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ABSTRACTS

Turkish Pre-school Education Program vs. New Zealand's Te Whàriki Program: A Comparative Analysis within the Scope of Early Childhood Education

Merve ŞEPİTCİ SARIBAŞ[1]

Abstract

Early childhood education covers the education provided by families and institutions to support the mental, physical, language, social and emotional development of children between the ages of 0-6 according to some sources, and 0-8 according to others. Early childhood education practices are supported by national education programs unique to each country. Considering the world in general, it is seen that early childhood education programs vary according to the cultures, lifestyles, value perceptions towards children, educational understanding, and educational policies of societies. Te Whàriki, New Zealand's early childhood education program, leads to a different perspective on early childhood education with its unique characteristics and "woven carpet" philosophy. Shaped by the idea that social and cultural elements are effective in children's learning experiences, this program is also considered important in terms of being a program developed based on the history of early childhood services. The fact that Te Whàriki Programme is not widely known and that very few studies have been conducted on the program in Turkey make the studies to be conducted on Te Whàriki Programme important. The present study, prepared as a review, aims to make a comparative analysis of the Te Whàriki Programme and the Preschool Education Programme implemented within the scope of early childhood education in our country. At this point, the study is thought to contribute to the literature by providing a different perspective on early childhood education and shedding light on the studies carried out on early childhood education in our country.

Keywords: Te Whàriki, Pre-school Education Programme, early childhood education

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Examination of the Relationship between Digital Competency and Zest for Work in Physical Education and Sport Teachers

Gülşah ÇAKMAK[1]
Atilla PULUR[2]

Abstract

In this research, it is aimed to reveal the role of physical education and sports teachers in explaining their digital competencies and on their zest for work. The sample of the study consists of 250 physical education and sports teachers, 42% female and 58% male, working in ministry of national education in Ankara and Konya. The 'Digital Competence Scale for Educators' developed by Redecker (2017) to measure the digital competence level of physical education and sports teachers and the scale measuring the zest for work of physical education and sports teachers in the profession ' Zest for Work Scale' developed by Erdoğan (2013) was used for this study. In the analysis of the data, t-test was used in independent samples to compare occupational gratification and digital competencies by gender, and one-way analysis of variance was used to compare them according to age, years of work in the profession, school location and income status. Tukey was used to determine between which groups the difference was found in the variables that showed a significant difference after one-way analysis of variance. Pearson correlation analysis was used for the relationship between zest for work and digital competencies, and multiple linear regression analysis was used to examine the role of digital competencies on vocational pleasure. Analyses were carried out in SPSS 22. As a result; a positive significant relationship was found between the digital competencies of physical education and sports teachers and their zest for work. Significant differences were observed in the comparison of digital competencies according to the variables of age, school location and income status. There was no significant difference in the comparison of zest for work and digital competencies according to the variables of working time in the profession and gender.

Keywords: Physical Education and Sport, Teacher, Technology, Digital Competence, Zest for Work

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Evulation of the Vocation Education Center (MESEM) Application Established in Vocational and Technical High Schools with Student and Business Opunions

Ayşe SOMUNCU[1]

Abstract

With the approval numbered 38276813 dated 12.2021, according this document, vocational training center (MESEM) has started its operatios for vocational and technical training in public high schools. In order for the apprentice to enroll in the vocational training center, it is obligatory to make a contract with an the firms. There must be a trainer with a trainer's certificate within the organization. Apprentices receive one-third of the minimum wage in the first three years and 50% in the 12th grade. Salary and insurance are covered by the state. This is an advantage for businesses.

The aim of this study is to evaluate newly started implementation of vocational training in public technical high schools thru vocational education center (MESEM). Thus, in order to evaluate student and business opinions, 6 mentor accountants 6 accounting finance students participated in the study. Qualitative study was conducted through interviews with students and businesses. The data collected at the end of the interview were described and deciphered. The information obtained by creating certain themes and sub-themes with the coding technique was separated.

Students stated that they were unsuccessful in formal education due to family and school related problems. Than they have chosen to participate in the MESEM implementation to get a profession. They explained that the implementation has advantages such as earning money earlier in life and learning the profession made easier. They plan to work in the field in the future and get a university degree thru Distance Education University.

Businesses agree that the implementation will be a solution to Turkey's qualified personnel gap and unemployment problem. They state that the implementation should be continued and disseminated and a public service announcement should be created on this subject. They argue that control mechanisms should be established for the success of implementation.

Keywords: Vocational Education, Vocational Technical High School, Vocational Education Center (MESEM), Aprentice, Trainer

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Village Institutions in Turkish Education System and Sivas Pamukpınar Village Institute

İhsan TOPCU[1]
Süleyman ASLAN[2]

Abstract

Village Institutes can be described as one of the most successful teacher education policies of the Turkish education system at the time they were established. When examined in terms of purpose, philosophy and method, there is no example of Village Institutes in the world. As a teacher education movement unique to Turkey, it has attracted the attention of other countries, as well. Pamukpınar Village Institute was one of those 21 teacher training institutes founded in 1940. The aim of this research is to introduce the educational modernization in Turkey through village institutes and Pamukpınar Village Institutes which was established Sivas region. Village institutes were planned as a social development move as well as a teacher training model for the country. Their aims were collected under the themes of economic development, social improvement, arts education, public health and enrichment of cultural life in the villages through education. They were established evenly throughout the country in order to achieve these aims and Pamukpınar Village Institute was for Sivas. This study has examined Sivas Pamukpınar Village Institute. The effects of Pamukpınar Village Institute on Turkish national education, social and cultural life, sustainable development and modernization in the area were examined. It is a qualitative research using document analysis method. The remaining buildings and facilities from Pamukpınar Village Institute were examined on site. Primary and secondary sources on the subject were examined and findings were obtained through an analysis. Pamukpınar Village Institute, located between Sivas and Tokat provinces, approximately 5 km north of Yıldızeli district, was established in 1941. It is seen that an education mobilization has started in the region with Pamukpınar Village Institute starting education activities. Mechanization in agriculture started through the cooperative established within the school; provided for economic and social development in the region. It has been found that Pamukpınar Village Institute, which was established at a time when the country was economically weak and the society lacked education, played an important role in the enlightenment and modernization of the people of the region.

Keywords: Village Institutes, Pamukpinar, Teacher education.

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* Bu çalışma İhsan Topcu danışmanlığında Süleyman Aslan tarafından tamamlanan tezsiz yüksek lisans projesinden üretilmiştir.

The Effectiveness of the Family Education Program in Providing Matching Skills to Students with Autism Spectrum Disorder

Baran YAŞAR[1]

Gülden BOZKUŞ-GENÇ[2]

Abstract

It is a prerequisite for many skills for children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) to do basic skills such as matching or classification. Various methods and techniques are used to provide these basic skills to children with ASD. Teaching with discrete trial training is one of the widely used methods. The basic philosophy of teaching with Decoupled essays is based on teaching by performing a large number of essays presented successively and called discrete trial training. In this research, it was aimed to determine the effect of the family education program prepared by mothers on teaching matching skills to their children with ASD and on the acquisition of this skill by children. This general-purpose OSB children with their matching skills won 10, 20 and 30 days after they offered the family and mothers continue education program (EBADAP) opinions were assessed. The research was conducted with a single-subject research model and a multiple-subject survey model between the subjects with a deconstruction stage. Three children with ASD, aged between 4-6 years, who do not have intense problem behavior, and their mothers, participated decisively in the study. The research process consists of two phases: In the first stage, it consists of the teacher introducing the 5-session training program to the families through the materials (Power Point presentation, handbook of family education, the discrete trial training through a video) prepared for families.

At this stage, the trainings given to families through presentation were carried out at the school where their children attend. In the second stage, families used the materials prepared for family education to teach matching skills to their children at home. The families who recorded the sessions on video shared the recordings with the researcher. These sessions, consisting of initial level, teaching and monitoring data, were recorded by the researcher in data collection forms by watching videos. In addition, in order to determine the social validity of the study, social validity data were collected from the participating families by using the social validity checklist. The starting level of the research, teaching and monitoring data were analyzed by visual graphical analysis method and the data were shown on the line graph. When the research findings are examined, it is among the findings that the family education program (EBADAP) in teaching matching skills with discrete trial training is effective in gaining matching skills to children with ASD, these skills maintain their permanence after the education is completed, and the participating families have positive opinions about teaching with discrete trials.

