prior visual or target stimulus for 5 seconds. Subsequently, the subjects chose from 20 visual stimuli referring to formal typologies presented every 3 seconds each. Thus, one cycle counted with the 5 seconds of the target image, besides the 20 images, that took exactly 1 minute. Participants did seven complete cycles and should indicate five typologies similar to the target stimulus. This research model is a replica of the classic study developed by Eleanor Gibson, from scribbles and also handwritten letters "D & V." These experiments grounded the whole theory and experimental field of perceptual discrimination. Differentially, this experiment was carried out with the exposure of the stimuli in a video. Also, there were two different ways of collecting data in this research project: some participants experimented with digital forms, others on paper, with different variables selected for each group. As a result of data, the percentage of correct answers increased in all groups. Design students, in general, as predicted based on literature, achieved better results with a 30% increase in the percentage of visual pattern recognition in the paper experiment, and a 50% increase in the digital execution of the same experiment. The control group, in turn, achieved a percentage increase of 11% in paper execution, and a surprising 40% in the digital version, surpassing the assimilation rate of the design students who carried out the paper test. Unlike other experiments of this nature, where the stimuli were much more straightforward, no subject was able to finalize the test sessions with 100% accuracy. Still, in general, it was proved that the design students achieved better results than the laymen, due to prior knowledge and visual repertoire. However, the results achieved by the laymen in the digital executions of the experiment achieved promising learning results and higher than the students who performed the same paper experiment. This point of the research identified that the selected variable positively impacts the rapid assimilation of visual stimuli. Although the experiment has a small number of participants, it is possible to investigate in depth the results for the impact of the study of perceptive discrimination, and the development of derived educational technologies.

Keywords: *Perceptual Learning; Experiment; Design Pedagogy; Educational Technology*

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PHILOSOPHICAL MUSINGS ON BEING, CULTURE AND EXPERIENTIALITY

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Abstract

Being is like a large looking glass, reflecting nested levels of existence. The idea of mirroring also implies a series of recurring reflections. A culture contains an image of itself that repeats its totality in the form of a diminished image. Internationality and nationality need each other. A one-sided emphasis on one's own history directs the gaze excessively inwards and simultaneously the future is closed off. Nevertheless, internationality needs a core of nationality. Understanding the importance of respecting the past and valuing a diversified future produces a harmonious image in the mirror of time. Being continues uninterruptedly from the bygone into new ages. Even though the harsh wind of change gusts across the landscape of humanity, there is nevertheless a place of shelter to be found in the essence of culture. It is an essential element in delivering a quality ideal of hospitality. It requires in-depth professionalism to be able to function so that selfness remains as selfness and otherness as otherness. Without mutual respect it cannot be done. At the banquet of life, everyone is an invited guest. How then do we read the signs of the times? How do we interpret the messages of the mirror of being? Life is a present tense narrative in whose words temporal dimensions reside. Language means being at home and in the world. Philosophy speaks the language of being. Each and every one of us should pause to listen to it.

Keywords: *musings on being, culture and experientiality*

PLANNING OF HOSPITAL STRUCTURES IN GREEN BUILDING APPLICATIONS WITH SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

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Abstract
Ensuring the efficient use of energy consumption has been become more important recently. In particular, limited availability of raw materials requires a more economical use of resources. In this respect, it is required to reduce the harmful effects on the environment by using the resources as recyclingit is essential to design energy efficient building by means of main energy consumption strategies which can be listed as state of land topography, settlement and type of materials. In order to ensure decrease of energy consumption, the building type should be improved with a holistic approach to provide the sustainable life cycle of the buildings. In this context, sustainable ecological green buildings are aimed to obtain not only minimum energy consumption but also minimum resources consumption by means of using waste material. Hospital buildings are exposed to continuous energy needs and energy consumption throughout the day. In this study, it was explained design strategies which are aimed to obtain the green building design criteria in the stage of Master Plan within the scope of the renewal of the Cerrahpasa Campus Hospital Buildings in Istanbul University. In line with the sustainable building design, project studies were carried out based on multidisciplinary energy efficiency. As a result, in the green building design stage (LEED - Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design), energy should be used efficiently and It is understood that the energy efficiency of the buildings should be ensured by means of automation from a single point.

Keywords: *Energy efficiency, LEED, Ecological green building*

PLATFORM TO REQUEST MEDICAL HEALTH CARE ABOARD DOURO CRUISES

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Introduction
Cruise tourism in the Douro is ever growing, and ensuring the health and well-being of the tourists should be a priority among the organizers of the trips.Inthiscontext,theprojectSAICT-POL/23434/2016-HealthTuriDouro-Health interventions focused on health needs of tourists from the Douro River cruises, withreferenceNORTE-01-0145-FEDER-023434, project financed by the Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) and co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (FEDER) through the Northern Regional Operational Program (NORTE2020), isbeingdevelopedand one of the objectives has to do with the development of a mobileapplication.

Materials and Methods
After a cross-sectional field study, consisting on applying a survey during the cruise trips, was undertaken by the research team, it was shown that the majority of the participants were receptive to the idea of a mobile application to facilitate the request for health care and / or the presence of health professionals, before the trips.

Result sand Discussion
The research team then started developing a platform, consisting of the application mentioned above, a back-office website, and a shared database. The app is being built on android studio, utilizing its native programming language,

java. The website is being developed on visual studio, using the ASP.NET framework. The database is built on SQL Server 2014, and will be deployed to a server to interact with both the application and the website. The client interacts with the app to request medical care aboard the cruise ship. The request will be submitted into the database, and must then be validated by an admin through the website, although this is only necessary for requests that require the submission of a prescription.

Conclusion
This information and health data platform, previously capturing the health profile and the specific needs of tourists who buy the company's services, creates an opportunity to job creating, serving the tourist interests, increasing their perceptions of quality and safety.

Keywords: *Mobile application; Tourists; Health care*

POEM WRITING THROUGH LESSON STUDY TO DEVELOP STUDENTS' VOCABULARY DEMONSTRATION SECONDARY SCHOOL OF KHONKAEN UNIVERSITY (FACULTY OF EDUCATION) THAILAND.

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Abstract
Teaching and learning English as a foreign language in Thailand has played in the most important roles for many years. In real teaching English in class mainly focuses on 4 skills of English. Practically, some skills seem to be ignored in class because of limited time allocation of teaching, 50 minutes per period. Such skill, writing skill, is the most important and difficult skill. There is a very important correlation between writing and language development especially for vocabulary development. Writing can be developed through different means; autobiography, story, folk tale, bible, movie and poem. Obviously, poem can create new perspective, open mind and lead to vocabulary developing.
The purpose of this study was to develop students' vocabularies through poem writing by lesson study of grade 7 students of Demonstration Secondary School of Khon Kaen University (Faculty of Education).
The research instruments applied in this study were eight lesson plans incorporated with lesson study and 2 achievement tests. The expected criterion is 80 per cent of students must pass 80 per cent of the tests. Population of this study are all grade 7 students studying in Demonstration Secondary School of Khon Kaen University (Faculty of Education) in academic year 2017. The perspective sample by using simple random sampling of this study is 35 students in 1/2 class. All research instrument are carefully developed by researcher and experts in order to make them most complete.
This study indicated that the use of poem writing can develop students' vocabulary prominently. Students passed 91.97/88.57which is higher than the expected criteria at 80/80.

Keywords: *Keywords: Poem / Lesson Study*

POLYNESIAN YOUTH LITERATURE AND BILINGUAL PHILOSOPHICAL DISCUSSIONS AT SCHOOL

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Abstract

This research is motivated by curiosity, the need to better understand and better meet the needs of the Polynesian education system. In fact, in the plurilingual Polynesian school, what is the meaning of the quest for knowledge and truth ? Namely, culture and reading are part of the aspirations of mankind, which gives meaning to life. This study is a qualitative and exploratory research. The experiment will take place in Moorea, in class of year one (entry into learning to read, gateway class...). Initiating philosophical discussions at school from works of youth literature is possible (Chirouter, 2011). In addition, the school institution recognises the interest of these practices (official programs, 2015). This research is innovative by parental involvement as well as its literary and linguistic dimension Polynesian. Discussions can be in french or in tahitian because the aim is rather to develop cognitive abilities, using the language as a tool (Vygotsky, 1935). The problematic is in what way would the practice of philosophical discussions based on endogenous youth literature stimulate the cognitive skills of the group ? At the level of the method envisaged and analytical instruments, a corpus of Polynesian youth literature will be selected according to specific criteria (tales, legends or albums of the society's archipelago; bilingual works or which contain a certain degree of language mixing; works adapted to class of year one). Parents will be invited to come and read a work in class and participate in the discussions. A work of understanding, interpretation will be followed by a discussion with philosophical aim. The sessions will be recorded (linguistic transcription of exchanges, study of corpus: cognitive interactions, analysis according to the taxonomy of Bloom; process of thought at work). Semi-directional interviews with parents and oral questionnaires to students will be conducted. This research is being ventured into unknown tracks, where success is not guaranteed. It may seem that some works of Polynesian literature would allow philosophical reflection in the classroom. That these discussions would develop the learning of philosophize, reading and oral language. In addition, parental involvement would facilitate an additive bilingualism.

Keywords: *Polynesian youth literature-oral communication-philosophy at school-bilingualism-parents.*

PREPARING ENGINEERING STUDENTS FOR THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE LABOUR MARKET

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Abstract

In present-day higher education, it is becoming an increasingly emphatic goal for students to gain modern, applicable and practical knowledge during their training, which will help them navigate within the world of work as well as in everyday life (Bodnár et al, 2017; Híves, 2006). However, it is a frequently asked question how to achieve this goal. What abilities and skills need to be developed besides professional knowledge?

In the fields of IT and engineering, the challenge is especially great, as graduates must also adapt to the rapid technological development (Molnár, 2018) in order to stand their ground in the labour market (Markes, 2006; Conlon, 2008; Lappalainen, 2009; Kolmos, 2006; Van der Molen et al, 2007; Williamson et al., 2013).

The aim of our study was to survey the abilities and skills of engineering informatics students and to find ways of developing them. We asked them what competences they considered necessary in the labour market and which of these they thought they had.

The study was conducted in the academic years 2016/2017 and 2017/2018, surveying 475 freshmen engineering informatics students altogether. In the study, we used a 24-item list based on job advertisements and previous higher education competence assessments.

The results pointed out that engineering informatics students consider the problem-solving skill to be the most necessary for their future profession. In their own opinion, respondents primarily had the abilities to understand correlations and to apply the acquired knowledge.

The biggest differences between existing competences and those necessary in the labour market fall in the area of attention concentration, problem solving and learning abilities; therefore, improvement is essential in these areas. The analysis of the Hungarian version of the Big Five Questionnaire (BFQ), used for the study of students' personality (Caprara et al, 1999), also drew our attention to the fact that it is particularly important to develop the social skills of engineering informatics students, as those surveyed only scored average or low on being active, communicative, friendly, tolerant and selfless and scored low on open-mindedness. Their development could be supported by courses which place self-knowledge in the centre using various methods and yield opportunities for communication as well as active participation in the learning process.

Keywords: *Competency development, engineering education*

PRESENTATION OF VIOLENCE NEWS IN PRESS: HABERTÜRK, HÜRRIYET AND SABAH NEWS EXAMPLES

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Abstract

Media is an important tool that enables individuals to get information from their close and distant environments with the written, visual and audio messages. In particular, events such as "violence" that are harmful to the lives and assets of individuals are among the frequently followed news in mass media. The use of media by individuals to obtain information brings with the responsibilities that the media has to fulfill. While creating the news, the media is required to pay attention to many subjects ranging from the language and style adopted to the visual materials used. Because media contents reach all individuals regardless of age, education, gender etc. Therefore the media must present "violence" in the news without teaching, encouraging, legitimizing and making people accustomed to it.

In this study, news on violence published in Habertürk, Hürriyet and Sabah newspapers have been examined. How three different newspapers handle violence and how much they adhere to the press ethical principles and rules have been researched. It has been observed how newspapers position the victim and the perpetrator while creating the news, and how they remain objective in doing so. The words and photographs used in the news have been examined and the responsible publishing approach of the newspapers has been evaluated. As a result of the research, 690 news items have been identified and 671 of them have been included in the study. News have been scanned with the coding ruler and the content analysis method has been used.

Keywords: *Mass Media, Media, Printed Media, Newspaper, Violence, Violence News.*

PRESENTATION OF WOMEN'S IN AFTER 2000 TURKISH CINEMA

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Abstract

In the historical process, we see that the representations of women in societies change over time. The role of the woman in the family and in business life has changed considerably from prehistoric hunter-gathering matriarchal to these centuries, in industrialization and in the modern era. The role and practices of women are changing simultaneously in social devices that accelerate the process of cultural production of societies. The situation is the same in one of these devices that we call "cinema". Cinema has existed in the patriarchal sovereign system from its earliest years. It adopted the character of the system and reflected perspective of patriarchal ideology . When we examine cinema, we see that it is a reflection of the masculine gaze and looks at the woman from a masculine point of view. That is why it is seen that in the world cinema, the woman is represented with the masculine point of view. The woman is represented by objectification and this objectification fixes the woman to a separate position with the marginalization. In this separate position that women are not men anymore. The representation of women in Turkish cinema is the same as well. Especially in the post-2000 period, the representation of women in Turkish Cinema is a significant simplification and an element used to contribute to the comedy element. We see that after 2000, women's representations were either superficial or masculine and thus representation was reduced to a uniformity. In the Turkish Cinema after 2000, we see that women are usually engaged in standardized household chores in their home life and not the last person that dominant side in business life. Usually, in their private lives, the representations of the failures of the stereotyped men, who are shown as belonging to the Turkish culture but which do not reflect this culture, are exhibited. Even in women's director films, it is seen that women cannot go beyond the position of the object of view, and are even trapped in the narrow patterns of textual reality. The representations that women are trapped in the world of these textual realities created with the dominant ideology are reflected on the screen. However, in some of the films we can classify as art films, women are actually exhibited as women in our real world. It is accepted that these films, in which women are exhibited as women, ishas not sufficent that selling ticket and that their audience is usually a restricted part of society. When we look at the characters of the comedy which became dominant in Turkish Cinema after 2010, it is seen that women have side roles with simple roles. We see that women are exposed to masculine jokes in these films and the masculine gaze revives their roles as they wish. When the films are examined in detail, it can be seen that these women are physically female but textually male. The women represented in this film are directed at men who are the followers of these films and they are responsible for the satisfaction of the type of woman that these men are looking for.

Keywords: *woman, cinema, representation after 2010 turkish cinema*

PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS' IMAGES AND MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT CHEMICAL EQUILIBRIUM

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Abstract
Images regarding to a concept are formed in the mind when one hears about a particular concept. For example, if one has an image of iron, this means the individual could picture an iron atom's core and its electrons, atomic shape, atomic size and metallic structure in his/her mind. The formation of images about concepts helps individuals to remember them much more easily (Atasoy, 2004). Chemical equilibrium is an event that is often difficult to picture in the mind so to understand by students. The students cannot make sense of chemical equilibrium because they cannot correctly construct the concept in their minds, which means they do not have the right image of the concept. So in this research, it was aimed to determine pre-service science teachers' images about chemical equilibrium and to explore their alternative conceptions through these images. 20 primary pre-service science teachers from a public university participated in this study in 2018-2019 academic year. In this qualitative research, worksheets that make teacher candidates draw and explain the concepts on the basis of educational program's targets were used as data collecting tools. Content analysis was utilized for the gathered data. The results of study showed that pre-service science teachers' images about chemical equilibrium are insufficient and they have various alternative conceptions.