In future researches, the acquisition of basic imitation and game skills skills through families can be realized. In addition, different teaching methods can be provided to parents and the effectiveness of these teaching methods can be compared.

Keywords: Discrete trial training, Family education, Matching skills, Autism spectrum disorder

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Academicians and Academicianship from the Percecption of Pre-Service Science Teachers and Social Studies Pre-Service Teachers

Emrah ÖZBUĞUTU[1]

Ersin ELMACİ[2]

Abstract

This study aims to determine the perception of academicianship and the factors affecting this perception from the perspective of pre-service teachers studying in the departments of science education and social studies teaching. Phenomenology design, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the research. "Academician Perception Form" developed by Özer, Mammadova, Eynullayeva (2021) was used as a data collection tool, and the data collected from pre-service teachers were analyzed by content analysis method. The sample of the research consists of 105 pre-service teachers studying in Faculty of Education at Siirt University. As a result of the research, it was determined that pre-service science teachers and pre-service social studies teachers expressed positive opinions regarding the subject of being exemplifying of the academicians respectively at a rate of 70.3% and %58,8. Besides, it was determined that pre-service science teachers and pre-service social studies teachers expressed negative opinions respectively regarding the state of being biased at a rate of 75.9% and 74.5%. It was stated that pre-service teachers present 101 positive opinions and 21 negative opinions about the worldviews of academicians and 12 pre-service teachers had no opinions. Pre-service teachers are open to learning (open to development, innovative), research and hardworking, egalitarian, impartial and fair, universal, forward-looking, positive and peaceful, inadequate, prejudiced, ordinary and classical, inquisitive and they stated that these qualities affects them positively.

Keywords: Academicianship, Academician, Preservice Science Teachers, Preservice Social Studies Teachers, Perception

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Ethical Dilemma Scenario Design for Social Justice Beliefs and Evaluation of Prospective Social Studies Teachers' Opinions

Sevilay İZOL[1]

Ayten KİRİŞ AVAROĞULLARI[2]

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine pre-service social studies teachers' social justice beliefs and their reactions to ethical dilemma scenarios, to examine the content of ethical dilemma-based scenarios to determine pre-service social studies teachers' social justice beliefs, and to determine their views on the effect of writing ethical dilemma scenarios in social studies courses on understanding the concept of social justice. In the first stage, six ethical dilemma scenarios focusing on the themes of "justice, rights and freedoms, and intercultural sensitivity" were presented to pre-service teachers and their reactions were taken. In the second stage, pre-service teachers were trained on social justice and ethical dilemma scenario writing and asked to write ethical dilemma scenarios. In the third stage, the participants' opinions on the effect of writing ethical dilemma scenarios on their understanding of the concept of social justice were taken. This project was conducted with a phenomenological study design from qualitative research approaches. The data collected through the scenarios were analyzed descriptively. According to the findings obtained as a result of the research, it was concluded that the participants mostly associated their thoughts about the ethical dilemma scenarios prepared for social justice beliefs with moral competence and tended to make decisions accordingly. Another important result is that most of the participants' thoughts that they associate with moral laws and emotions overlap with the understanding of social justice. According to the criterion of justification by conscience and a concrete fact/phenomenon, it was observed that the decisions of most of the participants did not coincide with the understanding of social justice. It was observed that some of the participants' behaviors based on possible consequences overlapped with the understanding of social justice, while some of them were not compatible with the belief in social justice.

Keywords: Social justice beliefs, ethical dilemma scenarios, pre-service social studies teacher, moral competence, phenomenological study design

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Basic Skills That A 21st Century Person Should Have

Ömer Cem KARACAOĞLU[1]

Abstract

The aim of the research is to determine the basic skills that a modern individual should have according to the views of preschool and classroom teachers. The research was carried out according to the descriptive survey model and has the characteristics of a case study. The study group of the research consisted of 11 preschool teachers and 13 classroom teachers working in İzmir Private Aegean Education Institutions. In the research, the storage technique developed by Karacaoğlu and Bayrakçı (2020) was used during the data collection phase. The data were analyzed through content analysis. In the light of research findings, the basic skills that today's contemporary people should have in order to be successful in business and life are creativity, communication, reading comprehension, active listening, problem solving, critical thinking, empathy, entrepreneurship, innovation, being a good person, environmental awareness, research, eighteen titles were determined, including self-confidence, cooperation, virtue and respect, and professionalism. The determined basic skills were classified as primary, secondary and tertiary basic skills according to their frequencies and according to cognitive, social and affective dimensions, and it was concluded that the most important basic skill that every individual should have is creativity.

Keywords: Basic Skills, 21st Century Man, Storage Technique

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Reflections of Social Life Problems of Presidency of Turks Abroad and Related Communities Scholarship Students on Language Learning

Mehmet,ER[1]

Abstract

International students are natural cultural ambassadors of the countries where they study. They experience intercultural interaction intensely during their education and training processes and usually return to their country at the end of their education and continue their business life. One of the main purposes of the institutions that give scholarships to these students and bring them to our country, especially the Presidency of Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB), is to increase the number of friends abroad and contribute to the soft power of our country by giving scholarships to successful students who are willing to study in our country. These students interact not only with the school environment but also with the social environment they are in, both in language learning and in other academic processes. These interactions in their social lives naturally contribute positively and/or negatively to their learning processes. Unfortunately, it has been observed that immigration and the problems it brings have recently spread to these students in our country. In this study, interviews were conducted with language learners who learned Turkish at Gazi University TÖMER in the 2021-2022 academic year, through semi-structured questionnaires, and the data obtained were evaluated in accordance with qualitative research methods. Some solutions have been proposed for the identified problems.

Keywords: Teaching Turkish to Foreigners, international students, communication, social life

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The Efficiency of the Scientific Research Methods Lesson Applied in the Summer School: A Case Study with Gifted Students

Özge CEYLAN KONKUŞ[1]

Abstract

Students should have the knowledge and skills of scientific research methods in order to access scientific information and solve current problems scientifically. The gifted students who constitute the sample of this study, learning scientific research methods at an early age, will directly affect their access to scientific knowledge and productivity. From this point of view, the effect of the scientific research methods course applied to the gifted students during the four-week summer school on the scientific research skills of the students was examined. The research was designed with a case study, one of the qualitative research methods. The research was carried out in a science and arts center in Istanbul in the 2021-2022 academic year. The research participants were 15 gifted fifth-grade students (10-11 years old) and a researcher teacher. The focus group interviews and the researcher teacher diary were used to diversify the data collection tools. The data collected from both tools were analyzed using thematic analysis. According to the results obtained, it was revealed that the students' knowledge of science and scientific research was weak at the beginning, and most of them did not have scientific research experience. As a result of the four-week practice, the students' knowledge and skills in science, scientific research, and methods improved. While the students did not know the basic steps of scientific research at the beginning, they learned these steps by practicing at the end of the process. Most students created an original research question and used scientific steps to find its solution. The applied summer school program positively affects the scientific research skills of the participating gifted students.

Keywords: Gifted Students, Scientific Research Methods, Summer School, Science and Arts Center, Case Study

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Teacher Opinions on Tubitak 4006 Science Fairs Held in High Schools in Türkiye

İhsan TOPCU[1]
Turgay KUMRU[2]

Abstract

Science fairs, which have become more and more widespread in our country since the year they started to be organized, are getting more and more popular every year. How science fairs are evaluated by other stakeholders of education is seen as an area that needs to be investigated. In this context, questions such as why science fairs attract so much attention, what their deficiencies and contributions are, and what should be done to be more productive have formed the basis for starting the research. The aim of this study is to examine the opinions of teachers about TÜBİTAK-4006 Science Fairs held in high schools (lycee). The study group consisted of 16 teachers who work in the four high schools supported by TÜBİTAK in the 2018-2019 academic year in Sivas. As the data collection tool, a semi-structured interview form was prepared and the interview technique was used. The data were analyzed by content analysis method. As a result of the research, expectations from the science fair emerged as: development of students' basic skills, contribution to academic success, prestige of the school, contribution to school development, contribution to personal and professional development of administrators and teachers. Considering the opinions about the competence of teachers in preparing projects, experienced teachers are generally sufficient in this regard; It has been stated that teachers are not sufficient due to situations such as lack of knowledge, not being encouraged and not caring about effectiveness. High teacher motivation is associated with individual interest, different educational environment of the schools and the school administration's support. On the other hand, low teacher motivation is associated with low encourage and low support. Science Fairs are generally found efficient. Yet, it was stated that the practice of fairs should be widespread, teachers should be trained about the fairs, time and place should be arranged well for the preparations of those fairs.

Keywords: Science fairs, Student projects, TUBITAK Science fairs, Teacher opinions

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Examination of High School Turkish Language and Literature Curriculum Writing Outcomes in Terms of Creative Writing
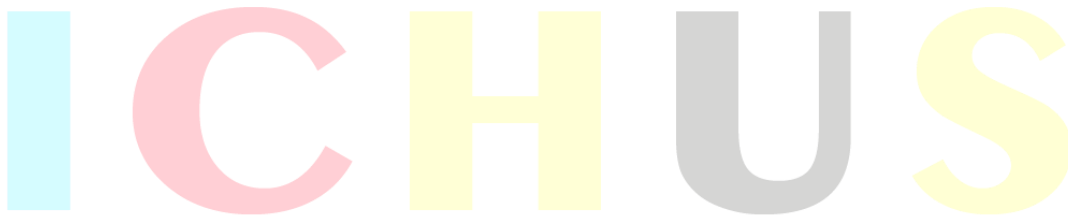
Menekşe ESKİCİ[1]
Burcu BARUŞ[2]

Abstract

The writing phase, which is carried out in the content of the Turkish Language and Literature course, in which thinking and self-expression skills are acquired as well as language and expression, is also important in terms of creative thinking skills. In this study, first of all, the concept of creative writing was explained and the writing achievements in the High School Turkish Language and Literature curriculum were evaluated by associating them with creative writing skills. In this research, in which the qualitative design was used, the achievements in the themes were examined with the document analysis method and it was seen that a certain amount of creative writing activities were included in 8 themes. has been observed.

Keywords: Writing, Creative, Turkish Language and Literature

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Dimensions of Geography Literacy in Social Studies Curriculum

Betül DEMİR[1]
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Abstract

The aim of this research is to determine the use of geography literacy dimensions in the Social Studies Curriculum (SSC). In this research, ıt was used document analysis technique, which is one of the qualitative research methods. The document of the study is the SSC published in 2018. Descriptive analysis technique was used in the analysis of the data. In this analysis, the data were coded based on the National Geographic Standards determined by the American National Geographic Education Board. These codes were analyzed by leveling within the framework of the Conceptual Dimension of Geography Literacy classified by Oligara (2006). According to the results of the research, it was seen that the most important learning area associated with geographical skills at the whole grade level in SSC was the learning area "People, Places and Environments". It has been seen that these geographical skills are direct skills related to geography such as perceiving space, using maps, location analysis, drawing and interpreting tables, graphics, diagrams, and indirect skills such as using evidence, perceiving time and chronology, perceiving change and continuity. It has been concluded that geography literacy skills are at the highest level and at the lowest level among the learning areas in SSC. At the lowest level, it was observed that the acquisitions aimed at acquiring geographical literacy were mostly in the 4th grade. It was observed that the skills to be associated with geography literacy were not clearly expressed in the program and it was not written at what level and how these skills would be acquired. These points that draw attention in the program indicate areas open to improvement.

Keywords: Social studies, curriculum, geography, geography literacy.

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An examination of the efficiency of construction engineering classes in architectural education

Çağla ÇOLAK[1]

Abstract

Architecture is a professional field in which multiple disciplines should be taken into consideration simultaneously in the course of planning projects, applying projects, and using the structures. In professional work, it is important to be able to design carrier systems that will not have negative effects on the construction engineering measurements during the project. It is also crucial for site chiefs to have the necessary knowledge to apply construction engineering projects in the application process and to be able to make common decisions within the field of construction engineering while solving any problems that might occur in the course of structural use. Therefore, the most closely related and harmonious discipline of architectural studies is construction engineering. The fundamental reasons for application problems that result from incompatibility in projects designed from the two separate perspectives of these disciplines are generally related to the insufficiency and flaws of the provided education. This study was conducted to examine the contribution of construction engineering classes offered in an interdisciplinary education setting for students in a department of architecture and to determine the positive or negative effects of those classes in terms of their instruction and contents. Based on survey research conducted with a total of 129 senior-year students enrolled in a course on structure projects, findings are presented and suggestions are offered regarding effective instruction in structural analysis courses on the strength and reinforcement of concrete, as well as instruction in currently offered courses and the mandatory and elective courses that would support the understanding of these topics. Faults in structure project designs lead to an extension in project duration and an increase in the cost of the construction site works. The first aim of this study is to ensure the application-oriented carrier system designs in structure project design in architecture. Secondly, it aims to improve the education system that will enable the cooperative work of both disciplines in construction sites. In this context, one of the fundamental goals of education should be two professions mutually benefiting from the complementary knowledge exchange.

Keywords: Architectural Education, Course on Reinforced Concrete, Courses on Structural Analysis and Strength, Developing a Common Language for Architecture and Construction Engineering Education, Mandatory and Elective Classes and Their Instruction

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The Expectations of the Computer and Instructional Technologies Postgraduate Students from the Postgraduate Program

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Abstract

Today, when information, media and technology skills come to the fore for 21st century learners, postgraduate education in the Computer and Instructional Technologies Education Program has gained even more importance. The aim of this study is to reveal the expectations of the students who are studying in the Computer and Instructional Technologies Education Program from this postgraduate education. For this purpose, the study was carried out with the case study method. The study was performed with 11 graduate students in the spring semester of the 2021-2022 academic year. A survey form consisting of 21 open-ended questions was used as a data collection tool. Qualitative data obtained from the survey form were analyzed by content analysis. From the analysis results; it has been revealed that postgraduate students find the admission requirements to the program sufficient, apply to the program with the desire to improve themselves, renew and update their current knowledge. And also; it has been determined that postgraduate students have difficulties in fulfilling their course obligations. In the study, it was concluded that the related program met the expectations adequately from the perspective of postgraduate students. With this study, the current situation of postgraduate education in the Computer and Instructional Technologies Education Program has been tried to be revealed. In future studies, it is recommended to update the study by increasing the number of participants and to conduct comparative studies.

Keywords: CEIT, postgraduate student, postgraduate degree, education, expectation.

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Digital Game Design-Based Stem Activity Example for Global Warming

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Abstract

STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) understanding is an educational approach that was initiated by the United States of America to raise individuals with 21st-century skills and is also on the agenda in Turkey. STEM is an understanding that gives responsibility to individuals who are interested in the disciplines it includes, aims to think innovatively and creatively, aims to equip children with technological knowledge at an early age, where making mistakes is no longer a problem, and encourages them to become entrepreneurial individuals by giving them a sense of cooperation. Technology and engineering disciplines in the STEM approach are also at the core of the Computer Education and Instructional Technologies (CEIT) program. In this context, activities involving technological applications for STEM education gain importance. In this context, the aim of the study is to propose an activity for the graduate students studying in the CEIT graduate program, in accordance with the 5E Learning Model, based on the STEM approach, about designing a digital game for global warming. For this purpose, a STEM activity was designed based on the 5E learning model for global warming. The engage stage of the activity is the stage of drawing the attention of the learners to the subject. At this stage, learners should be tried to attract their attention by showing sample digital games. During the explore stage, learners should be asked to conduct research in line with the answers and create draft drawings after this research. In the explain stage, a discussion should be started in the learning environment based on the student's research and the draft drawings they created about global warming. In the elaborate stage, under the guidance of the tutorial, learners should be asked to design a digital game with the Unity3D development environment. In the evaluation stage, the digital games designed by the learners are transferred out of the Unity3D development environment and should be shared in the virtual classroom so that other learners can experience them. As a result, a digital game-based STEM activity is designed using the Unity3D development environment for global warming. In this study, the design stages of the STEM activity are explained in detail.