Keywords: *Chemical Equilibrium, Image, Pre service Science Teacher*

PROGRAMLAMA ÖĞRETİMİNDE OTANTİK GÖREV ODAKLI UYGULAMALARIN KULLANILMASINA İLİŞKİN ÖĞRENCİ GÖRÜŞLERİ

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Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı Bilgisayar Teknolojileri bölümü öğrencilerinin programlama öğretiminde otantik görev odaklı uygulamaların kullanılmasına ilişkin görüşlerini belirlemektir. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden eylem araştırması deseni kullanılmıştır. Bu araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2017-2018 eğitim-öğretim yılında Erciyes Üniversitesi Develi Hüseyin Şahin Meslek Yüksekokulu'nda Web Tasarımının Temelleri ile Araştırma Yöntem ve Teknikleri derslerini alan Bilgisayar Teknolojileri bölümü 2. sınıf öğrencileri oluşturmaktadır.Öğrenciler Araştırma Yöntem ve Teknikleri Dersi'nde otantik görev odaklı uygulamalar yapmışlardır.Bu uygulamalar sekiz hafta sürmüştür.Sekiz haftalık otantik görevler ile yürütülen uygulama süreci sonunda öğrenciler ile görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Çalışma grubunun belirlenmesinde maksimum çeşitlilik örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Üç başarı düzeyinden toplam 15 öğrenci ile görüşülmüştür.Görüşülen öğrencilerin 6'sı kadın 9'u erkektir. Öğrencilerin belirlenmesi aşamasında gönüllülük esası dikkate alınmıştır.Çalışmanın verileri için öğrenci görüşleri 11 sorudan oluşan yarı yapılandırılmış bir görüşme formuyla elde edilmiştir.Elde edilen veriler bilgisayar destekli nitel veri analiz program kullanılarak içerik analize uygun bir şekilde çözümlenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda içerik analizine uygun bir şekilde çözümlenen veriler doğrultusunda programlama öğretiminde otantik görev odaklı uygulamaların kullanılmasına ilişkin olarak "Otantik görevler ile ilgili görüşler", "Otantik görevler ile ilgili yaşanan olumlu durumlar", "Otantik görevler ile ilgili karşılaşılan sorunlar", "Otantik görevlerin derse etkisi" ve "Otantik görevlerin diğer derslerde uygulanma isteği" temalarınıoluşturacak şekilde olumlu ve olumsuz görüşler elde edilmiştir. Nitel verilerin analizi sonucunda beş farklı ana tema ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu ana temalar kendi içlerinde alt temalara ve kodlamalara ayrılmıştır.Otantik görev odaklı uygulamalar ile ilgili görüşlere ilişkin olarak öğrenciler duygularını ve düşüncelerini hem olumlu hem de olumsuz bağlamda belirtmişlerdir. Öğrencilerin otantik görev odaklı uygulamalar ile ilgili bireysel, grup arkadaşlarıyla ve danışman ile yaşadıkları olumlu durumları ifade ettikleri belirlenmiştir. Otantik görev odaklı uygulamalarda öğrenciler karşılaştıkları sorunları bireysel, grup arkadaşlarıyla ve teknik sorunlar şeklinde kategorilendirmişlerdir. Öğrenciler otantik görev odaklı uygulamaların derse etkisini hem bilişsel hem de duyuşsal bağlamda olumlu bir şekilde ifade etmişlerdir. Son olarak öğrenciler otantik görev odaklı uygulamaları hem teknik hem de diğer derslerde kullanmak istediklerini belirtmişlerdir.

Keywords: *otantik görev, programlama öğretimi, nitel araştırma*

PROPOSALS FOR METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ORAL COMPETENCE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: A PLURILINGUAL APPROACH

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Abstract

The aim of this oral presentation is to show the results of an educational innovation project and improvement of teaching quality, carried out at the University of Valencia (Spain), at the Faculty of Education, in the current academic year, whose title is "Proposals for methodological innovation for the improvement of the oral competence of Teacher Training students: a plurilingual approach".

The achivement of the Degrees in Preschool Education or in Primary School Education supposes that the students show C1 level of linguistic competence in Spanish, in Catalan, as in English, in accordance with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, published by the Council of Europe (2001), which supposes, among other things, that such students: Can express herself/himself in a fluid and spontaneous way without very obvious signs of effort to find the right expression. You can make flexible and effective use of the language for social, academic and professional purposes, [...] produce clear, well-structured and detailed texts on topics of a certain complexity, showing a correct use of the mechanisms of organization, articulation and cohesion of the text (2001, p. 26).

Therefore, the objective of the innovation in education project has been to serve as a tool for the students teachers to improve their oral competence, that is, to increase the expressive and comprehensive skills in the use of formal oral language in the Spanish language, Catalan and English. In this sense, actions of a formative and innovative nature have been carried out to promote both the planning and effective instruction of different discursive genres that imply the use of formal orality (such as oral presentations, posters, manifestos, debates, among others) and the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs).

The requirement of oral language is very significant in the current curricular designs of the different educational stages, from preschool to pre-university education; however, the teaching-learning process of oral competence does not always give the expected results, since often it is not dealt with the required yield or with the appropriate methodology. The need to develop expressive and comprehensive oral skills of students (and, by extension, of their *communicative competence*, formulated in terms of Hymes, 1972) involves a series of changes and innovations that pertain, among other things, to the formation of the teachers, the academic organization of the centers, the methodological approach adopted, as well as the epistemological framework of the Didactics of Language and Literature.

Consequently, the didactics of oral communication according to the prescribed curricular designs is demanding not only because it raises new content to handle implicitly and explicitly, but, especially, because it makes us rethink the mode of teaching class. Gone is the master class, little participatory, dominated by the teacher, to turn the classroom into a space for interaction, in which students assume a role of great relevance, protagonists in the teaching-learning process of the language. In this sense, the teacher has to consider what content to specify in the lesson planning, how to sequence such content, what strategies to adopt to achieve certain objectives, how to evaluate them, etc. The philosophy of the current education system calls for a new approach that must necessarily be communicative, because only in this way will the development of linguistic skills and of the communicative competence be fostered. It is not about neglecting the formal or normative aspects of the language, but about adopting new teaching methods or strategies that take as a starting point the work of the different linguistic abilities. Therefore, it is evident that in order to face the teaching of language in a profitable way for our students we must rethink not only an expansion of the contents by prioritizing the social use of the language (as opposed to grammatical and normative knowledge), but also an extension of traditional teaching methods with an approach that is productive, participatory and interactive (as opposed to receptive and individualistic).

In short, through the project we want to show we have combined methodological proposals, such as the *communicative approach*, based on the design and implementation of didactic sequences that have sought to produce oral discursive genres such as the oral presentation of research works (individual and group), the exhibition of posters, the manifesto, the debate, the oral literary criticism, the gathering, among others. We have applied the methodology called *project-based learning* (PBL) to enhance collaborative work, as well as the use of ICTs resources (for example, with the use and/or creation of video tutorials by students) and the pedagogical model of the inverted class (*flipped classroom*). Thus, we have tried to make the students reflect on the effective use they make of the language in their oral productions (with a real communicative purpose), while learning new strategies that they can use in their future teaching tomorrow.

Keywords: Didactics of oral communication, communicative competence, educational innovation project, Teacher Training students formation

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REKLAMLARDA YEREL KÜLTÜR ÖZELLİKLERİN KULLANIMI: ÜLKER REKLAMLARI ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

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Abstract

Günümüzde reklam sadece ekonomik anlamları olan bir olgu olmaktan ziyade modern yaşamın ayrılmaz bir unsuru haline gelmiştir. Reklam ve kültür oldukça yakından ilişkili kavramlardır. Reklamlar, toplumun mevcut kültürünü, insanların yaşam biçimlerini ve düşüncelerini yansıtan ve şekillendiren özelliklere sahiptir. Kültürel bir metin olarak reklam, toplumun kültüründen etkilenir ve içinde bulunduğu toplumdan soyutlanamaz. Reklamlar kültüre özgü simgeleri, sözleri, inanışları ve mitleri, gelenek ve görenekleri, değerler ve yaşam biçimlerini kullanır. Her toplumun kendine özgü, geçmişten günümüze getirdiği, gelenek, görenek, ahlaki değerleri, insanlara ve toplumlara bakış açısı vb. süre giden değerleri bulunmaktadır. Bu genel özellikler dahilinde her toplumun kendine özgü; beğenileri, algılarının yanında davranış kalıpları, giyim tarzları, yemek tarzları, eğlence tarzları vb. özellikleri vardır. Bunların hepsi toplumdan topluma farklılık göstermektedir. Türkiye kültürel olarak çok çeşitlilik gösteren bir ülkedir. Kültürel olarak çok keskin farklılıklar olamamakla birlikte, bölgesel olarak birtakım farklılıklar gözlemlenebilmektedir. Bu yerel kültürel farklılıklar da reklamda yer almaktadır. Her toplum alıştığı, bildiği, beğenilerine hitap eden, yaşamlarına hitap eden, yaşamlarını kendi kültürel yapısı içerisinde kolaylaştıracak ürün ve hizmetleri kullanırken daha rahat hisseder. Reklamın başarısında en önemli kriterlerden biri hedef kitleyi doğru bir şekilde anlamaktır. Bu nedenle reklamlar hangi toplum yapısına, hangi kültüre hitap edecekse ona uygun olan unsurlar reklama dahil edilmektedir. Reklamların hedef kitleyi etkileme gücü ise reklamın yayınlanacağı topluma özgü kültürel değerlerin ve göstergelerin doğru kullanılmasıyla yakından ilişkilidir. Dolayısıyla topluma özgü kültürel değerlerin ve kültürel unsurların doğru kullanılması, reklamın hedef kitleyi etkileme gücünü arttıracaktır. Buradan hareketle yola çıkılan bu araştırmanın temel amacı Ülker reklamları üzerinden Türkiye'de yer alan farklı yerel kültürlerin, reklamlarda nasıl temsil edildiğinin ortaya koyulmasıdır. Bu amaçla çalışmanın birinci bölümünde reklam ve kültür ilişkisi incelenmiştir. İkinci bölümde ise incelenen reklamlarda hangi bölgelerin yer aldığı ve bu bölgelerin hangi unsurlarla temsil edildiği dil, yemek, giyim, mekân ve müzik bağlamında içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir.

Keywords: *Reklam, Pazarlama, Yerel Kültür, Bölgesel Kültür*

REPRESENTATION OF "SPIRIT" IN ADVERTISEMENTS: THE CASE OF ALPHA ROMEO GIULIETTA

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Abstract
Mystical marketing, which focuses on the instrumentalization of mysticism for marketing purposes, takes advantage of the sources of Spiritualism by taking into account many subjects from astrology to mythology, from ethereal religions to superstitions. Satisfying the need for the mystic experience of today's individual is considered to be one of the preconditions for consolidating this relationship in order to make a connection between body and soul, worldly reality and eternal truth. From this point of view, products or services equipped with mysticism-oriented attractiveness help an individual to feel special and thus complete his / her spiritual satisfaction. Animatism is basically the belief that every object has a soul.In primitive times, in order to understand the events they could not explain, human beings added the "spirit" element to the objects and tried to establish equal relations with them. In this context, today, it is widely used in marketing activities as well as by coding products with verbal or visual messages to simulate people and to bring them into spirit. Bringing the spirit to the products enables the consumer to establish an emotional relationship with the product by making the products personalise and thus eliminates the disparity between them. This higher reality created is one of the subjects of mystical marketing. In order to strengthen the relationship of the consumer with the product or service, marketing communicators focus on mystical discourses. Cars that are named or charismatic today, detergents that are advertised as friendly, bottles that resemble women's bodies, germs that are spoken, etc. in many ways, product advertisements are made in accordance with communication strategies that break the connection with material reality. In addition, human attributes are given to brands. This process, which enters the literature as creating a brand personality, means that four basic learning needs to come together in order to personalize the brand. These; The brand is to have a body, to have emotions, to have a mind and to have a soul. In this respect, the aim of the study is to explain the linguistic anthropomorphism created by advertisements in accordance with the belief based on animatism. Alfa Romeo Giulietta's "cars of the spirit" metaphor, created with the slogan "We are only machines without our soul", is an example of the study. Giulietta sits on the basis of a magical space on its communication strategy. It uses the product-consumer relationship in its advertisements with the anthropomorphic technique in order to establish emotional attachment.The brand portrays Giulietta as a car with a spirit in line with the animistic thinking/beliefs. It instrumentalizes the phenomenon of bringing spirit into the object in order to overcome the fear of the meaningless one in the animistic belief. In order to become a living being, it has to be given as a message that the car is a soul. In this sense, with the slogan "We are only machines without our soul", the brand makes the car alive.

Keywords: *Alpha Romeo Giulietta, Animatism, Anthropomorphism, Mystical Marketing, Semiotics.*

SCHOOL CLIMATE AS PREDICTOR OF TEACHERS' CAPACITY TO MEET THE EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF ADOPTED CHILDREN IN ITALY

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Abstract
The current study examines the association between different components of school climate (teacher-principal and teacher-parent relationships, parents' involvement in school activities, connection between school and the local services) and teachers' competences and knowledge regarding the adoption experience. Participants were 573 teachers (95.7% women; mean age= 47.06, SD= 8.66, ranging between 25 and 65) residing in three Italian regions characterized by rates of international adoptions that are higher than the national average. The association between school climate and teachers' knowledge and competences on adoption was evaluated via independent multiple logistic regression analyses. Findings show that three of the components of school climate under examination are associated to teachers' knowledge and competences regarding the adoption experience. Thus, interventions aimed at improving school climate hold promise for promoting teachers' capacity to handle the challenges of the adoption process.

Keywords: *school climate; teachers' competences; internationally adopted children, adoption, teaching approach.*

SCIENCE TEACHER'S PERCEPTION OF SCIENTIFIC CONCEPT

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Abstract
The purpose of this study was to examine science teachers' perceptions of what specific scientific conceptsthat students found difficulty in learning. There were two sample groups for this study: 7 in-service high school science teachers, who had more than 10 years teaching experience, and 54 pre-service science teachers, who were still training in a teacher college in the lower northern region of Thailand. The primary instrument used for this study was the open-ended form. Data analysis techniques were used to conduct content analysis. This study showed that both the in-service and pre-service science teachers agreed that the most challenging scientific concepts for their students to learn were as follows: 1)The concept of physical motion was the most difficult topic to learn because of too much relative content, too many calculation rules, and the complexity of applying these rules in too many different contexts; 2) Chemical reaction concepts, because the students required great mental effort to understand the complex rules, and an associated high level of difficulty of scientific calculations; 3) Biological concepts including cellular respiration, biomolecules, and genetics, because most of content was intangible and complex. The results were arranged from the most difficult to learn to the least difficult, respectively. In conclusion, it was found that the majority of scientific concepts that students had trouble learning were those requiring the prerequisite mastery of mathematical calculation skills, the application of theoretical knowledge in real-life situations, and the modelling of abstract ideas. Therefore, to enhance students' science learning skills (before they start their actual science lessons), the authors suggested that science teachers must fully review background mathematics knowledge (especially calculations) with students, as well as reinforce the requisite techniques to acquire the rule-based frameworks of individual subjects. The teacher must also provide direct support and guidance to the students in the application of scientific knowledge to diverse situations and contexts. Finally, teachers who used technology, and other learning materials in class, might thereby help students more concretely understand the scientific concepts being presented.

Keywords: *Science Teacher, Perception, Scientific Concept*

SELF-EFFICACY OF PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS IN PHYSICS COURSE

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Abstract

This research aimed at exploring the perceived self-efficacy of pre-service science teachers. The participants were 205 pre-service teachers in general science major at a Rajabhat University who were selected by purposive sampling method. The research instruments comprised of a questionnaire and a semi-structured interview. All participants completed the questionnaire (SOSESC-P) with the Likert rating scale, which was applied from Fencl and Scheel (2002). Then five pre-service science teachers were selected for a semi-structured interviews in order to gather in depth data. Data were analyzed through mean, standard deviation, and content analysis, which was divided into four aspects including: 1) Performance Accomplishment (PA); 2) Vicarious Learning (VL); 3) Social Persuasion (SP); and 4) Emotional Arousal (EA).The finding revealed that the perception of self-efficacy towards physics of these pre-service science teachers were at the medium level (= 3.21, SD = 0.35). When considering each aspect, the medium levels of the perception of self-efficacy towards physicswere also reported as following PA; =3.12,SD = 0.35, VL; =3.39, SD = 0.37, SP; =3.60,SD = 0.27 and EA; =3.23,SD = 0.24.In addition, the findings elicited from the semi-structured interviews were as the followings. 1) PA; students perceived that learning physics was at the medium level because it had difficult formulas that required mathematical skills. 2) VL; students perceived that they intended to do the best as they could during studying and they thought they should be able to do as well as their classmates. They valued that group work and tutoring peers were the opportunities to exchange and review their physics content knowledge. 3) SP; students perceived that receiving suggestions from instructor whenever they have problems during study, using a variety of teaching techniques and activities, and working in groups were key factors to motivate them to learn and understand physics successfully. 4) EA; students perceived that they felt pressurized by the physics content and assignments which were more difficult and confusing than other subjects. Getting advice from teachers and friends could help to decrease the pressure. Therefore, the researcher suggested that the learning management of physics should focus on developing both the student's knowledge on physics content knowledge and mathematical skills. Class activities should be carried out through learning-by-doing, collaborative and interactive learning principles, which can provide students with the opportunity to exchange knowledge, develop interaction between friends and teachers, and create stress-free classroom environment.

Keywords: *Self-efficacy, Pre-service Science Teachers, Physics Course*

SELF-REGULATED LEARNING AND REFLECTION: WEB-BASED ASSESSMENT PORTFOLIOS VS PAPER-BASED PORTFOLIOS

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Abstract

The present study was to indentify the differences in self-regulated learning between students using the web-based assessment portfolios and students using paper-based portfolios. Participants were the experimental group (41 students) reflecting on learning processes through the web-based assessment portfolios and the control group (41 students) reflecting on learning processes through paper-based portfolios. The result revealed that students reflecting on learning processes through the web-based assessment portfolios significantly outperformed students reflecting on learning processes through paper-based portfolios in self-regulated learning.