Keywords: STEM, digital game, global warming, Unity3D, postgraduate student.

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Pre-Service Teachers' Views on Social Engineering Attacks

Halil İbrahim HASESKİ[1]

Abstract

Today, developing technology brings with it many risks as well as providing various conveniences in all areas of life. In this context, the internet and information technologies, which enable all people to communicate with each other and share information, can become tools used by cybercriminals to harm people and institutions. One of the common methods used by cybercriminals today is social engineering. Cybercriminals who use social engineering methods can introduce themselves as a different person, make speeches to activate people's feelings of fear and trust, thus deceiving people and causing material and moral damage. This study aimed to determine the views of pre-service teachers on social engineering attacks. For this aim, data were collected from 30 pre-service teachers studying in different departments at Manisa Celal Bayar University Faculty of Education in the fall semester of 2022-2023, taking the Information Ethics and Cyber Security elective course. The data were obtained through semi-structured interviews and a questionnaire consisting of open-ended questions. The conducted content analysis findings showed that half of the pre-service teachers themselves or their relatives were exposed to social engineering attacks. Besides, it was understood that about half of the pre-service teachers were undecided about whether or not to be fooled by social engineering attacks. In addition, the pre-service teachers expressed the reasons why people fall for social engineering attacks under various themes such as individual weaknesses, ignorance, and feelings of trust. It is thought that the research findings will give new ideas for future studies and applications on the subject.

Keywords: Social Engineering Attacks, Pre-Service Teachers, Cybercrime

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The Use and Applications of Artificial Intelligence in Education

Halil İbrahim HASESKİ[1]

Abstract

Today, the rapid development of technology brings many new applications to the agenda. In this context, artificial intelligence is one of the popular areas of computer technologies that attract attention. It is thought that electronic devices that have become smarter thanks to artificial intelligence will increase the quality of life of people. In general, artificial intelligence, which can be used wherever there is data, contributes to many fields such as medicine, engineering, transportation, design, and art. Within this scope, one of the fields that artificial intelligence uses is education. In the literature, it is stated that the use of artificial intelligence in education can have various benefits such as effective planning in education, efficient use of resources, making learning more individualized, and reducing the teachers' workload. This study aims to determine the methods of using artificial intelligence in education. In line with this aim, a literature review was conducted, and the studies reached were analyzed. The results showed that artificial intelligence could take on different roles inside and outside the classroom. Besides, it was understood that artificial intelligence could play various roles in education, such as teaching assistant, learning analyst, learning coach, psychological counselor, school doctor, measurement-evaluation specialist, training guide, teacher, career planner, smart agent, and decision support assistant. In addition, it was stated that the tasks such as security, cleaning, cooking, and transportation to school in the educational institution could be performed by artificial intelligence. It is thought that the research findings will contribute to the understanding of the use of artificial intelligence in education.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Education, Artificial Intelligence in Education

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Perceptions of Gifted Students on the Adaptation Process

İbrahim BENEK[1]

Abstract

Gifted students in the fields of general mental ability, visual arts and music are selected every year to Science and Art Centers (BILSEM) affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in Turkey. At the beginning of the season, an "adaptation program" is organized to ensure that the newly registered students are able to adapt to BILSEM. The aim of this study was to determine the perceptions of the students diagnosed with special talents about the "adaptation program". In the study, phenomenological design, one of the qualitative research methods, was used. The study was carried out with 18 gifted voluntary students who were entitled to enroll in a BILSEM in eastern Turkey in the 2021-2022 academic year. In the study, 15 different activities planned to ensure the adaptation of students to BILSEM were implemented for 3 weeks. The criterion sampling method, which is one of the purposive sampling methods, was used in the selection of the sample. The data of the study were collected using a semi-structured interview form consisting of 7 questions. In the analysis of the data, descriptive and content analysis methods, which are among the qualitative analysis methods, were used. The obtained data were coded and then brought together under certain themes. The results of the research showed that the integration program applied for gifted students was beneficial, the activities were enjoyable, the students had fun in the process and gained new information thanks to the activities and developed good relations with the new teachers and friends they met in this process and quickly adapted to BILSEM thanks to the activities carried out, and that they were informed about the studies and activities in all the workshops and classrooms in the institution thanks to the adaptation program. In addition, it was concluded in the study that the top three favorite activities of gifted students were "night lamp", "unbreakable egg" and "foam experiment" activities.
Keywords: Gifted Students, Adaptation Program, Phenomenological Design

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The Role of Childhood Trauma, Fear of Negative Evaluation and Inferiority Feeling on Perfectionism among College Students

Aslıhan KÜÇÜKI[1]

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Abstract

Research shows that young people with high levels of maladaptive perfectionism may experience difficulties in terms of building healthy relationships, academic success, and well-being. College years are a precious period in life in which academic success is at the forefront, independence from family is experienced and new social relations are established, which make this an ideal time to examine perfectionism. Limited number of research has examined perfectionism among college students and its relationship with childhood trauma, inferiority feeling and fear of negative evaluation. The goal of this study was to examine the predictive power of childhood trauma, inferiority feeling and fear of negative evaluation on perfectionism. 345 university students studying in Turkey participated in the research. Personal information form prepared by the researcher, Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, Inferiority Feeling Scale, Brief Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale, and Frost Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale were used to collect data. Hierarchical regression analysis was conducted to analyze the data. The findings of the research revealed that the overprotection/control sub-dimensions of childhood trauma, inferiority feeling, and fear of negative evaluation explain 54 % of the total variance of perfectionism score of college students. It is thought that the findings of this study will give an idea to the college counselors in planning both individual and system level strategies that empower students.

Keywords: Perfectionism, Childhood Trauma, Inferiority Feeling, Fear of Negative Evaluation

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The Impact of Daily Life on Students' Geographical Knowledge and Skills During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Hülya YIĞIT ÖZÜDOĞRU [2]
Gamze ÖZBAŞ [3]

Abstract

Apart from the geographical information taught at schools, students were exposed to a large amount of geographical information in their daily lives during the Covid-19 period. From this point of view, a study was conducted to determine the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on secondary education (9th-12th grade) students' involuntary learning of geography subjects. A questionnaire was prepared by creating a question pool of 43 items. This study, conducted with the screening model, was carried out with 681 students in four schools in Ankara. The number of female students in the study group was 350 (51.4%), and the number of male students was 331 (48.6%).

The students stated that they "understood that it was important to protect the country's borders" the most, with 84.7%, and "learned the locations of the countries with a high prevalence of the pandemic on the map" the least, with 51.9%.

These findings show that between 85% and 52% of the students had knowledge or awareness about a geographical issue during the pandemic.

The area in which the pandemic has improved students' geographical knowledge is the country and its economy. The area that the pandemic supported the least is their geographical knowledge, such as the importance of maps, reading and interpreting them, understanding surface areas, and learning their distribution.

Keywords: pandemic, secondary education, geography, education, skill

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The Impact of Inquiry-Based Learning Activities on the Geographic Inquiry Skills of Science and Arts Center Students

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Aynur YALÇIN [2]

Abstract

It is emphasized in the geography activity book of Science and Art Centers (BİLSEM) (2017) that one of the primary purposes of these centers is to provide students studying at BİLSEM with an inquiring, productive and critical perspective. In this context, the study aimed to measure the effect of the activities and practices carried out by gifted students in the geography course on the development of the students' self-efficacy levels in geographic inquiry skills. Quasi-experimental method, one of the quantitative research methods, was used in the study. The study group, in which there was no control group, consisted of a total of 31 gifted students, 12 females and 19 males, attending BİLSEM in Sincan district of Ankara province of Turkey. In the eight-week application, activities selected from the BİLSEM geography activity book and a total of six activities developed for this study were used. The geographic inquiry process skill self-efficacy scale was used as the data collection tool, and paired samples t-test was applied for the difference between the pre-tests and post-tests of the same group. As a result of the research, significant differences were found between the students' pre- and post-test scores. The pre-test and post-test t-test statistics of the five-dimensional scale showed a significant difference in the total scale score and the five dimensions. The mean total score of the scale was found to be 27.4483 for the pre-test and 57.0690 for the post-test. Accordingly, it was concluded that this application improved students' inquiry skills.