Keywords: *Reflection, Self-regulated learning, Portfolio, Assessment portfolio*

SİYASİ ORTAMIN EĞİTİM POLİTİKALARINA ETKİSİ

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Özet

17 Nisan 1940'da çıkartılan Köy Enstitüleri Kanunu ile ilkokulu bitiren köylü çocuklarının en az beş yıllık bir eğitimden geçirilerek, köylere öğretmen olarak yetiştirilmesi öngörülmüştür. Tarım başta olmak üzere, çeşitli konularda eğitimden geçen kız ve erkeklerin, öğretmen olarak atandığı köylerde eğitimin yanı sıra, örnek bağ, bahçe ve atölyeler oluşturarak köylüye önder olması amaçlanmıştır. Köy Enstitüleri bu yapısıyla sadece Türkiye'de değil, dünyada da özgün bir örnek olarak dikkat çekmektedir.

Köy Enstitüleri, tek parti döneminde Cumhurbaşkanı İsmet İnönü'nün desteğiyle ve Milli Eğitim Bakanı Hasan Ali Yücel'in girişimiyle oluşturulmuştur. Bu dönemde, değişik iklim ve coğrafya yapısına uygun olarak, toplam 21 tane Köy Enstitüsü açılmıştır. İkinci Dünya Savaşının beraberinde getirdiği iç ve dış zorluklar nedeniyle, Türkiye'de çok partili hayata geçilmişti. Köy Enstitülerinin kuruluşundan beri dile getirilen bazı eleştiriler, çok partili ortamda bu kez muhalefetin de katılımıyla daha geniş bir kesimce ve daha da yüksek sesle yapılmaya başlanmıştır.

Türkiye'de çok partili ilk seçim olan 21 Temmuz 1946 seçimlerinden sonra, Hasan Ali Yücel'in yerine, kuruluşundan beri Köy Enstitülerine karşı olduğu bilinen ve çeşitli eleştiriler getirmiş olan Reşat Şemsettin Sirer Milli Eğitim Bakanlığına getirilmiştir. Reşat Şemsettin Sirer'in bakanlığı döneminde, Köy Enstitülerinin eğitimi ve yapısı değiştirilerek, Köy Öğretmen Okullarına dönüştürülmüştür. Yaşanan bu radikal değişimde, tek partili demokrasiden çok parti demokrasiye geçiş sürecinde, Köy Enstitülerine karşı muhalefetin getirdiği eleştiriler belirleyici olmuştur.

İsmet İnönü'nün, Köy Enstitülerine karşı tavrını bildiği halde Reşat Şemsettin Sirer'in Milli Eğitim Bakanlığına atanmasına onay vermesi, tek parti döneminde savunduğu bu eğitim kurumundan desteğini çekmesi olarak algılanmıştır. Köy Enstitüsünün yapısı değiştirilirken engel olmaması nedeniyle, İsmet İnönü'ye karşı eleştiriler de yöneltilmiştir. İsmet İnönü önceki yurt gezilerinde özellikle uğradığı ve gelişimiyle yakından ilgilendiği Köy Enstitülerine, çok partili hayata geçilmiş olan 1946'dan sonraki yurt gezilerinde artık ziyaret gerçekleştirmemiştir. Bu, İsmet İnönü'nün Köy Enstitülerine karşı tavrının değiştiğini göstermesi bakımından dikkat çekici bir örnektir. Yapısal değişiklikten sonra, muhalefet yıllarından itibaren çeşitli eleştiriler getirmiş olan Demokrat Parti, iktidara geldikten sonra 1954'te Köy Öğretmen Okullarını kapatarak, yerine Öğretmen Okullarını açmıştır.

Tek parti döneminde, köylünün eğitilmesi ve köyün kalkınması için gerekli görülen ve büyük önem verilen Köy Enstitüleri, çok partili hayata geçildikten sonra, yine Cumhuriyet Halk Partisinin iktidar döneminde, büyük yapısal değişiklikler uygulanarak, yeni ortamın gereklerine uygun hale getirilmiştir. Köy Enstitülerinde yaşanan bu değişim, siyasi ortamdaki değişikliklerin eğitim politikalarını şekillendirdiğini göstermektedir. Köy Enstitüleri, bir siyasi ortamda uygulanabilir olarak görülen eğitim kurumlarının, aynı siyasi kadronun iktidarda olmasına rağmen, başka bir siyasi ortamda uygulanamaz olarak görülmesi ve değiştirilmesine iyi bir örnek teşkil etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Köy Enstitüleri, Eğitim Politikaları, İsmet İnönü, Hasan Ali Yücel.*

SOSYAL AĞ KULLANIM DEVAMLILIĞI VE KULLANIMA ETKI EDEN FAKTÖRLER

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Özet

Sosyal ağ kullanımı, uyum sürecini geçirmiş ve uyum sonrası sürece (post-adoption) ulaşmıştır (Lu ve Gallupe, 2016; Han, 2012). Kendine has özellikleri olan ve iyi yapılandırılmış olan bu çevrimiçi platformlar, bireylerin günlük hayatlarında önemli bir yer edinmiştir. Çok sayıda insan birbiriyle bağlantı kurmak, kendilerini ifade etmek, anlık gelişmelerden haberdar olmak, kendi fotoğraflarını yayınlamak ya da günlük yaşantılarından kareler paylaşmak amacıyla bu sosyal ağ uygulamalarını yaygın olarak kullanmaktadır (Poushter, Bishop ve Chwe, 2018; Statista, 2018). Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Pinterest ve Snapchat gibi birçok örnek kullanıcılar tarafından farklı amaçlar ve algılanan faydalar temelinde kullanılmaya devam edilmektedir. Bununla beraber taşınabilir cihazlardaki gelişmeler ve bu cihazlarda sosyal ağları kullanmaya olanak verecek uygulamaların yaygınlaşması kullanımı daha da arttırmıştır (Bao, 2016). Bu sayede kullanıcılar her hangi bir masaüstü bilgisayara çakılı kalmadan erişimlerini kolaylıkla gerçekleştirebilmektedir.

Bu siteler etkileşim ve katılım temeli üzerine kurulu olduğundan kullanıcılar bu sitelerin başarısında anahtar rol oynamaktadır (Wei vd., 2014). Başka bir değişle bu sitelerdeki uzun dönemli gelişmeler, büyük oranda kullanıcıların kullanım devamlılığı niyetlerine bağlıdır. Kullanıcıların kullanım devamlılığını sağlayan web siteleri hayatlarını sürdürürken; bunu başaramayanalar kullanıcılarını kaybetmektedirler.

Bu bağlamda çalışma kullanıcıların sosyal ağ kullanım niyetlerini etkileyen boyutları açıklamaya çalışmaktadır. Kullanıcıların profillerinin ve kullanımına etki eden boyutların ortaya konması pazarlama açısından faydalı olacaktır. Ayrıca bu tür platformların geliştirilmesi ve sürdürülmesinde de servis sağlayıcılara öneriler getirebilecektir. Araştırma için, Han'ın kullanmış olduğu (2012); Bilgi Sistemleri Kullanım Modeli (IS continuance model), TAM ve Sosyal Sermaye Kuramı temelinde geliştirilmiş olan araştırma modelinden yola çıkılmıştır. Han'ın geliştirmiş olduğu model güven, algılanan fayda, algılanan haz, bilgiverirlik, tatmin, etkileşim, aidiyet hissi, sosyal kazanımlar ve niyet yapılarını barındırmaktadır. Sosyal ağlar artık hemen hemen benzer özellikleri sunmaya da başladıklarından rekabet de ortaya çıkmıştır. Dolayısıyla uzun dönemli kullanımda etkili olabilecek boyutların ele alınması faydalı olabilecektir. Özellikle hala sosyal ağların önemli bir kullanıcısı olan öğrencilerin ele alınması ve bunu yaparken de alanlara yönelik bir farklılaştırmaya gidilmesi hedef kitlenin daha net tanımlanmasını sağlayabilecektir.

Keywords: *Sosyal medya, kullanım devamlılığı, güven, etkileşim, sosyal kazanımlar*

SOSYAL MEDYA REKLAMLARININ SEÇMEN DAVRANIŞLARI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

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Özet

Web 2.0'nin kullanılmaya başlanması ile birlikte dünyada iletişim alanında bir devrim yaşanmıştır. İletişim teknolojisinde yaşanan bu gelişmeler sonucunda kullanıcılar sosyal medya ağları üzerinden kendi mecralarını yaratmaya başlamışlardır. Bu yeni alan insanların sosyalleşmelerini sağlamanın yanı sıra bu mecra ticaret yapmalarına, iletişim ve halkla ilişkiler kampanyalarını yürütmelerine olanak tanımıştır.

Karşılıklı etkileşimi mümkün kılan yeni medya araçları, siyasal kampanya yürüten partilerin ve adayların doğrudan seçmenle buluştukları, kamuoyuna ve seçmenlere yönelik vaatlerini ve itibar çalışmalarını içeren kampanyalarının yürütülmesinde kullanılan bir mecra haline gelmiştir. Yeni medyada yürütülen kampanyalar aracılığıyla partiler ve adaylar mesajla, çeşitli görsellerle ya da videolarla seçmenlerine kendisini tanıtmakta, ideallerini doğrudan bir şekilde seçmenlerine aktarma imkânı bulabilmektedir. Öte yandan, seçmenlerde destekledikleri ya da eleştirdikleri parti ya da adayın kampanyasına yönelik düşüncelerini paylaşarak içerik üretme imkânı bulabilmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Mart 2019 Sakarya Yerel Seçimlerinde, siyasi partilerin sosyal medya mecralarından biri olan Twitter'da yapmış olduğu kampanya faaliyetlerinin seçmen davranışı üzerindeki etkisi ölçmektir. Sosyal medya kullanımları üzerine bir araştırma yapılması sebebiyle kullanımlar – doyumlar kuramı araştırmanın teorik alt yapısını oluşturmaktadır. Bu amaçla il genelinde oy kullanacak 100 kişiye anket uygulanacaktır. Oy verem sürecini etkileyen faktörlerin belirleneceği anket çalışmasında hedef seçmenlerin sosyal medyadan ne kadar etkilendiklerini anlamaktır. Araştırmanın sonucunda Sakarya da yaşayan daha çok genç nüfusun twitter kullandığı ve oy kullanma sürecinde sosyal medya iletişiminden etkilendikleri düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Sosyal Medya, Siyaset, Siyasal İletişim, Seçmen Davranışı*

SOSYAL MEDYANIN TOPLUMU SİYASALLAŞTIRMASI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA: SAKARYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ İLETİŞİM FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİ ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet

İnsanlık tarihindeki gelişmelere paralel olarak iletişim tarihi birçok devrim yaşamıştır. İlk uygarlıklardan günümüze dünyanın yaşadığı değişimi gözden geçirecek olursak iletişim tarihindeki gelişmeleri de daha iyi kavramamız olanaklı olacaktır. İnsanın kendi sesini yönetebilmesi, ardından yazının ve kâğıdın icadı toplumların gelişmesine olanak tanırken aynı zamanda da medeniyetlerin inşa sürecini başlatmıştır. Bugün ortaya çıkan her türlü gelişmenin ilk nedenleri tarihin ilk dönemlerindeki insan ihtiyaçlarından kaynaklanmaktadır. Bu gelişmelerin sebep olduğu toplumsal yaşamın, normların izdüşümü olan siyasallaşma ise insanlığın gelişiminin doğurduğu sonuçlara yani özetle kentleşmeye, iş bölümüne paralel olarak gelişimini sürdürmektedir. Bugün gelinen noktada teknolojide devrimsel nitelikteki gelişmeler aynı etkiyi elbette iletişim alanında da hissettirmektedir. Dünyada ki gelişmelerin, eylemlerin, terör saldırılarının canlı yayınlarla paylaşılabildiği bir dünyada yeni medya araçlarının gençleri ne kadar kuşattığı çalışmamızın konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Özellikle Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin on yılda bir darbelerle yorduğu neslin apolitik tanımlanan evlatlarının sosyal medyadan ne kadar etkilendikleri araştırılacaktır.

Teorik ve uygulamalı olarak iki aşamadan oluşması planlanan bu çalışmanın ilk bölümünde siyaset, iletişim, yeni medya kuramları teorik olarak tartışılacaktır. Sosyal medya etkisi ile Dünya'da ve Türkiye'de meydana gelmiş toplumsal hareketler bu başlıkta incelenecektir. Uygulama bölümü ise nicel araştırma olarak tasarlanmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak anket yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Sosyal medyayı en fazla kullanan kitle olarak üniversite öğrencileri belirlenmiştir. Sakarya Üniversitesi İletişim Fakültesi öğrencileri örneklem olarak seçilmiştir. 100 öğrencinin yanıtladığı anketten yola çıkarak sosyal medyayı kullanma sebepleri ve sosyal medyanın gençlerin siyasallaşmasına sunduğu katkı araştırılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Sosyal Medya, Yeni Medya, Siyaset, Siyasallaşma*

SPACES IN 21ST CENTURY HUNGARIAN SCHOOLS – EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS AND EXEMPLARY IMPLEMENTATIONS

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Abstract

In Hungary, following the change of regimes (1990), dozens of school buildings were erected which stand their ground even in international comparison. The architectural-technical specifications of the location and design of educational institutions are due on one hand to the spreading of modern educational principles and on the other hand, to the consequences of the legislative harmonization brought about by Hungary's joining the European Union.

My paper presents this process. Firstly, I am going to list the educational expectations and student needs stemming from the educational goals of the 21st century school. I will analyse and define the design of the educational environment on the basis of modern theories of space. I interpret expectations as challenges to be answered by architects knowing the expectations of the demands and needs of the future users of the institution: teachers and students.

When designing the exterior and interior of the institution, the latest results and requirements of ergonomics regarding the learning environment must be taken into consideration, along with some basics of psychology and social psychology specifying the expectations for a communal learning environment.

In the spirit of the above, I am going to deal with details of the interior of the ideal learning environment such as the colour of the walls and ceiling, light and lighting or the possibility of darkening the space. Other issues include the design, layout, variability, and potential rearrangeability of furniture and equipment suited to modern educational work and activities. I will also touch upon important details like the amount of space required and the optimal visual field within the classroom.

I am going to link theory and practice by giving examples and showing pictures of existing school buildings which have gained international recognition.

One of the conclusions of my paper is that the modernisation, differentiation and changing functions of educational spaces are the consequences of the professionalisation of educational principles and viewpoints. Increasing professionalism and the effectiveness of the educational work go hand in hand to shape educational spaces. Therefore, the implementation of a new spatial structure is always preceded by expectations based on new insights. At the same time, designing this school environment in a modern, low energy, passive house-like building aiding environment-conscious education is a unique opportunity and challenge for architects and educational experts co-operating with them to shape and improve the environmental and ecological awareness of children and the whole community. Thus, the members of the school and the community can become the centre of action for the future.

Keywords: *school environment, school buildings, communal learning environment, the centre of action for the future*

STABILITY AUGMENTATION SYSTEM DESIGN AND SWARM OPTIMIZED ESTIMATION OF AN AIRCRAFT

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Abstract
Applications of Kalman filter have significant improvements at aviation industry from aircrafts to unmanned aerial vehicles and even in satellites thanks to the computationally efficient recursive formulas of the Kalman filter. One important application of Kalman filter is parameter estimation which leads to noise reduction of sensors thus ensures more precise navigation solutions for aircrafts with configurations on multiple sensors. However, noise reduction process relies on a prior knowledge of the noise characteristics such as mean and covariance. Ideally, these values are assumed to be known but in real applications, these values may not be known exactly.
In order to overcome this limitation of the Kalman filtering applications, an optimization based approach is proposed to obtain superior performance and optimality by means of linear minimum - mean square error. Results of the performed simulations showed that, proposed method can eliminate the sensor noises with different characteristics thus yields quasi - optimal and efficient estimation of an aircraft.

Keywords: *Kalman filter, swarm optimization, tuning, aircraft.*

STABILITY OF OIL IN WATER EMULSION AFFECTED BY THE INTERACTION OF MODIFIED TAPIOCA STARCH AND MILK PROTEIN

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Abstract
The interaction effect of acetylated (AC) oroctenyl succinic acid (OSA) starch and milk protein (skim milk powder: SMP; sodium caseinate: NaC; orwhey protein concentrate: WPC) on the stability, change of fat particle size, viscosity, and storage modulus of oil-in-water emulsion with variable fat contentwas determined. The results revealed that types of milk protein andstarchand fat content in emulsions influenced the stability (creaming index) of emulsion. The creaming was found in emulsion containing NaC.The interaction of NaC-OSA provided the highest emulsion stability. Type of modified starchwithwhey protein did not affect creamingbut the fat content did. NaC could maintain the size of fat particles and provide a high viscosity and solid-like characteristic in emulsion better than WPC and SMP. OSA at higher concentration might inducemore phase separation with milk protein, resulting in less solid-like structure.

Keywords: *milk protein, biopolymer interaction, emulsion stability*

STRATEGIES USED IN THE INDIVIDUAL APPROACH AT LABOUR OFFICES AS A CHALLENGE FOR THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS OF SOCIAL WORKERS

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Abstract

Employment office workers apply an individual approach in their individual casework with clients. However, it has become evident that an individual approach both in the social work practice and education tends to be viewed intuitively, rather than as an explicitly defined procedure for working with clients. In order to achieve an individual approach, this method needs to be better understood, since its use represents the potential to help long-term unemployed clients to find jobs on the labour market. Employment office staff often face a number of factors that may shape and influence their choice of help-strategy to this target group. In order to avoid poor practices on the part of staff when assessing clients' life situations, it is important to address the issue of education and theoretical bases of the individual approach.

This paper is based on partial data collected from research on organisational factors and conditions that prevent or support the application of an individual approach with long-term unemployed clients. The paper aims to analyse and describe what strategies are used by employment office staff when working individually with their long-term unemployed clients.

The research was carried out at four different employment offices in the South Moravian Region. We used a qualitative research strategy. For the selection of informants we used a deliberate sampling method with the following preset criteria: a) Work position in an employment department b) Geographical nature of the worksite c) Voluntary participation in research. Data were obtained through semi-structured interviews. Interviews were conducted with 17 female workers of the employment offices. The data were analysed through thematic analysis.

The research led to identification of the factors that influence the choice of individual approach strategies to the clients, and which can be divided into five groups. These are organisational factors, inter-organisational cooperation factors, legislative factors, factors on the part of clients, and the expertise and experience of a social worker.

The results of the partial research point to the need for further education or training of employment office workers in methods of working with long-term unemployed clients and related issues in order to implement a more effective process of working with the clients. The intensity, the increased frequency of individual work with these clients and the enhancement of expertise could bring the solution into practice based on the workers' opinion. They also emphasised the need to prevent long-term unemployment by educating clients on topics such as financial literacy and social and legal issues.

The challenges for the education of social workers appear to be the focus on development of actual competencies for reflecting on their own strategies of working with clients. Another challenge can be seen in the support of workers to challenge existing strategies of individual approach with regard to their functionality in practice. It is important to emphasise the development of critical thinking skills and to encourage future workers to approach the practice holistically as a summary of several factors that influence the individual approach, while trying to understand the role of these factors.

Keywords: *Individual Approach, Social Workers, Strategies, Factors, Long-term Unemployed Clients*

STUDENT OPINIONS ON E-PORTFOLIO USE IN LEARNING AND EVALUATION

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Abstract

In line with the developing and changing technology, training programs develop and change themselves. Portfolio assessment, which is one of the alternative assessment and evaluation approaches, provides the student with the opportunity to develop aspects such as taking responsibility and cooperation in their learning process. The e- portfolios, which are carried out in electronic environment with the help of technology, enable technological skills to be developed and distracts the portfolio presentation from being uniform. The aim of this study is to determine student views on the use of e-portfolio applications in schools as a performance evaluation tool. The study group consisted of 30 primary school 4th grade students studying in Alasya Primary School in the Ministry of National Education in Northern Cyprus during the 2017-2018 Fall term. The research is an action research which is one of the qualitative research methods. The students were selected by means of non-random sampling methods. The students used as e-portfolio assessment tools within the scope of the study were informed about the application and use of e-portfolio approach. Semi-structured interview questions were asked to the end-of-term research participants and their opinions on the e-portfolio method were applied. As a result of the research, students could also do homework without writing a letter about the application of e-portfolios, they were very pleasant to prepare the portfolios in the computer, parents were constantly helping them, and they expressed their ambivalence as to what they would choose.

Keywords: *e-portfolio; alternative assessment*

STUDENTS' PERCEPTION ON MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCE-INSPIRED GENERAL EDUCATION CLASS

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Abstract

This paper aims to examine students' learning experience in Multiple Intelligence (MI)-inspired general education class. Howard Gardner's MI theory supports the diversity of students' strengths in school and empowers students to learn. It becomes a lens or perspective in the classroom that teachers can use to identify students' intelligence profiles and provide different learning experiences. Intelligence is pluralistic, and any discipline, idea, skill or concept of significance should be taught in multiple ways. Some students learn better through stories and others learn better through artwork, visual images, hands-on activities or group work. Gardner identifies seven entry points for students that reflect multiple teaching strategies: narrational, logical, quantitative, foundational (or existential), aesthetic, experiential and collaborative. Case study data reported in this paper reveals that MI theory enhances students' learning, self-understanding and self-esteem through pluralistic teaching methods and multi-assessment methods. Students' learning experience corresponded to four dimensions of MI theory in terms of pedagogical applications. These dimensions included designing broad-based knowledge and reality-based curriculum, using multimedia sources as teaching materials, developing cognitive skills in students and empowering students to learn. The MI theory supports the goals of general education in the context of community college and strengthens learning opportunities for students with multiple intelligences. The findings of this study couldcontribute to the knowledge of the general education teaching practices and student learning at community colleges and other educational settings.

STUDY ON SHUNT CURRENTS IN A MULTI-STACK VANADIUM FLOW BATTERY SYSTEM

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Abstract

An all-vanadium redox flow battery (VRFB) is an energy storage device that uses the redox reaction of vanadium ions with different oxidation states. It has the advantages of quick conversion between charge and discharge processes, long operation life, separate power and energy capacity designs; as a result, it has been considered as one of potential candidates as energy storage systems for renewable energies. Because the electrolyte is electrically conductive, shunt currents occur within a multi-cell stack and within the piping system that connecting stacks. Shunt currents are affected by cell number in a single stack, stack number, dimensions of flow channels. In this study, a mathematical model is developed to determine shunt currents in a multi-stack system. The effect of stack number on charge transfer efficiency are predicted by this model. Results show that central stacks in a VRFB system provide more current. The maximum cell current decreases with increasing stack number.

Keywords: *All-vanadium redox flow battery, multi-stack, shunt current, flow rate, charge transfer efficiency*

STUDY ON THE DESIGN OF DELIBERATIVE TOWN MEETING PROCESS FOR INTEGRATED REGIONAL HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT(RHRD)

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Abstract
The purpose of this study is to develop a deliberative town meeting process that enables more effective and efficient deliberation in order to solve the complex challenges of regional human resource development, such as social integration and future human resources development. To do this, we first derive the core values of deliberation through literature review and case studies. After drafting the deliberative town meeting process, we completed the final process by revising and supplementing through expert group interviews and received validation. As a result of the study, we derive eight core values of deliberative town meeting like as 'Common Good', 'Formation of Public Opinion', 'Horizontal Dialogue', 'Representative Diversity', 'Rationality', 'Balance', 'Voluntary Sincerity' and 'Dynamic Openness'. And each core value is structured in a multi-layered and systematic manner based on four categories(vision and goal, fairness, validity, and reflection) and two levels(internal and external). The process of 'Deliberative Town Meeting' is "[Pre-stage] Determination of agenda and issues ⇨ [Main-stage] Selection of participants ⇨ Individual deliberation ⇨ Open mind ⇨ Small group deliberation ⇨ Whole deliberation ⇨ Public opinion decision ⇨ [Post-stage] evaluation and result proposal". Particularly, the whole process has the stage of 'individual deliberation', 'small group deliberation', 'whole deliberation' and each stage is made up of the common sub-process called <mutual understanding> → <in-depth evaluation> → <decision making>. From a systematic perspective, the process of input – transformation – output is dynamically feedforward and feedback, and the value is increased by gradually deeper deliberation, increasingly clear decision–making, and increasing public opinion formation. It is expected that the research result will be used to solve complicated and difficult local and organizational problems cooperatively, and the capacity of deliberation of the individual and organization will be developed through the process.

SUCCESSFUL UNIVERSITY TRANSITION AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN HEALTH SCIENCES

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Given that unsuccessful transition can incur significant cost to the student and to the institution in which they are studying, an online workshop *JumpStart your Science and Online Learning* was designed to assist in narrowing the gap between high school and university studies to ease the transition for first year nursing and midwifery students.Most Australian Universities offer similar bridging workshops or short courses in a number of the STEM disciplines that introduce the fundamentals of a complex subject. However *JumpStart* is unique in that's its design and instructor intentions are informed by pedagogical research that has identified three key indicators that can be used as predicators of both poor transition and subsequent low academic performance and/or a student being at risk of attrition, and aims to address these in the workshop. These indicators include the student's entry level of biological science knowledge and academic literacy, as well as their level of engagement with specific parameters in the online learning environment within the first two weeks of starting their University course.Of those students that have participated in the three *Jumpstart*workshops to date (2015-2017), 93% have successfully completed their first year program studies. Participants in the 2017 workshop achieved a 96% pass rate for their compulsory first year nursing and midwifery course (an introduction to Anatomy and Physiology). Additionally, all students participating in the workshop's academic writing skills module successfully passed all written assessments in three of their other major first year compulsory courses.This paper will discuss workshop design, learning effectiveness, access, student & faculty satisfaction, equipment necessary to implement the workshop, and scale (cost effectiveness and commitment).

Keywords: *University Transition, e-learning, science education*

SUPPORTING HEART HEALTH

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Abstract
In 2007, the World Health Organization (WHO) adopted an Action Plan for the years 2008-2013, which confirmed that elimination of risk factors can prevent up to 80% of premature cardiovascular diseases. These are among the most common causes of death, and at the same time they are the most common cause of hospitalization, disability and increasing health care costs. At the same time, they can be considered diseases in which the state of health is conditioned by the level of knowledge of the population. Nursing plays an indispensable role in promoting heart health, which in primary (universal) prevention can, through education, improve awareness, change attitudes, thinking and actions, and lead the adult population to take responsibility for their health. The aim of the thesis was to determine the prevalence of selected risk factors in relation to selected demographic indicators. The respondent sample consisted of an adult population in Slovakia. A questionnaire of own design was used to determine the data. The results indicate a statistically more frequent occurrence of obesity in women, in respondents without a life partner and in respondents in their fifties and older. More frequent occurrence of smoking as a risk factor was recorded in secondary school-educated respondents, in respondents aged 31-40 and in respondents living in rural areas. The physical activity deficit was influenced by the age, education and social status of research participants. In terms of results, I propose to strengthen the nurse's educational role.
Close

SURİYELİ ÖĞRENCİLERİN OKULDAKİ EĞİTİM DENEYİMLERİNİN ÖĞRETMEN YANSIMASINDAN İNCELENMESİ

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Özet

Günümüzde savaş, göç, eğitim ya da ekonomik sebeplerden ötürü devletlerin ve milletlerin birbirleriyle olan etkileşimi geçmişe kıyasla çok artmıştır. Türkiye son 15-20 yıldır artık bir göç ülkesi olmuş durumdadır. Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü verilerine göre, Türkiye'de toplamda 3.644.342 Suriyeli göçmen yaşamaktadır. Bu sayının yarıya yakınını 1,662,7533 çocuklar oluşturmaktadır (GİGM, 2019). 2010 yılında Suriye'de başlayan iç savaş nedeniyle Türkiye'ye akın eden Suriyeli göçmenlerin bir bölümü Rize'de iskân edilmiştir. Bu nedenle Rize'deki yabancı uyruklu göçmenlerin önemli bir bölümünü Suriyeli göçmenler oluşturmaktadır. Rize İl Göç İdaresi'den alınan resmi verilere göre Rize'de 157 Suriyeli göçmen aile yaşamaktadır. Rize'de bu ailelerin 114 çocuğu ilkokulda eğitim almaktadır. Rize'deki Suriyeli ailelerin ve çocuklarının eğitim ihtiyaçlarının karşılanması konusunda ciddi sorunlar yaşanmaktadır. Rize'de belli sayıda göçmen Suriyeli aile yaşamasına rağmen bu göçmen ailelerin çocukları doğrudan okul eğitimine başlamaktadır. Alan yazında paylaşılan sorunların yaşanmasındaki esas faktör olarak bu gruptaki çocukların ve ailelerinin Türkçe bilmedikleri ve bu nedenle iletişim sorunu yaşadıkları ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Dil öğrenimine bağlı olarak başta okula uyum olmak üzere çeşitli sorunlar yaşamaktadırlar. Dil sorununa bağlı olarak yaşanan diğer sorunlar ise; bu çocukların ya okula devam etmemeleri ya da okulda başarısız olmalarıdır. Bu açıklanan sorunlar Türkiye'nin diğer illerinde olduğu gibi Rize ilinde de benzer şekillerde görünmektedir. Bu öğrencilerin sınıfla ve öğretmenle Türkçe paylaşımına bağlı olarak okul başarısızlığı ilerleyen eğitim kademelerinde okul terklerinde artış yaşanmaktadır. Bu grupta yer alan çocukların eğitim sistemine entegrasyonlarında da sorunlar yaşanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda bu çalışmanın amacı, Suriyeli öğrencilerin okuldaki eğitim deneyimlerinin öğretmen yansımasından incelenmesini ortaya koymaktır.

Bu çalışma, Suriyeli öğrencilerin okuldaki eğitim deneyimlerinin öğretmen yansımasındanincelendiği, nitel yaklaşıma göre desenlenen bir durum çalışmasıdır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, 2017-2019 eğitim - öğretim yılında Rize İl Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğüne bağlı ilkokul, ortaokul ve liselerde Suriyeli öğrencisi bulunan devlet okulları oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu, amaçlı örnekleme yöntemlerinden ölçüt örnekleme yöntemiyle belirlenmiştir.Örneklemde düşük, orta ve üst sosyo-ekonomik statüdeki ilkokul, ortaokul ve liseler belirlenmiştir. Çalışmanın katılımcılarını bu okullarda görev yapan farklı kademelerden ve farklı branşlardan olmak üzere 9'ar toplamda 27 öğretmen oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma, bu belirlenen okullarda araştırmacı tarafından saha çalışması olarak yürütülmüştür. Saha çalışmasındaki veriler; 1) odak grup görüşmesi, 2) yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme ve 3) gözlem yoluyla toplanmıştır. Öğretmenlerle gerçekleştirilen görüşmeler gönüllülük esasısa göre gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Saha çalışmasından elde edilen verilerin analizinde bilgisayar destekli nitel veri analizi programından faydalanılmıştır. Verilerin analizi, nitel veri analizi tekniklerinden içerik analizi ve betimsel analiz yoluyla gerçekleştirilmiştir.

SWARA YÖNTEMİ İLE ÖĞRENCİ KULÜPLERİNİN PERFORMANSINI ETKİLEYEN KRİTERLER AĞIRLIKLARININ BELİRLENMESİ

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Özet

Kampüsteki öğrenci kulüpleri her öğrenciyle, katılmak, liderlik etmek, ufku genişletmek, arkadaş edinmek ve eğlenmek için fırsatlar sunar. Öğrenciler, kulüp çalışmaları sayesinde ilgi alanı olan konularda kendilerini geliştirme fırsatı bulmakta ve bu durum üniversitelerinin gelişimine ve itibarına da katkı sağlamaktadır. Öğrenci kulüpleri kişisel gelişime fayda sağlarken kendi gelişimine de özen göstermelidir. Öğrenci kulüplerinin performansının değerlendirilebileceği bir ölçüm modeli ihtiyacı ve bunun sonucunda kulüp performansının geliştirilmesi gereken alanların tespit edilmesi önem arz etmektedir. Bu çalışmada üniversitelerde faaliyet gösteren öğrenci kulüplerinin performansını değerlendirme modeli geliştirmek için bu performansı etkileyen kriterlerin ağırlıklarının belirlenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Performansların değerlendirilmesi için öğrenci kulüplerinin gelişim süreçleri gözlemlenmiştir. Bu çalışma Sakarya Üniversite'sinin öğrenci kulüpleri faaliyetleri göz önünde bulundurularak yapılmıştır.

SYNERGISTIC LEADERSHIP OF ADMINISTRATORS AFFECTING PROFESSIONAL TEACHER UNDER THE OFFICE OF SURIN PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE AREA 3

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Abstract
The purpose of this research were to study the influence of Synergistic leadership of school administrators who influenced professional teachers under the office of SURIN Primary Educational Service Area 3. is a descriptive research.Sample group is School administrators and teachers under the office of SURIN Primary Educational Service Area 3, academic year 2018, number 345 persons.Data were collected using a 5-level estimation scale questionnaire with a reliability of 0.972. Data were analyzed by Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient.And structural equation modeling (SEM) by considering the consistency of the structural model developed with empirical data.