Keywords: Geography, Bilsem, Gifted, Geographic Inquiry, Skill

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Independent Learning Level of Preschool Children with Gifted Potential

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Abstract

Contrary to the teacher-centered education approach applied in the past, student-centered education approaches are developing today. One of the pedagogical approaches developed in this framework is independent learning. Independent learning is the ability of the learner to carry out this process by taking all responsibility for the learning processes. One of the key skills recommended for individuals for the 21st century is independent learning. Independent learning is important both because it is one of the current pedagogical approaches and because it is one of the basic skills of the 21st century. In this study, which was conducted with the survey method, it was aimed to determine the independent learning levels of preschool children with gifted potential and to reveal whether they differ according to age and gender. As a data collection tool, the 16-item Independent Learning Behaviors Scale developed by Saraç, Karakelle, Whitebread (2019) for children aged 3-5 was used. A 4-point Likert type was used in the scale. The data collected in the scale based on the observations of preschool teachers were analyzed with the SPSS 22 package program. The lowest score to be taken from the scale is 16 and the highest score to be 64, and the scores to be taken are determined as 3 levels as low, medium and high. According to the findings obtained from the data analysis, it was seen that the independent learning level of 20 children between the ages of 4-6 with giftedness potential was at a medium level, while the independent learning level of 6 children was at a high level. Spearman rank correlations were calculated in order to examine whether independent learning levels differ depending on age. P significance value was .04 (p< .05) and it was seen that there was a significant difference. Mann-Whitney U Test was performed to examine the differentiation status depending on the gender variable. According to the analysis results, the p significance value (p>.05) was found .89. Accordingly, it was observed that children's independent learning behaviors did not differ significantly depending on gender. It is thought that different variables should be examined in order to provide data diversity in future studies. It is thought that the education program applied to increase the independent learning levels of children with giftedness potential should be enriched in this context.

Keywords: gifted, talented, preschool education, independent learning

Investigation of the Inclusion of Geographic Subjects in the Social Studies 4th Grade Coursebook

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Gökçe KILIÇOĞLU[2]

Abstract

This research aims to examine the inclusion of the subjects of geography as a discipline in 4th grade Social Studies textbooks. At the primary education level, geography is included not as a separate course, but within the scope of the social studies course. Consequently, the subjects and some of the concepts belonging to the discipline of geography are included in the social studies course. In this study, the importance of geography subjects within the scope of social studies courses, and how much these subjects are included in the curriculum have been assessed to determine the position of geography subjects in the social studies division. The study was carried out with a qualitative research design. In the study, in which document analysis was carried out, the data were analyzed by descriptive analysis. In the research, social studies 4th-grade textbooks taught in Ankara province recommended by the Ministry of Education were examined, with regard to geography subjects; in the contexts of learning areas, concepts, skills and values. As a result of the study, it has been determined that while geography subjects were not included in the learning areas of "Individual and Society", "Culture and Heritage", "Science, Technology and Society", and "Active Citizenship" in the 4th-grade social studies course, "People "Places and Environments", "Production, Consumption and Distribution" and "Global Connections" were included and, while skills such as space perception, location analysis, drawing and interpreting tables, graphics and diagrams are included in these learning areas, supported with a sensitivity to the natural environment; it has been determined that map literacy, financial literacy, environmental literacy and observation skills are not included. In the study, it has been determined that geography subjects are understandable because they are intertwined with daily life and increase students' interest and curiosity, yet, geography subjects are limited in these learning areas. As a result of the research, it has been suggested that geography subjects should be included in social studies textbooks by supporting them with more acquisitions, skills, and values.

Keywords: Social studies, geography, textbook, subject, discipline

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Analysis of Academic Studies on Inclusive Education in Turkey: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

In this research, scientific studies that have been conducted in Turkey on the subject of inclusiveness in education were examined by systematic review method. Google Scholar, DergiPark, and YÖK National Thesis Center databases were searched with the keywords determined. The keywords "inclusive education, rights-based education, disadvantage inclusive education, refugee inclusive education, gifted inclusive education, gifted inclusive education, inclusive education, gifted inclusive education, inclusion on education" were used in the searches. A total of 147 studies were reached, and the number was reduced to 72 with inclusion-exclusion criteria. Studies that were examined contained, 6 preschools, 20 primary schools, 15 secondary schools, 2 high schools, 2 primary-secondary schools, and 1 secondary-high school level. 26 of investigated general inclusion practices. It has been determined that the subject of inclusive education was not covered much before 2017, the studies carried out afterward included similar studies including stakeholder views, and mostly focused on the mentally handicapped, immigrants, and a few gifted students. When it comes to inclusive education, in addition to the subjects studied in Turkey, it has been determined that there is no inclusiveness study on religious and ethnic minorities, individuals with different sexual orientations, individuals in the lower economic group who have difficulties in education accessibility, and even individuals with mental health problems.

Keywords: Inclusive education, Education of disadvantaged groups, Systematic review

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Children with Preschool Gifted Potential Evaluation of Language Skills: Şanlıurfa Gifted and Talented Education Center (ŞUZMER) Sample

Zehra KARACANLI[1]

Abstract

The number of studies conducted on behalf of gifted children in the preschool period in Turkey is quite limited. Compared to their peers, the child with the gifted potential is curious, learns and understands quickly, uses language effectively, has a rich imagination, strong memory, is emotionally sensitive, and has a developed sense of humor. The gifted child usually starts speaking earlier than their peers. The gifted child has a rich vocabulary. Makes long complex sentences and maintains the continuity of the conversation. Language skills develop at an early age of the gifted child. Children with gifted potential can develop positively when appropriate environments and conditions are provided. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the language skills of gifted preschool children and their ages. The accessible sample of the research consists of a total of 23 students, 13 boys and 10 girls, attending pre-school education in Şanlıurfa Gifted and Talented Education Center (ŞUZMER). The Kent E-G-Y test, which was developed by Grace H. Kent in 1941, based on verbal performance, was applied in order to evaluate that their language skills were ahead of their peers. The Kent E-G-Y test consists of an application form which has 10-question scoring type. When applied to gifted children in the pre-school period, it was observed that there was a high level of positive correlation between chronological age and Kent E-G-Y test. With the Kent E-G-Y test, it was concluded that the chronological age of the children with gifted potential in the sample had language skills at an average age of 2.79 years and their language skills would increase with their age. In the light of the results of the research findings, it is recommended to provide environments where the reading, listening, writing and speaking language skills for preschool children with gifted potential are supported.

Keywords: gifted, talented, primary, language

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Personal Development: How and in Which Areas Young People Should Develop, How to Improve Young People?

Musa İKİZOĞLU[1]

Abstract

In this study, "personal development" is used to mean a process that aims at the biological/physical, psychological, social and cultural all-round development of a person in the "process of being an individual". Especially, young people need to acquire new information, experience and to be oriented in their social development/socialization processes. In this process, it has a capital importance for teachers and related professionals, such as psychiatrists, psychologists, psychological counselling and guidance, social workers, and child development specialist professionals to carry out multidisciplinary studies in addition to their independent works within the boundaries of their own professional practice, and also inform and raise awareness about what development means, in which areas and subjects they should develop themselves and its necessity and benefits for life. The inclusion of the young person's family in this process has a particular importance, because the family also needs to be informed and raised awareness on this issue. Due to having the opportunity to spend more time with the young person, stand by him or her, and to observe them more constantly and direct, warn and educate them more intensely, it is important to educate the parents and the young person initially, also family members about how a young person develop and how to train a young person. In this study, the subject of personal development is discussed and explained from the perspective of Social Science Discipline and Social Work Profession. In the study, some subjects such as young people's scientific, professional, psychological, social, physical/health-related, informational, recreational, cultural, artistic, literary usage of technological tools, ability to meet basic needs, developmental process of learning a foreign language, and also the importance of this development and how it should be and how a young person should be directed are emphasized

Keywords: Personal development, Young people, development of young people, zone of development, development plan

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Development, Implementation and Evaluation of Virtual Museum Activities for Secondary School Social Studies Course

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to develop virtual museum activities to make the use of virtual museums, which is one of the learning environments that can be used in social studies courses, more efficient and to determine the effects of these activities on students' academic achievement and attitudes towards the course. The sample group of the research consists of 18 7th grade students from Muğla Menteşe. In the study, one group pre-test - post-test quasi-experimental design model from quantitative research designs was used. The data of the study were collected with the academic achievement test and the "Social Studies Course Attitude Scale" prepared by Gömleksiz and Kan (2013). In addition, qualitative data were collected through focus group interviews with the participants. According to the findings obtained as a result of the research, it was determined that the implementation of virtual museum activities in the social studies course created a significant difference in academic achievement pre-test and post-test data. According to the findings obtained from the attitude scale used in the research, a significant difference was observed between the pre and post attitudes in the experimental group in terms of sub-dimensions (liking, trust, interest, desire, benefit), especially in the benefit factor. In the interview conducted to question, the students verbally stated that they were aware of the virtual museums that they had not examined before, that they would examine these museums whenever they had the opportunity, that they would share this with their families, that they reinforced their knowledge better with virtual museums, that they would prefer to teach the course with virtual museum activities instead of the lecture method, that they would not be bored and enjoy it, and that they thought that the information would be more permanent.