The results of the research found: Synergistic leadership in 4 areas:Setting goals and objectives together, Increasing work power, Independence on job responsibilities And organizational commitment. With the observed variables, being a professional teacher in 7 areas. Every pair is related in a positive direction. With statistical significance at the level of .01. The correlation coefficient is between 0.072 and 0.626.And the study of the influence of Synergistic leadership of school administrators on professional teachers With a positive influence size of 0.771, can explain 59.50 percent of professional variance

THE ADOPTION OF INTERNET-ONLY BANK IN KOREA

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Abstract

With the advent of internet banking, a large part of the services that are offered by banks can be provided online as well and many banks are closing offline branches and concentrating on improving online channels. Even more banks that use internet as the only channel of banking services has come to exist, which called 'internet-only bank'. Internet-only bank do not have any physical infrastructure resulting in costs savings. Instead, they invest in high end computer infrastructure that allows them to serve their customers in better and faster ways. Internet-only bank is a kind of self-service bank targeting small-scaled retail finance. Internet-only bank is providing services only through the internet and limited call center services are provided without face-to-face channel. As a mean to encourage development of fintech internet-only bank has emerged in Korea. Two internet-only banks in Korea, KaKao Bank and K-Bank have started their operation in 2007. As of August 2017, 3.07 million accounts were opened in Kakao Bank and 490,000 accounts in K-Bank. When it comes to the amount of deposits and loans, Kakao Bank has 1,409 billion Won as deposits and 1,958 billion Won as loans while K-Bank has only 800 billion Won as deposits and 650 billion Won as loans. The introduction of internet-only banks in Korea has decreased the market price of financial products and banking services resulting in causing healthy competition in banking industry.

Several studies analyzed internet banking and mobile banking and associated factors that influence consumers' adoption of it, using a specific adoption theory or an extension of it, such as TAM (Technology Acceptance Model), IDT (Innovation Diffusion Theory), and UTAUT (Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology). However, they usually focused only on the attributes of banking channel and neglected the customer's subjective perception of benefits which banking services provide. Internet-only bank creates customer value by providing time optimization, immediate and customized information, fun and instant connectivity, great convenience and interactivity. That is, customer use internet-only bank due to the various benefits compared with internet banking and mobile banking which are provided by traditional banks. Benefits are the personal values consumers attach to the product or service attributes and they are often linked to fairly basic motivations of purchasing. Therefore, the primary purpose of this study is to analyze the adoption of internet-only bank in terms of benefits (functional, social, experiential, economic benefits) and differentiated services (customization and service diversity).

Keywords: *Internet-only bank, Benefits, Differentiated services, KaKao Bank and K-Bank*

THE EFFECT OF BLOCK-BASED PROGRAMMING ON THE COMPUTATIONAL THINKING SKILLS OF MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to determine the effect of the programming instruction process carried out by using mBlock programming tool on the students' computational thinking skills. The study design was one group pre-test-post-test experimental design. Study group was consisted of 82 students enrolled to a secondary school in Edremit district of Van province / Turkey. 39 of the participants were female and 43 of them were male. Participants were 6th grade students in three different classes. Instruction process was leaded in 2017-2018 academic year. MBlock tool was used in computer programming instruction process. Teaching sessions were two hours per week, 12 weeks in total. In the instruction process *concepts of software, the problem concept, algorithm concept, algorithm steps belonging to a problem, geometrical shapes in the flow chart, mBlock characters, events & control blocks, coordinate axis & scene section, perception blocks, operator blocks, and variable concepts* were handled respectively. Exercises about these subjects were done. Data were collected by Computational Thinking Levels Scale (CTLS) developed by Korkmaz, Çakır & Özden (2015). CTLS has five sub-dimensions, namely, Creativity, Algorithmic thinking, Collaboration, Critical thinking, and Problem solving. The collected data were corresponding to the normal distribution. The data were analyzed through paired samples t tests. According to the findings, post-test scores of the CTLS were statistically higher than the pre-test scores. In addition to this, all scores for sub dimensions statistically differ in favor of post-tests except problem solving dimension. In other words, the development of higher order thinking skills such as computational thinking can be provided with programming courses where block based tools used. In 2018, Problem Solving and Programming Unit were added to Information Technology and Software curriculum in 5th and 6th grades in Turkey. In the lights of the findings, it seems that the decision taken by Turkish Ministry of Education is correct.

THE EFFECT OF HOP A-ACIDS ON THE ALCOHOLIC FERMENTATION PROCESS AND THE ETHANOL YIELD

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Abstract
Development in biotechnology has enabled the improvement of the pressureless liberation of starch (PLS) method, in terms of reduced energy consumption, by lowering the temperature of the starch hydrolysis process below the temperature of starch gelatinization. The reduction of the costs of agricultural distillate production may be achieved by appropriate adjustment of the fermentation process conditions . The use of enzymes capable to hydrolyze the native starch for ethanol production is increasingly being used worldwide. However, due to low temperatures applied in this process, there is a risk of development of microbial infections. As natural antibacterial agents, α-acids originated from hop plant *Humulus lupulus* may be used. Their antibacterial properties have long been known and used in the brewing technology for over 1,000 years.

The aim of this study was to compare the fermentation efficiency of rye-based mashes with initial pH of 4.0 and 5.0, conducted with or without the addition of hop α-acids preparation. Also, the content of lactic acid, the product of the lactic bacteria metabolism and an indicator of microbial contamination, was evaluated. The rye mashes were prepared by pressureless starch liberation (PLS) methods using native (granular) starch, with maximum temperature of the process set at 35°C. The mashing of starch was carried out along with ethanol fermentation, in the one-step method known as simultaneous saccharificationand fermentation (SSF).

The obtained results allowed to conclude that the addition of hop α-acids preparation (IsoStab®- BetaTech, Germany) to rye mashes resulted in an increase in the fermentation efficiency as compared with samples without its addition.

The ethanol yield obtained after the fermentation of mashes with an initial pH of 4 and the addition of the hop α-acids preparation was recorded at 88.41±1.77% (of the theoretical value) and the intake of sugars was 93.91±1.48%. The lowest ethanol yield (71.18±1.42%), despite the similar intake of sugars, was observed in the mashes with an initial pH of 5.0. Addition of the hop α-acid preparation, in this case, did not improve the alcohol yield, which suggests that to ensure high activity of the applied preparation, the pH of the mashes should be adjusted to 4.0.

Moreover, it was observed that regardless of the initial pH of the mashes, the number of lactic bacteria cells in the medium before the process was at similar lever of 3.64±0.79 log CFU/ml, while the concentration of lactic acid in mashes was 0.03±0.01 g/l. After 24 hours of fermentation, more than a 2-fold increase in the number of bacteria cells was noted, reaching pH 4- 7.40±0.29; pH 5- 8.04. ±0.32 log CFU/ml The addition of hop α-acids preparation to the mashes with the initial pH 4.0 allowed to reduce their number after 72 h of the process to 6.58±0.06 log CFU/ml, whereas in the mashes with the initial pH 5.0, lactic acid bacteria count was 7.02±0.04 log CFU/ml. Also, the content of lactic acid in comparison to the control samples (without hop α-acids) decreased.

Keywords: *hop acids, SSF, native starch*

THE EFFECT OF USING AUGMENTED REALITY APPLICATIONS ON STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT IN ASTRONOMY

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Abstract
Education, which is defined as the process of behavioral change in the desired direction, has existed as formal or informal throughout human history. Within this period, the question "what and how to teach" has always been the research subject, and as a result of researches it has been revealed that different methods, techniques and materials should be utilized in education. Technology, which is used to provide convenience in every aspect of our lives, became involved at this point; and it is utilized in various ways to improve the quality of education and to create effective learning-teaching environments. It has been observed that using technology in education make students' learning process fun, and affect their interest, motivation and academic achievements positively. One of the technologies used in educational environments in recent years is Augmented Reality applications. Augmented reality is the creation of three-dimensional moving models from two-dimensional stationary images, allowing the interaction between real world and virtual objects.

Science education is a discipline which contains a great number of abstract concepts. The astronomical topics are one of the most important science subjects, where students do not have the opportunity to experience and have relatively more misconceptions since it contains many abstract concepts. The question of whether the use of augmented reality in teaching of astronomy makes a meaningful difference in academic achievement on astronomy as well as promoting students to structure the concepts regarding the subject properly is among the burning questions.

In this study, which investigated the effect of the instruction performed using Augmented Reality applications on 7th grade "Solar System and Beyond: Space Puzzle" unit on students' achievement in astronomy, the quasi-experimental pretest-posttest control group design was preferred. The 7th grade students who are studying in the city center of Niğde constituted the accessible universe of the study, whereas the sample consisted of 60 students from two classrooms, 30 students in control group and 30 students in experimental group, who are studying in the city center of Niğde."Astronomy Achievement Test" was used as a data collection tool ($\alpha=0.75$). According to the findings, it was determined that the instruction which was conducted based on the existing curriculum had no significant effect on control group students' achievement level in astronomy, while the instruction performed using Augmented Reality applications had a statistically significant effect on the achievement level of the students in the experimental group (t = 3.52; p This result obtained from the study was compared with the results of many other studies in the literature, and various suggestions were made for the researchers who will carry out similar studies and for the teachers who will include the augmented reality applications in their lessons.

THE EFFICACY OF THE HERBAL IODINE SOLUTION CONCENTRATE FROM THE BRAND OF "JADRANKINA OTOPINA" (JADRANKA'S SOLUTION) IN THE TREATMENT OF THYROID DISEASES

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Abstract
Since iodine role in the health of thyroid gland has been neglected in the last decades, we decided to test effectiveness of the Herbal Iodine Solution Concentrate"Jadranka's Solution" in patients with diseases of thyroid gland. Research involved 64 participants who fulfilled online questionnaire which included socio-demographic data and experiences with the „Jadranka's Solution". Participants enclosed at least 2 laboratory results of TSH, T3 and T4, one prior and the other one after the regular use of Jadranka's Solution.
Most of the participants were 30 to 40 years old (56%), 49, 2% of them have university' degree and 68.6% of them is employed which means that they are more educated and younger than average Croatian citizen. In total, 98.5% of participants rated effectiveness "Jadranka's Solution" as excellent, 76.6% stated that results were better than expected and none of them evaluated Solution as ineffective. Pairwise' comparison has confirmed significant difference at the 0,05 level for levels of TSH and T4 before and after the use of"Jadranka Solution". TSH decreased after the use of the Solution and T4 increased. Statistically, the results of the study showed a significant decrease of the values of TSH, and an increase in FT3 and FT4 hormones to their mid-values and above the reference value, when comparing values at the point of diagnosed health issues.
This research has confirmed the hypothesis that regular use of the Herbal Iodine Solution Concentrate "Jadranka's Solution" improves clinical status of patients with disorders of thyroid gland.

Keywords: *thyroid deseases, iodine solution*

THE EXAMINATION OF EXPERIENCED CHEMISTRY TEACHERS' SCIENCE PROCESS SKILLS' DEVELOPMENT THROUGH PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the development of 24 experienced in-service chemistry teachers' science process skills (SPSs) through a week-long professional development (PD) supported by the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (#117B302). SPSs are important part of scientists' work, scientific literacy, science education, and problem solving. In the related literature, SPS are categorized in different ways. However, we adopted the categorization that examines SPS under two main categories, namely, basic SPS and integrated SPSs. Basic SPSs are prerequisite for development of integrated ones that have also two sub-categories, namely, verification type and authentic experiment design. Through the one-week PD, participants received a training with theory and application of inquiry strategy from expert teacher educators. The participants had a chance to apply the all inquiry-based activities in a chemistry laboratory, write hypothesis, design experiments, control variables, collect data and analyze the data, and present it to other groups. To addresses the research question set, we collected data by the use of a test including 36 multiple choice items. The test was administered as pre- and post-test. The statistical analysis of the data was performed with SPSS.23 package program. We run paired sample t-test. Results revealed that there is a statistically significant change in participants' SPSs (t=2.508, p <.05). In the light of the results, we recommend that longitudinal PDs should be organized more frequently. Moreover, active participation of in-service teachers should be ensured.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE RELATION BETWEEN SOCIAL EMOTIONAL LEARNING AND COMPUTER GAME ADDICTION OF 5TH AND 6TH GRADE STUDENTS IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Abstract

This study aims to examine the relationship between social emotional learning (SEL) skills and computer game addiction (CGA) levels according to the characteristics of the students in the 5th and 6th classses (age, gender and class) and whether there is a significant relationship between social emotional learning skills and computer game addiction and emotional learning skills are a significant predictor of computer game addiction. The study group consists of 307 students from 2 private schools and 1 public school in Aydın. The scales used in the study are Children's computer game addiction scale (CGDS) developed by Horzum, Ayas and Balta (2006) and the Social-Emotional Learning Skills Scale (SELSS) developed by Kabakçı (2006). Datas were analyzed with SPSS 18 packet program and independent sample t-test, one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used in the analysis of the data depending on the variables. The Pearson Correlation technique was used to observe at the relationship between the results of social emotional learning abilities and computer game addiction scales. Also, simple linear regression analysis was used to determine whether social emotional learning skills were a significant predictor of computer game addiction. As a result of the research, it was found out that computer game addiction was higher in male students.Besides, social emotional learning skills of 5th grade students are higher than 6th grade students. According to an analysis of a significant relationship between levels of social emotional learning abilities and levels of computer game addiction, it has been determined a significant relationship at a high level in a negative way. In addition, participants' social emotional learning skills have accounted for 14% of computer game addiction.

Keywords: *Sosyal duygusal öğrenme, bilgisayar oyun bağımlılığı, ortaokul öğrencisi; Emotional learning, computer game addiction, secondary school students.*

THE FAIRY TALE AS A MEANS TO REINFORCE LEARNING IN MATHEMATICS: A DIDACTIC EXPERIMENT AT ITALIAN PRIMARY SCHOOL LEVEL

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Abstract
Situations for informal learning have a recognized role in the psychology of development and education as well as in general and disciplinary didactics - in this case mathematics education. Our contribution, supported by results from informal learning in laboratory experiences carried out in the project "La matematica dei ragazzi", shows the efficacy of narrative elements for reinforcing
learning in mathematics at primary school level.

THE IMPACT OF THE HUMAN FOUR DIMENSIONS ON STUDENTS' LIFE

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Abstract

We are always thinking of having new version of computer;mobile phone;sport wears;cars,houses....but we never think of having a new version of ourselves.It 's very necessary to undersatnd the four human dimensions of our students and to help them to discover which dimension do they have to improve in order to achieve their well being ,which will help them to be successful in their studies , in their life and achieve easily their target and realise their personal and professional projects.This a new way of teaching and making students to think outside the box.

This paper is a kind of analysis of the different strategies and techniques adopted in my classroom with a group of students who belong to ENSIAS ,a college of enginners on computer science.the analysis consisted on creating a kind of self awarness for each student by pushing him to discover which of the four dimensions did he neglect ;is it the emotional ,the mental one ;the spiritual one or the physical one.The student can't be performant and proactive if he doesn't make an equilibrium among the four dimensions.Hence the student has a new version of himself.

THE IMPACTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR: THE CASE OF COMMUNICATION FACULTY AT SAKARYA UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

During this time period called social media age, online platforms that shape the lives of individuals and allow users to interact are becoming very popular. While social platforms have a great impact on individuals as news or information sources, they also transform marketing strategies in the context of entertainment, social sharing and content creation. In this context, this study aims to measure the behavioral changes in the purchasing processes of consumers in many ways by addressing the social media platforms that become an indispensable part of the daily lives of individuals. The opportunity to be included in the communication and sharing network by communication facilities makes social media sites the tool of a new generation of marketing. In this way, the social networks, which take the majority of their time under the influence of individuals, attract the interest of companies. Companies actively use social media platforms to attract attention to their products, brands or customers. The research plans to explore the perceptions of university students based on the idea that social media platforms are an effective tool for young consumers. The present study also aims to reveal the impact levels of social media platforms, which are the strong sources of digital transformation, on individuals. In this context, this thesis tests the hypotheses with a quantitative strategy applied to students of the Faculty of Communication who focuses on new media studies. In the scope of the study, a questionnaire was developed with 38 items consisting of 11 demographics and 27 social networks and a sample group of 300 students was applied. The data obtained from the survey with the contribution of SPSS program were analyzed by using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), LSD Multiple Comparison Test and Independent Sample t Test and Pearson Moment Correlation Coefficient. The results of the research show that it is more possible to choose brands, products or services that are aware of the social media. In addition, the findings show that the individuals considered within the scope of the sample tend to use social media platforms as much as possible in their purchasing processes. For this reason, research shows that social media platforms have become a daily life practice and they contribute significantly to the attitudes of individuals to their behavior.

THE INTEGRATION OF POE METHOD TO CHEMISTRY II COURSE LABORATORY APPLICATIONS IN SCIENCE TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAM

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Abstract

In terms of education, argumentation can be regarded as a process carried out with evidence and theories where students work in small groups through collaborative problem solving to support a result or refute counter claims. Is it possible to teach students argumentation, which has proven to be a very useful method for scientific literacy or science teaching or can the students' argumentation skills be improved? Based on this basic objective, one of the activities that can be used for the argumentation-based teaching method in science classes where the process from the beginning of a problem to the solution is realized is Prediction-Observation-Explanation (POE). Laboratory applications for Chemistry I and II in Science Teacher Training Program which are updated with 2018-2019 academic year are included in the theoretical course.

In this study, all the stages of the above mentioned technique were carried out together with the prospective teachers for the General Chemistry Laboratory applications within the scope of Chemistry II course. In the fall semester of the 2018-2019 academic year, the laboratory practices of Chemistry-I course were conducted with the pre-service teachers according to the traditional teaching method. Within the scope of the study, the stages of this technique were determined by the researchers for the laboratory applications part of Chemistry-II course and all activities related to the subjects determined by the Council of Higher Education were designed and carried out with the prospective teachers. In addition to the data obtained within the scope of the study, prospective teachers' opinions about laboratory applications according to argumentation-based teaching method were collected and recommendations which could be considered as basis for further researches were presented.

THE MEDIATING ROLE OF ATTACHMENT STYLES IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILDHOOD TRAUMA EXPERIENCES, RELATIONAL RESILIENCE AND MARITAL SELF-EFFICACY AMONG MARRIED INDIVIDUALS

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Abstract

Problem: This study aims to mediating role of attachment styles in the relationship between childhood trauma experiences, relational resilience and marital self-efficacy among married individuals.

Method: 531 married individuals took part in the research. In the research, "Childhood Trauma Questionnaire", "Experiences in Close Relationships Scale-Revised version", "Relational Resilience Scale" and "Marital Self-Efficacy Scale" were employed to collect the study data. The validity and reliability studies of the scales were also performed by the researcher. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was used to ascertain the validity of the scales. Reliability studies for the scales were performed by calculating the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. Data analysis was performed by Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient and Structural Equation Analysis.

Findings: The findings of the study are as follows: Childhood trauma experiences were found to positively affect anxiety and avoidance of attachment styles. Anxiety of attachment didn't have a direct effect on relational resilience. Avoidance of attachment and childhood trauma experiences had a negative direct effect on relational resilience. In this case, anxiety of attachment style weren't found to act as a mediating between childhood trauma experiences and relational resilience; avoidance of attachment style were found to act as a partial mediating between childhood trauma experiences and relational resilience. The study results also showed that avoidance and anxiety of attachment styles and childhood trauma experiences negatively effect marital self-efficacy. Anxiety and avoidance attachment styles were found to act as a partial mediating between childhood trauma experiences and marital self-efficacy.

Results: The results of the research are discussed in the light of relevant literature and some suggestions are presented.

THE MEDIATING ROLE OF CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE AND COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY IN THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG EFFECTIVE COUNSELOR CHARACTERISTICS AND MULTICULTURAL COUNSELING COMPETENCIES OF COUNSELORS

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Abstract
This study examines the mediating role of cultural intelligence and cognitive flexibility in the relationship between effective counselor characteristicsand multicultural counseling competencies of counselors. The study universe consists of 4290 counselors working at state schools (primary, secondary and high schools) and the Guidance and Research Center in Istanbul province. Participants of the study consist of 521 counselors selected using convenience sampling method. "Effective Counselor Characteristics Scale", "Multicultural Counseling Competencies Scale", "Cultural Intelligence Scale" and "Cognitive Flexibility Inventory" were employed to collect the study data. Validity and reliability studies of the scales were performed by the researcher. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) were used to ascertain the validity of the scales, while their reliability was calculated using Cronbach's Alpha coefficient.
In the analysis of research data, the Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Efficient was computed to reveal the correlations among the variables. In order to test the assessment model, Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was performed using the AMOS software. The same software was also used to perform a Path Analysis for testing the hypothetical model.
The results demonstrate that effectivecounselor characteristics have a direct positive effect on cognitive flexibility. Another study result is that the effective counselor characteristics have a direct positive impact on cultural intelligence. It was also found that cognitive flexibility directly and positively influences multicultural counseling competencies. It was revealed that cultural intelligence also has a direct positive effect on multicultural counseling competencies. It was found that effective counselor characteristics do not have a directly effect on multicultural counseling competencies.It was also revealed that cognitive flexibility and cultural intelligence play a complete mediator role between effective counselor characteristicsand multicultural counseling competencies.The results of the research are discussed in the light of relevant literature and certain suggestions are made.

THE RECONSTRUCTED PAST TO PRESENT THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA CULTURE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD

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Abstract
From Ottoman Empire to Republic of Turkey neighborhood is both an urban space extends to the present day as a social space. The neighborhood is a public space where organized social activities. Until today from the Ottoman economic development, urbanization phenomenon has evolved in the context of new urban architecture. Modern cities, the number of creating new architectural forms and spaces are important to a transformation, apartment, new formats, such as residential neighborhoods site is terminating its culture as eliminate. There is a process in which a combination of intertwined modernize conventional permeability accommodates. Move the socialization format in the neighborhood, is now being moved to today's virtual environments, day-old neighborhoods, the neighborhood's open space, coffeehouse in, market places, mosques communicate with the people coming together in the courtyards they form a virtual forms of communication now via social media. In this context, social media, the new neighborhoods that sprouted culture, era as an area that evolves in parallel emerges. In this paper, we analyze and discuss the history of social media in terms of local cultures and forms of communication. We've made in the analysis of the remodeling for the old with the new, virtual with the real.

Keywords: *Neighborhood, social media, socializing*

THE RELATION BETWEEN ACADEMIC BOREDOM OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN MATHEMATICS LESSONS AND SOURCES OF MATHEMATICS SELF-EFFICACY AND MATHEMATICS ANXIETY

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Abstract
The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between academic boredom and academic self-efficacy and mathematics anxiety of secondary school students. Both the singular and relational survey models were used in line with the sub-problems of the study. 280 secondary school students participated in the study. In this study, "Level of Boredom Scale" adapted to Turkish by Eren (2016), "Sources of Middle School Mathematics Self-Efficacy Scale" adapted to Turkish by Yurt and Sünbül (2014) and "Revised Fennema-Sherman Mathematics Anxiety Scale-Elementary" adapted to Turkish by Hacıömeroğlu and Kutluca (2016) was used as data collection tools. It was found in the study that 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grade students had middle level academic boredom in mathematics classes regardless of their grade levels. It was concluded that the self-efficacy perceptions related to performance accomplishments, vicarious experience and verbal persuasion were high in each class level, whereas the self-efficacy perceptions of emotional arousal were low. It was concluded that the anxiety of secondary school students in mathematics lessons was low. It was concluded that 8th grade students' math anxiety was higher than the 5th, 6th and 7th grade students. It was concluded that there was a low positive relationship between secondary school students' boredom in mathematics lessons and vicarious experience which is used in lessons. No relation was found between the boredom and mathematics anxiety of secondary school students.

THE RELATION BETWEEN METACOGNITION SKILLS AND SELF-EFFICACY PERCEPTIONS OF HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

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Absrtact

In this study, the relation between metacognition skills and self-efficacy perceptions of high school teachers were investigated. The sample of the study consisted of 140 high school teachers from different branches in Aydın province in Turkey. The study was designed according to relational survey method and two data collection tools were used.Metacognitive skills of teachers were measured by the Metacognitive Awareness Inventory, developed by Schraw and Dennison (1994) and adapted to Turkish by Akın, Abacı and Çetin (2007), and teachers' self-efficacy perceptions were measured by the Teacher Self-Efficacy Scale developed by Senemoğlu (2006). As a result of the study, it was concluded that there was a significant difference between women and men in favor of women in terms of metacognition scores according to gender, but also there was a significant difference between metacognition scores of teachers according to their schools. On the other hand, it was concluded that metacognition skills did not differ according to the branches of professional seniority and teachers. Significant differences were found among high school teachers' gender, working time variable and self-efficacy perception. However, no significant difference was found between teachers' self-efficacy perception and their branches.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MANAGEMENT FACTORS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTE AND EMPLOYABILITY OF KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY GRADUATED

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Abstract

This research objectives were 1) to study the current conditions of employability of graduates of Khon Kaen University and 2) to study the relationship of factors related to employability of graduates of Khon Kaen University. The research sample were 336 person in Graduates of Khon Kaen University at the undergraduate level Science and Technology Group, who graduated in the academic year 2018. Five-rating scale questionnaire was use as instruments. Data was analyze using ready-to-use computer program to search for frequency, percentage, means, standard deviation, and Pearson correlation product moment coefficient. Result of level employability of Khon Kaen university graduated was seen through the overview at high level ($\bar{x}$=4.03).Management factors in higher education institute consisted of 5 main elements were 1)employers' involvement in course design2) using technology to enhance employability3)preparing graduates to apply theory in practice 4) educational challenges to the global manufacturing industry, and 5) life skill and career skill. The relationship between the 5 relevant factors and employability of KhonKaen universitygraduated have a positive relationship with statistical significant at .01 level. Correlations (r) between .342 - .605 there were life skill and career skill (r = .605), educational challenges to the global manufacturing industry(r = .563),using technology to enhance employability (r = .549), preparing graduates to apply theory in practice (r = .496), and employers' involvement in course design(r = .342)

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SERUM VISFATIN LEVELS AND METABOLIC PARAMETERS WITH DIFFERENT BODY MASS INDEXES

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Objective: The aim of this study is to evaluate the relationship between the grade of obesity and serum visfatin, role of serum visfatin in the relation between obesity and insulin resistance, and association of serum visfatin levels with fasting insulin, fasting blood glucose and lipid parameters.

Material and methods: This study was performed in 55 female and 35 male patients between 18-65 years of age who admitted to Family Medicine and Internal Medicine policlinics; also who had no chronic systemic, endocrinal and neurologic diseases. Lipid profiles [total cholesterol, triglyceride, HDL-cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol, VLDL-cholesterol], fasting blood glucose, fasting insulin) and serum visfatin levels of patients were tested.

Results: Minimal serum visfatin level was found 5.1 mg/dL, maximal serum visfatin level was found 26.8 mg/dL and mean serum visfatin level was found 10.7 mg/dL. There was statistically significant relation between serum visfatin level and fasting blood glucose as well as fasting insulin ($P=0.009$). There was statistically significant relation between BMI and serum visfatin levels ($p=0.006$); however according to gender there was no correlation with visfatin levels and body fat percentage ($p > 0.05$). It was determined that mean serum visfatin level of patients whose BMI values were lower than 25kg/m2 was significantly higher than others. As BMI increased, serum visfatin level decreased. As a result of the data obtained by this study, serum visfatin resulted in lower levels in patients with high BMI.

Conclusion: Negative correlation between serum visfatin level and fasting blood glucose as well as fasting blood insulin indicates that serum visfatin level may be associated

Keywords: *Keywords: obesity, visfatin, insulin resistance, adiponectin*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION BEHAVIORS AND THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the procrastination behavior and the academic success of the 8th graders of ArıPrivate Secondary school in the 2017-2018 education year. The research group consists of 154 8th graders in total, 73 of whom are female and 81 of whom are male. In the data collection phase of the research, the "Academic Procrastination Behavior" scale which developed by Çakıcı (2003) was used. For the academic performance the weighted grade avarage of the students were taken into consideration. Descriptive statistics were used for analyzing of the data.

Results showed that there is no meaningful differences between students' academic procrastination behavior and the gender. However, The results of the Spearman's correlation coefficient test showed negative correlation between students' academic procrastination score and their academic performance with r=-0.91, with a significance level of p<0.01 (two tailed test)indicating that students who showed high academic procrastination scres performed below average in their academics.

These findings may help teachers and school administrators create a better school environment that promotes learning engagement and inhibits academic procrastination.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF SELF-EVALUATION AND THE INSTITUTIONAL EXTERNAL EVALUATION IN TURKISH HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract
Institutional Self-Evaluation Report (ISER) is prepared by higher education institutions annually to monitor their internal quality assurance processes and Institutional Feedback Report (IFR) which is prepared by external evaluators, includes strengths and further developments' areas to transparent quality assurance system for the institution.
The fact that internal and external evaluation scores give close and consistent results may give an indirect opinion about the reliability and adequacy of the mechanisms used by institutions for self-evaluation. In this study, the relationship between the scores of ISER-2018 and IFR-2018 in terms of Quality Assurance System, Education, Research & Development and Administrative System was analyzed. Also, subheadings under the main areas were analyzed to observe differences between self-evaluation and external evaluation.
According to the findings, there is a weak positive relationship between the self-evaluation and the external evaluation scores under the headings "Quality Policy", "Education" and "Research and Development". In the "Management System" title, it was found that there was no significant relationship between the scores. As a result; it is seen that there is a weak relationship between the self-evaluation and external evaluation scores and institutions tend to evaluate themselves with higher scores than external evaluation.

THE STUDY CORRENT STATE AND THE DESIRES STATE OF SCHOOL MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN OPPORTUNITY EXPANDING SCHOOL UNDER THE OFFICE OF CHAIYAPHUM PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE AREA 1

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Abstract
The purpose of this research was to determine the current state and the desired state of the school Management for Sustainable Development in Opportunity Expanding School Under the Office of Chaiyaphum Primary Educational Service Area 1. The research population of 1,468 person included administrators, basic education board and teachers. The research instrument consisted of a Rating scale questionnaire. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.
The research found that:
The current state of the school Management for Sustainable Development in Opportunity Expanding School Under the Office of Chaiyaphum Primary Educational Service Area 1 was given as "High" in overall and each aspect. In descending order from the highest to lowest include creating an academic network , teachers' competency development and curriculum development correspond to change ($\bar{x}$ = 4.85,4.83,4.75) .
The desired state of the school Management for Sustainable Development in Opportunity Expanding School Under the Office of Chaiyaphum Primary Educational Service Area 1 was given as "High" in overall and each aspect. In descending order from the highest to lowest include curriculum development correspond to change ,developing student for quality and teachers' competency development ($\bar{x}$ = 4.95,4.91,4.88) .
Close

THE STUDY OF MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM SOLVING FOR GRADE 6 STUDENTS USED LESSON STUDY AND OPEN APPROACH

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Abstract
The objectives of this study are to investigate mathematical problem-solving skills, and to assess mathematical problem-solving ability of grade 6 students using innovation lesson study and open approach at Non Chan Tuek Huai Gae School in Khon Kaen pronvince. The samples were selected by using purposive sampling method. The total samples were 14 students; 6 females and 8 males,in grade 6 that experienced with the innovation lesson study and open approach. The mix-method methodology was used in this study. Research tools included 1) records monitoring behaviors of individuals, group workshop, and classroom, and 2) test to assess student's mathematical ability with open-ended questions. The qualitative data were collected from classroom observation, while the quantitative data were collected from questionnaire.

The findings showed that students can analyze the questions by understanding the problems, developing systematic thinking to solve the problems, and adopting mathematical procedure as a foundation to propose solutions for level 1 of complex problems. In other words, students have fundamental ability with simple but systematical reasoning skills and concepts to solve mathematical problems. Moreover, from the assessment test, it was found that students' problem-solving skill development was ranged from non-response,unrecalledMemory, basic memory and reproduction, simple skills and concept, strategic/extended thinking, respectively. Thus, the actual ability of students in terms of theirproblem-solving skills according to the progress map at level 0 (6), or 42.85%; at level 1 (3), or 21.42%; and at level 2 (5), or 35.71%.

THE TRAINING OF FUTURE LEADERS THE PARADIGM OF TRUST

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Abstract

It is easy to understand that economic crises are basically crises of moral values. If the most important thing for a person is what he has and not what he is, then he will seek to improve his status above anything else, inevitably leading to power struggles. When we accept that the fittest are the ones with the highest chance of survival, we encourage aggressive competitiveness and those unable to destroy their rivals will put themselves at risk of becoming the next victim. If we use the truth as a tool to promote our interests, it is easy for the end to justify the means, therefore fostering corruption and a lack of commitment to anything beyond own personal profit.

These values have affected all sorts of organizations, but particularly companies. Internal power struggles have made employees fight for their interests instead of pursuing the common good. Aggressive competitiveness often leads to the inability to work together. And as regards the lack of respect for the truth, the result is the incapacity of companies to find solid principles on which to base their businesses. In the absence of these great principles, employees do not find sufficient reasons to commit themselves.

Faced with this situation, as a university we have spent much time reflecting, analyzing the approaches suggested by the best researches and main managers and we have come to the conclusion that it is essential to move from the paradigm of fear towards the paradigm of trust.