Keywords: Virtual museums, social studies education, museum activities, attitude , academic success

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The Relationship Between Individual Absorptive Capacity and Knowledge Sharing Intention

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Abstract

Knowledge is a body of information that guides human behavior, integrates with previous ones, and is obtained through experience and learning. Globalization, rapid and continuous changes in technology have dragged businesses into a tough competition and made the concept of knowledge an important strategic element for businesses to gain competitive power in these tough competitive conditions. The fact that knowledge has become such an important element has pushed researchers to question the factors that are effective in the production of knowledge. In the literature, it is seen that one of the main elements of knowledge production is that employees share their knowledge with their colleagues. The absorptive capacity, which represents an important part of the ability of businesses to produce new knowledge, is defined as the internal capacity of the individual to identify, absorb and apply new external knowledge. One of the biggest obstacles to knowledge sharing is the lack of absorptive capacity. Hence, absorptive capacity is accepted as a variable that directly affects knowledge sharing in the literature. Employees with high absorptive capacity are also more likely to engage in organizational activities and contribute to the organization. They tend to share new and valuable knowledge that they have identified, learned and applied. In this research, the data obtained via face-to-face survey method from 320 blue-collar participants working in production firms operating in Duzce were analyzed by regression technique to determine the relationship between individual absorptive capacity and knowledge sharing intention. According to the results, it has been revealed that absorptive capacity has a positive significant effect on knowledge sharing intention. ($F=112,468$; $p<0.05$; $\beta=0,511$; $p<0.05$; R-Square=0,261).

Keywords: Individual Absorptive Capacity, Knowledge Sharing Intention, Knowledge Sharing, Knowledge Management, Regression Analysis

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Planning Approach with Focus on Vulnerable Groups: a City of Human Rights

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Abstract

The vulnerable group is the situation in which the individual cannot be self-sufficient on a micro scale and cannot access and use the tools found useful by the society. (Mayer, 2003: 2-3) Administrations support the participation of vulnerable groups in social life, develop social policies and organize spaces to carry out various social work practices. However, the integration of vulnerable groups into urban life, their accessibility, security, participation and participation spaces are already quite deficient. For this reason, especially crisis processes affect vulnerable individuals more. The aim of this paper is to interpret the current deficiencies of the integration of vulnerable groups into urban life and participation spaces in the context of the Human Rights City (HRC) and its indicators, and to reveal the deficiencies from the perspective of Turkey by examining the examples from the world and Turkey. Within the scope of the paper, firstly, the concepts of 'fragility', 'human rights' and 'right to the city' were examined. The IHK Approach, which is put forward as a solution to the inadequacies of the vulnerable groups in the cities; It was introduced in 1997 by an international organization called PMHRE. Within the scope of the IHK Project, within the framework of the program run by RWE, while the specific indicator clusters are produced for the 'elderly', 'disabled', 'women', 'children' and 'refugee' groups in Turkey, the creation of the indicators is determined by the classification of security, accessibility and participation. One of the problems identified when the indicators are evaluated from the perspective of Turkey is that one of the most important fragility issues in today's section is poverty. In this case, it is important to add indicator clusters for "indigent" groups to the IHK criteria, as well as to implement the projects through 6 groups.

Keywords: Human Rights, Right to the City, Human Rights City, Fragile Group, Indicator.

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AB ve Türkiye Gençlik Politikalarının Karşılaştırılması Gençlik ve Spor Bakanlığı Gençlik Merkezleri Uygulamalarının Değerlendirilmesi

Abdulkadir DEVELİ[1]
Dilek AYDIN[2]

Abstract

Children and youth are the demographics that will carry out the nations' future plans and objectives. Although nations with a sizable youthful population have an advantage in terms of workforce development, the failure to properly prepare for youth-specific needs and expectations in the areas of education, health, employment, and career planning results in a variety of challenges across the nation. Countries develop their own youth policies to find things simpler for youth, to access potentials, ensure their personal and social development, realize their active participation in society, receive an education and gain the necessary skills, and become citizens who uphold their nation's moral principles and work toward realizing the mission and vision of their nation's future. Additionally, nations develop the necessary legal guidelines, policy statements, and development plans to assist young people in a variety of areas, including education, health, social development, and personal growth, which also enable countries to develop a range of services by facilitating the necessary coordination between service providers working with young people. The concept of youth, the significance of youth policies, studies on youth policies in our nation and the European Union, as well as comparisons between youth policies in the EU and Turkey, are all covered in this study and the applications of Youth Centers run by the Ministry of Youth and Sports are also focused at.

Keywords: ministry of youth and sports, national youth and sports policy document, youth, youth center, youth policies

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Müslim and Süriya: Marriage and Kinship Ties between Ethno-religious Groups in Mardin

Ayşe Güç[1]

Abstract

This paper examines marriage and kinship ties between different ethno-religious groups in Mardin. The paper argues the establishment of marriage alliances between the groups in terms of religious, ethnic and spatial distinctions. However, it is obvious that there is a strong social opposition towards inter-religious marriages. The findings of the paper are based on long-term field research conducted in the city by the author. The first finding that draws attention regarding marriage unions between different groups is that the communities do no approve marriage ties between Muslim man-Assyrian woman or Muslim man-Ezidi woman even if there were few examples for this kind of marriages in the past. They do not see any possibility for Muslim woman-Assyrian or Ezidi man marriage. This is the strongest boundary in terms of inter-groups marriages. Muslim groups - Arabs and Kurds- accept exogamy even though they tend to select a spouse from their own community. As for Ezidis and Assyrians, they strictly apply endogamy, and do not let their members to find a spouse from outside their groups. All ethno-religious groups in Mardin are patrilineal, and share the same ideas about female body and reproduction. This is why they show strong reaction to inter-group marriages if it happens between their "daughter" and a man from outside their group. Even though Mardinite groups do not want to establish close social ties via marriage and consanguinity, they approve fictive kinship ties between different religious groups. Therefore, they tend to protect their entities in a diverse area with marriage restrictions and, on the other hand, they are ready to support inter-group relations by affirming social practices such as kirvelik and milk siblinghood.

Keywords: consanguinty, affinity, marriage, kinship, ethno-religious groups, Mardin.

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The Effect of Glass Ceiling Syndrome and Queen Bee Syndrome on Women's Position in Business Life

Ceylan SÜLÜ AKGÜL[1]

Abstract

The concepts of glass ceiling syndrome and queen bee syndrome are metaphorical concepts that describe various problems faced by women in business life. Both concepts come to the fore with the increase in women's participation in business life and become more controversial in today's societies. Again, in both concepts, it emphasizes the obstacles preventing women from reaching top positions and being successful, especially in working life, and questions the reasons for these. In the glass ceiling syndrome, there are emphases on the obstacles that are not clearly visible but felt and that make it difficult to take the next step, while in the queen bee syndrome, there are various emphases on the fact that a hardworking and successful woman does not allow another woman to be successful, or even hinders her. In today's societies, the concepts of "rights, equality, justice and freedom" and the importance of human dignity and value, especially in terms of social work science, are given place. Considering all these issues, within the scope of the study; the general definitions of glass ceiling syndrome and queen bee syndrome, the connections between them (reaching a separate obstacle when there may be a solution) differences, various statistical ratios from the world and Turkey, gender-based classifications that can be experienced within the scope of both concepts, discriminations and their underlying causes (social and personal) and the obstacles that may arise in front of the situation of women in business life are discussed. Again, the written text was evaluated in the light of the values that social work science attributes to women and society.