To trust or not to trust, that is the question. Trust is becoming the main connecting element in a global economy in which it is impossible to control every single aspect. Multiculturalism and diversity have become the ideal environment for trust to flourish, bringing positions closer and making people open up to others through curiosity, without generating suspicion or mistrust. Innovation, a significantly valuable element in this new context, will only be achievable if trust has previously been fostered. This leads us to the statement that trust is the necessary element –and will be more so in the future– to train the type of leaders that companies, political parties, institutions and society need.

In addition to the official Law, Business Administration, Business Analytics or International Relation Degrees, students also complete a leadership program (Integral Leadership Program, "ILP"). Thus, we have realized that we do not want programs to train leaders according to the dominant paradigm, but what we want is to train leaders for a new paradigm. And this can only be achieved through a training program aimed towards driving this change. If we continue along the same path, we will always obtain the same results. We are not experiencing a period of rapid changes, but rapidly experiencing the start of a new era.

THE USE OF A SENSOR NETWORK IN THE PROMOTION OF THE HEALTH OF THE DEPENDENT ELDERLY AT HOME

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Introduction
The aging population and the increasing longevity of individuals is a challenging reality for today's healthcare, as it brings increased dependency and need for continuous care which is often left to informal caregivers. Inthiscontext,theproject SAICT-POL/23428/2016 – IPAVPSI - The impact of an aid and surveillance programme backed up by a sensor network in the health care promotion of the dependent elder at their home, withreference NORTE-01-0145-FEDER-023428, project financed by the Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) and co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (FEDER) through the Northern Regional Operational Program (NORTE2020), isbeingdeveloped with the objective of applying information and communication technologies in the development of a prototype of a system focused on the monitoring and assistance of the execution of the therapeutic plan in two strands: mobilization and medication.

Materials and Methods
This will be an "almost experimental" study as the investigators will attempt to control some independent variables through the implementation of a therapeutic plan's assistance and vigilance program from a sensor network, which

will monitor and assist (alarm sending) in complying with medication, raisings and positionings. Therefore, 2 groups will be defined: the experimental group, on which the program will be applied, and a control group.

Results and Discussion

At the moment, in the experimental group (where the sensors will be placed), there are already 9 elderly people with total dependence, 1 elderly with severe dependence, 3 elderly with moderate dependence and 8 elderly with mild dependence. In this experimental group there are 10 elderly people with a high risk of developing pressure ulcers. 28.6% of the elderly can not move alone in bed and 100% of the elderly take medication regularly. In the control group, there are 6 elderly people with total dependence, 3 moderately dependent elderly and 5 elderly with mild dependence. In this group, 6 elderly people are at high risk of developing pressure ulcers. 28.6% of the elderly can not move alone in the bed and 100% of the elderly take medication regularly.

Conclusion

Technology application in healthcare has been arousing engineering's attention for a long time in support to health recovery and maintenance therapy practices. In this regard, creating support systems to watch the fulfilling of the therapeutical plan, assisting healthcare professionals and informal caregivers on dependent elders' care may be an added value.

Keywords: Sensor network; Health; Elderly

THEORY OF EDUCATION IN A SOCIAL MOVEMENT AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY ON THE DISPUTE OF EDUCATION

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Abstract

The educational projects of the Brazilian government and the Movement of Rural Workers Without Land (hereinafter MST) pose situations of conflict, since they obey different logics. The MST has the land as a place, however, the agribusiness, the land without people. Knowledge in the abstract, but also knowledge practices that allow or impede certain practices in the field and in the real world. The objective of this work was really what really is in dispute between and investigate the friction between the government's official educational project and the educational project of the MST as a social movement. To this end, we conducted an ethnographic study on conflict situations between both educational projects based on the systematization of experiences. The findings show three situations: the place of education, the training of teachers and the educational project as an event. This means that education is a social and permanent field, therefore, it is about projects, historical and political discourses in which the different groups try to define their social function and their hegemony.

TOL: ENTRANCE TEST FOR DEGREE COURSES IN ENGINEERING AT POLITECNICO OF MILAN

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Abstract

The "Laurea" (Bachelor of Science) programme in Engineering is an undergraduate degree obtained after a three-year programme of study and aims to provide a solid foundation in the core scientific subjects as well as more specialized, professional training [1]. In order to enter the "Laurea" programmes, it is compulsory to attend and pass an entrance test, called TOL (Test On Line). The TOL, in Italian language, consists of 65 multiple choice questions and is divided into two parts: 1) TEST: to test the knowledge of logic, mathematics, statistics, physics and verbal comprehension abilities; 2)TENG (Test of English): to verify the knowledge of English language. The test questions are formulated taking into account the ministerial programs for Italian Secondary Schools. The TOL takes place using personal computers in the IT-equipped lecture theatres of the various Politecnico Campuses [2]. The time allowed to perform the TOL has a total of 110 minutes, divided as follows: 15 minutes for 30 English questions (TENG), 75 for 25 Maths questions, 10 minutes for 5 Verbal Understanding questions and 10 minutes for 5 Physics questions. All questions are multiple choice, one and only one of the answers is correct. The student must choose the answer among 5 proposals or he can give no answer.

For the details of the score attribution, see the corresponding tables.

The minimum level of English language knowledge required - verified in the test - corresponds to the medium/low (B1) level of the CEF (Common European Framework). To prepare for the Engineering Test - TOL, you can download "Politest - The Politecnico di Milano Engineering test" or to attend MOOCs [3], free on line courses in mathematics and physics. These courses are especially useful to help and consolidate the basic knowledge that is verified by the test.

The aim of the Test is to verify the aptitude to follow the university courses in Engineering with reasonable chances of success and to identify any gaps in the initial skills.

The entrance test for degree courses in Engineering was introduced in this form in 2005. The data were collected and organized from a statistical point of view. A clear correlation emerges between the score in the test and the success in the studies, as illustrated by the graphs.

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USE OF OPEN EDUCATION RESOURCES IN UNIVERSITY MATHEMATICS COURSES

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Abstract

Lower division service mathematics courses at SFU have been using standard textbooks published by a few major publishing houses in North America (e.g. Wiley, Pearson, Cengage) for many years. These textbooks provide SFU students with all information required to be successful learners and to complete the courses. They are the product of collaborative efforts of the author(s), editors, reviewers, graphic designers etc. and thus guarantee high quality of the textbooks. Also, the publishers keep up with the times offering example solutions using various software like Mathematica, Matlab, or Maple. Unfortunately, in the past few years the textbook costs have been skyrocketing what, along with the pirate versions of homework problem solutions being readily available on internet, has prompted quick development of Open Education Resources (OER).

In the Department of Mathematics we have created our own in-house course notes replacing the textbooks for Calculus I and II courses for Life Sciences and Social Sciences streams while the main stream for mathematics majors, engineers, and computing scientists is still using the standard textbook with either paper textbook or electronic version available to the students along with online assignments by the same publisher.

The author will share the experience of modifying available OER and creating course notes in order to match our course outline for MATH-155, Calculus II for Life Sciences students. Replacing the standard textbook had many pros and cons. While it resulted in reducing the cost for the students to only buying access to online assignments through Pearson publishing house, lack of sufficient practice problems and student solution manual were significant drawbacks, to name a few. A detailed analysis of positive achievements, as noted in student evaluations, along with the challenges encountered in the process of developing this resource and teaching the course, will be presented at the conference.

USING LEARNING STYLES TO BECOME BETTER TEACHERS

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Abstract

We all learn in different ways. Whether we are learning how to find the slope of a line, analyzing a table of values to determine a relationship, or translating a "real world" application into an equation that can be used to model that situation, we depend on individual learning styles.

In this session, teachers will be provided with a hands-on activity they can use with their students to help them identify their learning style and to use their individual style to learn better and to make that learning fun.

When teachers have a better sense of how their students learn, and students understand better their preferred learning styles, activities can be planned with those styles in mind. When we can help our students become active learners in our classrooms, we all benefit. This session will provide some of the tools to achieve this goal.

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ONLİNE ALIŞVERİŞ EĞİLİMLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA: TRAKYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet

İhtiyaç konusu insanlık tarihi kadar eski bir konudur. İnsanların tarih boyunca çok çeşitli ihtiyaçları olmuştur. En önemli ihtiyaçları; barınma, gıda ve güvenlikti. Tarihi gelişmeler ile birlikte çeşitli icatlarında ortaya çıkması sonucu insanların ihtiyaçları da değişkenlik göstermeye başladı.

Bugün özellikle "Z kuşağı" olarak adlandırılan genç nüfus internet ile fazlasıyla bütünleşik bir hayat yaşamaktadır. Bilgisayar teknolojilerinin giderek küçülmesi ve telefonun icadı amacı dışında yöndeşmesi, çağımızda öngörülemez bir ağ toplumu oluşmasına neden olmuştur. Artık kişiler ihtiyacı olan "şeyleri" zaman ve uzam sınırlaması olmaksızın sipariş verebiliyor. Daha önceki zamanlarda insanlar alışveriş için bulundukları mekânı terk ederek mağazaları gezer ve aradıkları "şeye" ulaşmak için fazlaca "emek" sarf ederdi. Artık herhangi bir zamanda herhangi bir yerde sadece internete bağlı bir araç ile istenilen sayıda ürün arasından istediğimizi seçerek, istediğimiz yere ulaşmasını sağlayabiliyoruz.

Bu çalışmada Trakya Üniversitesi'nde öğrenim gören öğrencilerin neden internet alışverişini tercih ettiklerin üzerine bir araştırma yapılacaktır. Bu araştırma sonucunda elde edilen bulgular ışığında öğrencilerin neden klasik alışveriş yöntemlerini değil de internet alışverişini seçtikleri öğrenilmeye çalışılacaktır.

Araştırmanın giriş kısmında ihtiyaç, toplum, modern, post- modern, enformasyon, ağ toplumları tanımları yapılmış, Literatür taramasında konu ile ilgili saha önce yapılmış araştırmalara bakılmış, sırasıyla araştırmanın amacı, önemi ve yöntemi açıklanarak elde edilen verilerin değerlendirilmesi yapılmış son olarak sonuç ve öneri kısmında araştırma sonucunda varılan nokta paylaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *İnternet, alışveriş, toplum, öğrenci, üniversite, ağ toplumu, online alışveriş.*

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SOSYAL MEDYA KULLANIMLARINA YÖNELİK BİR ARAŞTIRMA: DEVREK MESLEK YÜKSEKOKULU ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet

Özellikle internetle birlikte hayatımızda yerini alan sosyal medya kullanımı gün geçtikçe artmaktadır. Sosyal medya kullanım sıklığı ve bu araçlara bağlı edinilen kullanım alışkanlıkları, iletişim biçimlerinin ve buna bağlı olarak da toplumsal hayatın bir dönüşüme uğradığını ortaya koymaktadır. Bu durum aynı zamanda sosyal medyanın toplumun hangi ihtiyaçlarını karşıladığı, insanların bir sosyal medyayı diğerine neden tercih ettiği sorusunu da akıllara getirmektedir.

Çalışmada, sosyal medyanın önemi ve üniversite öğrencilerinin sosyal medya kullanım alışkanlıkları araştırılmıştır. Literatür taraması sonucunda doğrudan bu konuyla ilgili alanda az çalışma olduğu görülmekte olup bu çalışmanın alana katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu amaçla çalışmada, Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi Devrek Meslek Yüksekokulunda öğrenim gören öğrenciler üzerinde tesadüfi örnekleme ile anket tekniğinin uygulandığı bir saha araştırması yapılmıştır.

Araştırma sonucunda; araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin sosyal medya kullanım alışkanlıkları tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Buna göre; öğrenciler interneti en çok sosyal medya ortamına girmek için kullandıkları tespit edilmiştir. Öğrencilerin Facebook ve Twitter kullanımlarının azaldığı, buna karşın en sık Instagram mecrasını kullandıkları sonuçları elde edilen bulgulardan bazılarını ifade etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Sosyal Medya, İnternet, Kullanımlar ve Doyumlar*

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS' DIFFICULTIES WITH FRACTIONS

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Abstract

Students' difficulties with fractions in mathematics has been an important theme of the mathematics education researchers. In this study, we are focusing to anlayse the vocational school students skills and performance with fractions in order to give a perspective for teaching and learning of this subject. The sample of the study consisted of 74 first year vocational school students from business, accounting and marketing departments at a university in Turkey. The Scale had 20 items, containing multiple choice questions. One of the main findings of the study was that vocational school students enrolled business, marketing and accounting departments showed poorly in numeracy skills. The avaerage point 48.9% could be accepted as a problem for concern because of the simple level of the questions in the test. Another result of the study was that particapants tried to apply proportional actions when focusing the word questions. So, we can say that mathematics techers should be aware of the their students' difficulties with this subject and need to focus to help their students to overcome this learning problem. We hope that this study could be helpfull to math curriculum designs at elementary school level, high school level and universities.

WARM OR COOL COLOUR SNACK PACKAGING?

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Abstract

Snack food is one of the competitive food markets in Hong Kong. Visual element of the packaging design was one of the important factors affecting the purchasing decision. This pilot study was conducted in Hong Kong focusing on several factors that might influence the purchasing decision at the point of sale. The study started by asking respondents to buy a snack food which s/he would bring to a lecture, followed by the paper questionnaire consisting of 8 items, in which colour related attributes, reasons for purchasing, demographics information were collected. The questionnaire was completed by 220 respondents aged between 20-24 years old students.

This study was initiated for the intention to understand the purchasing decision of snack food focusing on the colour attributes from the packaging design perspective. The dependent variable is the purchased snack's colour, and the independent variables selected for this pilot study including (1) sophistication of colour; (2) the colour distinctiveness among the snack category; and (3) personal colour preference. Relationships and connections between variables were analysed using Cross Tabulation and Chi Square tests. Results concluded warm colour such as yellow and red were the most preferred choice and associated strongly with sweet snack food type. Students prefer strong flavor snack, and considered yellow and red colours represented the high level of sophistication and distinctiveness among the category during the purchase. The personal colour preference and expected flavor intensity of male and female students affect differently in terms of the selection of snack food.

Keywords: *Snack food; colour attributes, visual package elements*

WHAT MOVES TEACHERS TO MAKE IDEAS COME ALIVE? EXPLORING THE BRIDGE BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CLASSROOM TEACHING

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Abstract
The aim of this study is to evaluate professional development courses and their impact on classroom teaching. It investigates connections between realizing learnt content and possible influences on this process like the work environment, motivational aspects and course quality. I developed a framework to support an understanding of interdependent processes, based on different teaching and learning concepts and motivational considerations. The research design consists of three different measuring times to catch a large scale of professional development, including relevant background information of participants and experiences about their transfer processes. Results of this study could verify medium effects of an experienced course quality to transfer processes (rho=0.361) and to long-term use (persistence) (rho=0.402). The act of sharing ideas from a seminar with colleagues increased transfer rates as well. The collected data indicates, that intrinsic and autonomous participation relate better to transfer processes than controlled conditions, but also identifies a need for additional research to make secure statements about this assumption.

WHICH ARE THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE USE OF ICT IN THE CLASSROOM BY TEACHERS? EVIDENCE FROM A CENSUS SURVEY IN MADRID

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Abstract

With the world becoming increasingly digitalized, ICT have come to play a key role in the educational process. The objective of this study is to determine what are the personal characteristics, as well as of the school climate, which make teachers more favorable to the use of ICT in their classes. For this purpose, we estimate a logistic model with data from the census survey for the Community of Madrid (2016-2017 academic year) of the individualized evaluation of students in the final evaluation of the fourth year of Compulsory Secondary Education. The logistic regression has been carried out for four different competences: mathematics, social sciences, English and Spanish. The results show that the determinants of the use of ICT by teachers differ according to the competence evaluated. However, some of them are common to all of them and therefore have special relevance. In a common way, we find that greater teacher motivation is associated with greater use of ICT in the classroom. Likewise, if teachers have in their classroom students who frequently use ICT in their homes, there is also a greater use of ICT in the classroom. Similarly, in schools where students report making a greater general use of ICT in the facilities (in class or in leisure time) we also find teachers more likely to use ICT. These results suggest that the use of ICT in the classroom by the teachers is influenced by variables of a personal nature (motivation), by variables related to the student (ICT use in home) and by the school climate (general ICT use in school).

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Close

YEDİNCİ SINIF FEN BİLGİSİ DERSİ ELEKTRİK DEVRELERİ ÜNİTESİNDE STEM UYGULAMALARININ ÖĞRENCİLERİN BİLİMSEL SÜREÇ BECERİLERİNE ETKİSİ

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Özet

STEM, son yüzyıl içinde teknolojik ürünleri üreterek dünya çapına pazarlayan ülkelerin bireylerinin, diğer ülke bireylerinin başarılarına göre daha iyi yetiştirebilmesi amacıyla kullanılan bir eğitim yaklaşımıdır (TÜSİAD, 2017). Science (Bilim), Technolgy (Teknoloji), Engineering (Mühendislik) ve Mathematics (Matematik) alanlarının birbiri ile bütünleşmesi ile oluşan ve bütünleştikten sonra kendine yeni sınırlar belirleyen bu yaklaşım, resmi olarak 2001 yılında Judith Ramaley tarafından ortaya konulmuştur (Altun & Yıldırım, 2015; Çepni, 2018; Gühan & Şahin, 2018). STEM eğitiminin amacı teknolojik ve bilimsel gelişmeleri arttırmak, ülkenin güvenlik ihtiyacını karşılamak, toplumsal problemleri çözmek ve bireylerin problemleri görebilmelerini sağlamaktır (Karışan & Yurdakul, 2017). STEM kelimeleri okunduğu zaman sadece bilim, teknoloji, mühendislik ve matematiğin birleşimi gibi görünebilir (Aydagül & Terzioğlu, 2014). Ancak yaklaşım olarak incelediğimizde yeni bilgi ve çözümlere ulaşmak için bireylerin 21. yy becerilerini geliştirmeyi amaçlayan multidisipliner bir eğitim imkânı sunar (Göksun, 2016; Günüç, Kuzu, & Odabaşı, 2013; Özdek, 2018). 21. Yy becerileri, bireylerin herhangi bir problem ile karşılaştığında yeniden oluşturabilme, yenilikçi bakış açısına sahip olabilme, verimli çalışabilme, tasarlayabilme, grupla uyum halinde hareket edebilme ve eleştirel düşünebilme gibi yetenekleri geliştirebilmektir (Yalçın, 2019). Bu nedenle öğrencilerin 21. yy yeteneklerinin farkına vararak ülkede bilimle ilgilenen araştırmacı bireylerin sayısını ve üretme kapasitesini arttırabiliriz.

Araştırmacılar son yıllarda STEM eğitim yaklaşımına yönelik birçok çalışma içerisinde bulunmuşlardır (Altun & Yıldırım, 2015; Çepni, 2018; Pekbay, 2017; Yıldırım, 2018). Yapılan çalışmalara baktığımız zaman ne kadar farklı çalışmalar yapılmış olsa da genelde iki ayrı STEM yaklaşımı üzerinde araştırma yapılmış olduğunu görmekteyiz. Bunlar; geleneksel yöntemlerle STEM eğitimini ve entegrasyon ile yapılandırılmış STEM eğitimi olarak ikiye ayrılmaktadır. Geleneksel olan STEM eğitiminde bütün alanlar öğrenciye farklı öğretmenler tarafından verilir. STEM entegrasyon yapısında ise fen, teknoloji, mühendislik ve matematiğin sınırları kaldırılarak çalışma yapılır. Burada farklı disiplinlerin birbirine yapboz parçaları gibi gerekli yerlerin birleştirilmesi ile yeni tablo oluşturulur. Böylece öğrencinin bütün bilimleri harmanlayarak öğrenmesi sağlanır (Bakırcı & Kutlu, 2018; Güler, Yılmaz, Koyunkaya, & Güzey, Eylül 2017). Bu çalışmadaki amaç ortaokul 7. Sınıf öğrencilerinin fen bilgisi dersinde elektrik devreleri ünitesine yerleştirilmiş olan STEM eğitim uygulamalarının öğrencilerin bilimsel süreç becerilerini geliştirmeyi amaçlamıştır.

Bireyin öğrenmelerinin gerçekleşebilmesi için; kendi bilgilerini, bilimi, çevresini, teknolojiyi ve yaşadığı toplumu kullanarak zihinsel değişim süreci geçirmesi gerekir. Literatürde bireyin zihinsel değişim geçirme sürecine bilimsel süreç becerisi adı verilmiştir (Şardağ, 2013; Tan & Temiz, 2003). Bilimde problemin tespiti ve çözüme ulaşma sürecinde atılan mantıksal adımlardır (Aktamış & Ergin, 2007; Doğan, Erdaş, & İrez, 2016). Bilimsel süreç becerileri bireyin problemi bulması, hipotez kurması, problemi test etmek amacıyla değişkenleri gözlemleyebilmesini içerir. Bunun yanında bilimsel süreç becerileri; kendi içinde temel beceriler, nedensel beceriler ve deneysel beceriler olarak üçe ayrılır. Temel beceriler; gözlem yapma, ölçme, sınıflama, verileri kaydetme, sayı ve uzay ilişkileri olarak ayrılmıştır. Nedensel beceriler; önceden kestirme, değişkenleri belirleme, verileri yorumlama ve sonuç çıkarma olarak ayrılır. Deneysel beceriler; hipotez kurma, verileri kullanma ve model oluşturma, deney yapma, değişkenleri değiştirme ve kontrol etme, karar verme olarak ayrılmıştır (Aslan, Kılıç, & Kılıç; Bilcan, Çakıroğlu, Çavuş, & Doğan, 2012; Temiz, 2008).

Anahtar Kelimeler: *STEM Uygulamaları, Bilimsel Süreç Becerileri*

YOUR CUSTOMERS ARE CHANGING. ARE YOU?

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Abstract

Significant market, demographic and technology elements are driving unprecedented change in today's economy and society. Numerous fields are reaching maturity in decades-old business cycles, including banking, automotive and telecom. Many of these changes are a result of the intersection of changing behavior and needs of younger demographics and developing technology. Collectively, the impact of these shifts are driving the need for new approaches in pedagogy and delivery models.

This session discusses concepts and approaches for both new delivery models, and in-class tools that address these new customers and foster student enthusiasm. The session will be of interest for both Administrators and Faculty.

YOUTUBE KÜLTÜRÜNÜN ÖĞRENCİLERİN GLOBALLEŞMESİNE ETKİSİ: SAKARYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ İLETİŞİM FAKÜLTESİ ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet

Son yıllarda çok hızlı bir şekilde gelişen dijital teknoloji ve sosyal medya araçları sayesinde, coğrafi olarak çok farklı yerlerde bulunan bireylerin iletişim kurmaları dolayısıyla kültürlerarası iletişim çok kolay bir hale gelmiştir. Dünyanın dört bir yanından izleyiciye ulaştığı, onlar tarafından yorumlandığı için de kültürlerarası iletişime dair ipuçları bulmak da mümkün olabilmektedir. Yeni kitle iletişim araçlarından biri olan YouTube görsel, işitsel içerik sunma, yorum, beğenme/beğenmeme ve paylaşma gibi çok yönlü etkileşime de imkân veren özellikleri sayesinde internet aracılığıyla coğrafi sınırların ötesine çok hızlı bir şekilde iletişim aktarımı sağlamaktadır. "Broadcast Yourself" (Kendini Yayınla) mottosuyla kurulan ve misyonunu "herkese sesini duyurma ve dünyayı tanıma şansı vermek" olarak tanımlayan bir kayıt ve canlı video yayın imkanları da sunan bir yeni bir tür medyadır. YouTube'un platform olarak herkese sağladığı özgürlük ve imkanlar, aynı zamanda platformun kendi kültürünü oluşturmakta, toplumları global olarak etkilemekte ve yerel kültürlerin globalleşme (küresel köy olma) yönünde değişmesine etki etmektedir. YouTube, spesifik olarak 2016 yılından beri her yıl belirli ülkelerden seçilen video içerik üreticisi kişileri (Elçiler) destekleyerek oluşturduğu küresel bir girişim olan "Creators for Change" (Değişim Oluşturanlar) projesi ile de seçilen Elçiler'e -YouTube bu amaçla seçilen kişilere 'Elçiler' diyor- "toplumsal etki yaratmayı amaçlayan" videolar ürettirdiğini belirtmektedir. YouTube'daki içeriklerin ve platform üzerinde trend olan diğer videoların toplumların değişimine etkisini anlamak önemlidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı YouTube kültürünün oluşturduğu popüler ve trend olan videolarla toplumların globalleşmesine etkilerini ve toplumları şekillendirmesini belirlemeye çalışmaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: YouTube, popüler kültür, toplumsal değişim, iletişim, kültür endüstrisi

YÜKSEKÖĞRETİMDE İLETİŞİM ENGELİ: TRAKYA ÜNİVERSİTESİ ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet

İletişim problemleri insan varlığı ile birlikte süregelen bir problemdir ve insanoğlu var olduğu sürece iletişim problemleri yaşanması muhtemeldir. Kişiler herhangi bir ortamda ve zamanda birbirleri ile iletişime geçme ihtiyacı hissederler. Otobüste seyahat ederken yanımızda ki yolcu ile, markette alışveriş yaparken kasiyer ile, iş yerimizde iş arkadaşlarımız ile gün içerisinde sayısız iletişim kurarız. Kişiler arasında ki çıkar çatışmaları, anlaşmazlıklar, fikir ayrılıkları gibi birçok nedenden ötürü bu iletişimler her zaman olumlu sonuçlanmaz.

Bu çalışmada Trakya Üniversitesi'nde öğrenim gören öğrenciler ile akademik personel arasında iletişim kurma ihtiyaçlarının nedenleri, iletişim süreci ve yaşanan iletişim sorunlarının nedenleri üzerine bir araştırma yapılacaktır. Bu araştırma sonucunda elde edilen bulgular ışığında iletişim engellerinin neler oldukları ve bu engellerin nasıl aşılacağı konusunda önerilere yer verilmek istenmektedir. Alan araştırması yapıldığında (Kaya, Sungurtekin, & Süleyman, 2016) öğretim elemanı kaynaklı sorun araştırılmıştır. Ayrıca bu çalışma emsal çalışmadan araştırma yöntemi açısından da farklılık taşımaktadır.

Araştırmada Trakya Üniversitesi Teknik Bilimler Meslek Yüksekokulu ve Şehit Ressam Hasan Rıza Güzel Sanatlar Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin, öğretim elemanları ile iletişim engellerinin neler oldukları ve iki okul öğrencileri arasında öğretim elemanları ile iletişimsel bir ayırım olup olmadığına bakılmak amaçlanmıştır.

Araştırmanın giriş kısmında iletişim ve kişiler arası iletişim tanımları yapılmış, Literatür taramasında konu ile ilgili saha önce yapılmış araştırmalara bakılmış, sırasıyla araştırmanın amacı, önemi ve yöntemi açıklanarak elde edilen verilerin değerlendirilmesi yapılmış son olarak sonuç ve öneri kısmında araştırma sonucunda varılan nokta paylaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Kişilerarası iletişim, Üniversite, Örgüt İletişimi, İletişim Sorunları*

TÜRKİYE'NİN EN DEĞERLİ 25 MARKASININ WEB SİTELERİNİN KURUMSAL SOSYAL SORUMLULUK SAYFALARINA YÖNELİK BİR İÇERİK ANALİZİ

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Özet

Kurumların sahip oldukları ekonomik, yasal, etik ve sosyal sorumlulukları söz konusudur. Günümüzde rekabet koşullarının artması, ürünler arasındaki farkların azalması, değişen tüketici eğilimleri, markaları kendileri için yeni değerler katmanın yollarını bulmaya ve kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk çabalarına daha fazla ağırlık vermeye yöneltmektedir. Sosyal bir varlık olarak işletmeler topluma, çalışanlarına, tüketicilere, çevreye karşı sorumlu bir konumdadır. İşletmelerin kâr elde etmelerinin yanında topluma karşı bazı sorumluluklarının da olduğu düşüncesi, sosyal sorumluluk kavramının önemini daha da arttırmakta ve şirketlerin kurumsal vatandaş olarak algılanması, imajı ve itibarı üzerinde hayati öneme sahip olmaktadır. Kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk çabalarının paylaşılması noktasında geleneksel medya araçları, sosyal medya platformları ile birlikte web siteleri de sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır. Markaların iletişiminde sosyal medyanın etkisi gün geçtikçe artarken, kurumsal web sitelerinin işlevi önemini hâlâ korumaktadır. Tüm bunlardan hareketle çalışmanın amacı, markaların kurumsal web sitelerinde yer alan sosyal sorumluluk sayfalarını inceleyerek, bu konu özelinde kurumsal iletişimi nasıl gerçekleştirdiklerini ortaya koymaktır. Bu doğrultuda Brand Finance tarafından gerçekleştirilen "Turkey 100" raporunda (2018) yer alan "Türkiye'nin En Değerli 100 Markası" listesi çalışmanın evrenini oluştururken, söz konusu markaların ilk 25'i araştırmanın örneklemini oluşturmaktadır. Örneklem olarak alınan markaların kurumsal web sitelerinde yer alan sosyal sorumluluk sayfalarına, buradaki sosyal sorumluluk proje ve etkinliklerine içerik analizi uygulanmıştır. Bu bağlamda içerik analizi için, kategorileştirme çerçevesinde web sitesinde sosyal sorumluluk sayfasının olup olmadığına bakılmış, -varsa- sosyal sorumluluk sayfasının site haritasındaki yeri, paylaşılan proje sayıları, konularına göre sosyal sorumluluk sınıflandırmaları, sektörlere göre konuların dağılımı, sektörlere göre kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk girişimlerinin dağılımı, proje uygulama biçimleri (kurumun kendisi tarafından ya da devlet, sivil toplum örgütü, üniversiteler, vb. gibi ortaklarla iş birliği) ve Kotler ve Lee'nin (2008) kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk girişimleri ele alınarak analiz edilmiştir. Bahsi geçen kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk girişimleri "sosyal amaç teşvikleri (corporate cause promotions), sosyal amaca yönelik pazarlama (cause related marketing) , sosyal pazarlama (social marketing), kurumsal hayırseverlik (philanthropy), toplum gönüllülüğü (community volunteering), sosyal açıdan sorumluluk taşıyan iş uygulamaları (socially responsible business practices" alt başlıklarından oluşmaktadır.

SPREGO TOOLBOX: A WAY TO TEACH SPREADSHEETING MEANINGFULLY

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Abstract

Sprego (Spreadsheet Lego) programming is an algorithm-based, high mathability method of teaching data-management in spreadsheets. In comparison with the traditional, interface-based approach, Sprego focuses on the problem-solving skills of end-users, relying only on an open set of twelve general purpose functions, and on an extensive set of handy tools – constructed by our research group – with an intent to make the teaching-learning process as interesting and efficient as possible.

These previously mentioned resources range from unplugged games and activities to meaningful, plugged-in tasks on authentic data. In fact, this variety is crucial not just to motivate learners, but to make them more involved in computer sciences and strengthen their belief in the incremental nature of sciences. Nowadays, it is proven and widely accepted that students have various means of acquiring knowledge, consequently, it is advantageous to present topics from multiple angles. Based on these findings, in our methodology, fundamental programming algorithms are introduced in unplugged sessions. In these computer-free environments, students act out the steps of the algorithms themselves. Furthermore, we present semi-unplugged, animated visualizations of the same problems in both 2D and 3D virtual environments. The combination of these two different representations can be used in advance to plugged-in sessions. Eventually, when students get to solve problems in any spreadsheet software, they are already familiar with the algorithm of the problem, the teacher only has to describe the syntax of the given environment.

Our research group have had numerous opportunities to teach Sprego and use these tools in practice. The experiences show that the same methods work with students in K-12 education from grade 6 to 12. On top of being age-independent, another interesting aspect of the method is the prior background knowledge of the students. Younger students had no prior spreadsheet experience, while older students have studied this topic using the traditional methods. Despite this contrast, we found no relevant differences between the two groups when it comes to understanding Sprego. Both groups were able to comprehend the material, including the algorithms and the concept and usage of array formulas and composite functions.

Keywords: Sprego, teaching spreadsheeting, authentic data sources, computational thinking, algorithmic skills

İNSANLARIN MEDDENİ DURUMLARINA GÖRE SOSYAL MEDYAYI KULLANMA AMAÇLARI

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Özet
Bu araştırma insanların medeni durumlarına göre sosyal medyayı hangi amaçla kullandıklarını belirlemek amacı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırma nicel araştırmalardan betimsel araştırmalar arasında yer alan genel tarama modelinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Örneklemi kolay örnekleme yöntemine göre bilerlenen araştırma örneklemi bir kursta eğitim alan her hangi bir lisans programını tamamlamış veya her hangi bir lisans programının son sınıfında öğrenim gören öğrencilerden oluşturulmuştur. Veriler SPSS programın aktarılmış betimsel istatistiksel ve bağımsız grupların ortalamalarını karşılaştırmak için kullanılan t-ttesti istatistiksel işlemi yapılmıştır. Araştırma bulgularına göre evli olanların bekar olanlara oranla daha fazla paylaşım ihtiyacı ve sosyal yetkinlik boyutlarında sosyal medyayı kullandıkları, bekar olanların evli olanlara daha fazla öğretmenler ile iletişime geçmek amacı ile sosyal medyayı kullandıkları belirlenmiştir. Sosyal izolasyon boyutunda ise gruplar arasında anlamı bir fark bulunmamıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sosyal medya, medeni durum, medeni durum ve sosyal medya.