Keywords: Social Work, Women, Women in Business, Glass Ceiling Syndrome, Queen Bee Syndrome

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Equality of Outcomes below the Sufficiency Level for Fair Inequalities-Reflections on Sociology of Poverty, Sufficiency Level and Just Society-

M. Onur ARUN[1]

Abstract

Equality of outcomes is a normative political perspective that offers to regulate the process of resource and wealth allocation in a particular way at the end of which members of the political community evenly access desired opportunities, regardless of their personal contribution to the production of such opportunities. Against this view of the distributive justice, some scholars have pointed out two criticisms. The first one is associated with the question that how individuals are encouraged to contribute common good and public life if resources and wealth are evenly allocated in outcome; and the second is about how scarce opportunities are distributed in a community where everyone is desired to enjoy them evenly. These two fundamental questions have led a number of advocates of the equality of outcomes to re-configure analytical texture of their proposal in a way suggesting that inequality of outcomes can only be just so long as equality in achieving certain opportunities is sufficiently guaranteed for every member of the political community. Yet, even though such re-configuration of the equality of outcome is promising in ameliorating quality of lives of lower stratum in society, how the level of sufficiency is determined within given sociological diversities of societies still remains a challenging issue. In this context, this work discusses that the political ideal of the equality of outcomes below sufficiency level can overcome aforementioned challenge through engaging with the scholarly contributions in the sociology of poverty, especially with the account of relative poverty primarily developed by the leading British sociologist Peter Townsend. It argues for that considering sociological and spatial variations of modern societies, definition of sufficiency level explicitly needs an overarching criterion through which basic opportunities that should be placed below the sufficiency level can be identified and points out Townsend's proposal of "participating in customs of society" as an overarching criterion for the specification of sufficiency level.

Keywords: Distributive Justice, (In)equality, Equality of Outcomes, Sufficiency Level, Relative Poverty

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Party Organizations in the context of Consumption Society: The case of Kayseri

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Ahmet Burak KAHRAMAN[3]

Abstract

In this research, celebration practices carried out through party organizations are discussed in the axis of the consumer society approach. Thus, the effect of celebration practices through party organizations with a differentiated consumption understanding, on status and role behaviours is viewed through the example of Kayseri. In the research, the experiences of the organizers and the consumers of the celebration practices are included and the shape of these practices with the effect of party organizations and the change in the meaning attributed to the celebration practices are examined. This research is a qualitative field study; in Kayseri, face-to-face interviews are held with 10 people from party organizations and 12 people from organization businesses. The gathered data are interpreted with the descriptive analysis technique. This study aims to contribute to the field studies in Turkey in the perspective of changing consumption understanding.

This study, it is aimed to reveal how party organization practices are adopted in a short time in Kayseri, and to understand the rapid coming together of modern and tradition in this city, where traditional practices are intense, and the changes that occurred in this process. In this direction, it is seen that bringing local and global elements to the content of celebration practices through organizations gives these practices a glocal form.

The current study concluded that the purchase of celebration practices from party organizations in Kayseri, conspicuous consumption, is the desire of people to present themselves to others and show their status. Status anxiety causes social media and especially Instagram application to have a decisive power in the spread of party organizations in the society. As a result of this research, it is seen that the desire for status and prestige in individuals lies at the basis of the change in celebration practices regarding party organizations.

Keywords: Celebration practices, conspicuous consumption, glocalization, popular culture, status

Attitudes of Social Work Students to Syrian Refugees

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Kasım KARATAŞ[4]

Abstract

Social work is one of the professions that play a key role in the integration of the host community and Syrians in meeting with Syrian refugees. Perceptions and attitudes of professionals towards refugees and immigrants significantly affect the service provided to these individuals and their adaptation to society. For this reason, it becomes important how the students studying in the social work department perceive the Syrian refugees. In this direction; the aim of this research is to examine the attitudes of the Social Work students studying at Sakarya University towards Syrian refugees and these attitudes in terms of some variables. This research was designed in quantitative research design and general survey model. 202 students studying at Sakarya University Social Work Department participated in the research. The data were obtained with the Personal Information Form and the Attitudes Towards Syrian Refugees Scale and analyzed in the SPSS 20 program. According to the findings of the research, the students perceive the Syrian refugees as a threat, but do not display a completely rejecting attitude. There is a significant difference between the scores of the sub-dimensions of the scale according to the students' thoughts about having a positive and negative experience with Syrian refugees, difficulty in interacting, wanting to work in the same team, returning to their country, their contribution to the economy, granting citizenship to Syrians and what they would do if they had a similar experience. Accordingly, it is important to what extent professional principles can be given in social work education. For this reason, suggestions for social work education are presented in the conclusion and recommendations section.

Keywords: Migration, Syrian refugees, university students, social work education, attitude.

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Presenting the Effect of Turkish Modernization Policies on Rural Life with a Social Realistic Approach in Cinema

Zeynep ÇALIŞKAN[1]

Abstract

The aim of the study is to analyze the reflection of Turkish modernization policies between 1950-1990 on the land system and landlord relations in cinema with a social realistic perspective. The modernization process in Turkey did not develop within the process aimed by the Western states. While the modernization policies that emerged in the West had a historical basis, it took place in the process of emulating and imitating Western states in Turkey. Turkish modernization policies have changed the traditional rural life to a great extent with the mechanization process in agriculture in the 1950s. For this purpose, a total of eight films between the years 1950-1990, together with the purposeful (judicial) sampling technique, were discussed in accordance with the literature on Turkey's social structure, land and landlord relations in the modernization process. The analysis of the films was analyzed using the Positivist Social Science paradigm and qualitative content analysis technique. Findings obtained as a result of the analysis; The transformation of the authority of the landlord and the transformation of the meaning attributed to the land: the transformation of the land from being seen as a "homeland" to a "commodity" form are presented together with the scenes of the films. According to the findings, it has been determined that Turkish modernization policies are effective in standing in a place against the authority of the aghast, the villagers living in the rural areas. At the same time, the meaning of homeland imposed on the land in the rural area loses its effect with the modernization policies and it has been determined through the findings that it causes the land to be seen as a commodity.

Keywords: Turkish Modernization, Soil, Cinema, Qualitative Content Analysis, Positivist Social Science

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The Projection of the Changing and Transforming Family Structure in the Modernization Process in Cinema

Nagihan KURT[1]

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the projection of the changing and transforming family structure in the modernization process. In this framework, the modernization process in Turkey was evaluated together with the social structure of Turkey, and three films between 1960-1990 and five films after 1990 were selected with the purposeful (judicial) sampling technique in accordance with the literature. The analysis of the films was carried out with the Feminist Social Science approach and qualitative content analysis method. The findings are presented under the categories of Marriage Types, Women's Rights, Sexual Freedom levels and Kinship Relations, along with scenes from the movies. According to the findings, until 1990, the family representation in the cinema was the traditional patriarchal family, the women did not have a say in the decision-making processes within the family, the father and elder sons were the authoritatives, arranged marriages were maintained, family relations were important, kinship relations were partially protected, and limited sexual relations for men. While it is possible to talk about freedom, it is possible to say that there is no such thing as sexual freedom for women. After 1990, family representations in the cinema changed. In the films examined after 1990, the representation of the family in the cinema is the modern, egalitarian nuclear family, the choice of spouses is carried out freely, arranged marriages are not visible. Women's rights are expanding in domestic decision-making processes. While family ties are partially preserved, distant kinship relations have lost their effectiveness. Levels of sexual freedom are increasing for women and men. Cohabitation is accepted. At the same time, the family is represented as a problematic area in the films examined after 1990, and infidelity and divorces are increasing.

Keywords: Family, Modernization, Cinema

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Social Marketing and Perceptions of Society Toward the Donation

Büşra ÖZCAN[1]

Celile ÖZÇİÇEK DÖLEKOĞLU[2]

Abstract

Helping and sharing have existed since the beginning of human history. This behavior, which can be defined by the concepts of philanthropy or donation, can be expressed as the exchange of material assets, sometimes material assets, sometimes labor and effort between the recipient and the donor. This exchange, which contributes to the development and even survival of societies, has become a part of an individual as well as an institutional culture. Donation, which is made with an attractive and sometimes repulsive force, activates positive perceptions and emotions in individuals with its contribution to the welfare of the society. The dissemination of philanthropy or donation is as important for the public as it is for businesses and non-governmental organizations. In addition, it is equally important to know the behaviors of individuals in this regard in terms of social marketing.

This study was conducted to examine individuals' perception of donor behavior with a general framework and to evaluate this behavior from a social marketing perspective. The study includes the results of a survey conducted with 412 participants selected by convenience sampling method from people over the age of 18 living in Adana city center. 16.5% of the participants stated that they donated blood in 2020. 77.2% of the participants reported that they donated to those in need in 2020 and that they mostly helped relatives. The most common type of donation was cash donation.

Keywords: social marketing, donation intention, donation behavior, organ donation, philanthropy.

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On the Traumatic Effects of Migration: Professional Staff

Cansu EKER[1]

Abstract

The act of emigrating has become a trend that is frequently carried out on national or international borders, sometimes due to the expectations of individuals, and sometimes as a result of the immigration policy of the countries and has started to take place in the spoken language. It has been prepared for immigrants with security concerns. Turkey hosted many immigrants from different countries in the pre-Republican and Republican era, and due to the civil war that broke out in Syria, it has become a country that continues to receive immigration due to the internal turmoil in today's Afghanistan. Southeast of Turkey is one of the regions with the highest immigrant density. People who have left their own country for any reason and migrated to another country naturally have problems in terms of integration and access to rights and services in the country of destination. In this context, civil organizations act as a band-aid for the solution of these problems. There are non-governmental organizations in Turkey that strive to provide asylum seekers/refugees with access to rights and services and to carry out protection activities. In these organizations, both volunteers and professional professionals work as service providers. Service providers include professional groups that come into contact with immigrants first. The primary exposure of people's traumatic life history is experienced by the clients, while the secondary exposure is experienced by the professionals. This research was carried out in order to determine the secondary trauma levels of the professionals according to their socio-demographic characteristics and to minimize this exposure, as well as to develop solutions.

Keywords: Migration, refugee, trauma, stress, secondary trauma

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Spatial Manifestations of Social Polarization: A Theoretical Analysis

İrfan ÖZET[1]

Abstract

When the process of social change is considered in terms of relations/struggles between identities, the concept of "space" comes to the fore as a complementary parameter. Spaces are both a ground on which political/cultural identity is built, and pure indicators on which the divisions in this context are reflected. The segregation of the place at the level of identity, although intensified with the industrial society, has a long historical background. In feudal times before the industrial revolution, the main line of spatial segregation was anthropological identities, which to some extent also produced the source of social inequalities. More concretely, they are communal identities at the religious and ethnic level. When we come to modern capitalism, the segregation in urban spaces has transformed gradually beyond the anthropological belonging clusters and transformed into class identity based on economic capital. However, when we come to today's global society, we come across a hybrid line in which anthropological identities, which are overshadowed by the enlightened, universalist and rationalist texture of modernity, come to the fore from time to time. As a matter of fact, although class dynamics are determinant in the place preference of professionals at the rising finance, service and professional level in global cities that are integrated into the basic dynamics of globalization, expectations about identity also come into existence. In this framework, the segregation in urban life and residential areas can be read through identity and class differentiation. As a hyperspace, the city/metropolis is divided into class and identity sub-spaces in the global period, and these are separated from each other with sharp boundaries. Secure/closed residential areas, on the other hand, stand out as the sharpest expression of globalization's separation motivations at the level of class and identities at the spatial level. In the final analysis, our study deals with the patterns between urban space and polarization dynamics through a theoretical perspective limited to the literature review technique.

Keywords: Space, Identity, Polarization, Spatial Polarization

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Post-Disaster Solidarity and Conflict from a Sociological Perspective

Meryem MEMİŞ DOĞAN[1]

Abstract

The concept of social change, which is one of the main discussion points of sociology, has a wide area in the literature within the framework of traditionality, modernity and postmodernity. Social change, which changes shape in accordance with tradition, culture and time, is observed in conflict, solidarity, resistance and harmony practices. While the concept of resilience, developed by Francis BACON in the 17th century, can be defined as the ability of the object to return to its former state by pressure forms, it is defined as the capacity of the social structure to return to its former order after major social events within the framework of social sciences. It is known that social traumatic events such as disasters have a significant and rapid effect on social change. It is a fact that the Covid-19 pandemic has caused changes in all areas, from daily life practices to trust in institutions, to eating and drinking practices. While post-disaster fear, panic, anxiety affect the thoughts and practices of individuals and society in general, and bring change; On the other hand, differences in individual practices may cause conflict. In this context, this study aims to discuss social behaviors after disasters within the framework of the concepts of solidarity and resistance in the literature. It aims to analyze how classical sociologists in sociology such as Emile DURKHEIM, Karl MARX, Max WEBER, George SIMMEL and Theodor ADORNO and Jürgen HABERMAS having a postmodern approaches handled the concept of solidarity with the effect of major changes such as the French Revolution and the industrial revolution, and the approach of Peter Timmerman, who was the first to use the concept of resilience in the field of social sciences, within the framework of social change practices, conflict and harmony after disasters.

Keywords: Sociology of Disaster, Solidarity, Conflict, Social Change, Resistance and Harmony

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Metaphorical Perceptions of University Students on the Concept of "Populism"

Mahmut GÜRSOY[1]

Abstract

The aim of this research is to determine the perceptions of university students regarding the concept of "populism" with the help of metaphors. The phenomenology design was used in the research, which has a qualitative interpretative paradigm. The participants of the research are 61 students studying at Adıyaman University Faculty of Education and taking social psychology course in the fall semester of the 2022-2023 academic year. Participants were determined by the convenience sampling method. The data of the research were collected through the metaphorical perception form prepared by the researcher. Students were asked to complete the statement "Populism … is similar to ... because …" in the form. The data obtained were analyzed by the content analysis method, one of the qualitative analysis methods. As a result of the research, it was seen that the students produced 26 metaphors related to the concept of "Populism". It was found that the metaphors with the highest frequency are "tyranny", "self-interested", "corruption", "the people", "lie", "discrimination", "hypocrisy", "socialism", "majority", "ego" and "fascism". The diversity of metaphors coincides with the views in the literature that it is very difficult to make a universal definition of populism or to construct a generalized expression. It is understood that metaphors include some of the different themes or key concepts that theoretical approaches in the populism literature focus on. As a matter of fact, according to these theoretical approaches, populism is shaped around a central distinction between "the people" and the "elites". In this distinction, a superior value is attributed to the people, while the elites are portrayed as "corrupted". Populists emphasize the will of the people as the source of legitimacy, thus adopting a "majoritarian" model of democracy. Populism's allusion to the absoluteness of the "general will" threaten to legitimize "tyrannical" tendencies against anyone who supposedly threatens the homogeneity of the people. Populism can take left or right forms by combining with different ideologies such as "socialism" or "fascism". Finally, it has been concluded that some of the metaphors produced are compatible with some characteristics of populist rhetoric.

Keywords: Populism, Metaphor, Metaphorical Perception, University Students

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Media Representation of Migrants in Turkey: A Critical Discourse Analysis

Ayşegül AKDEMİR SON

Abstract

Keywords:

Modernity and Social Movements

Raheb MOHAMMADİ GHANBARLOU[1]

Abstract

There is no doubt that the concept of modernity has formed one of the most significant subjects of our cultural, political, and social issues. Social reality has been changed widely by political and social changes. This concept has attracted the attention of thinkers due to its great role in the change of people and society, and it has also caused wide-ranging discussions. In this study, the correlation between the concept of modernity and social movements will be discussed. The approach of classical works about modernity will be discussed based on the new ideas of contemporary political science and sociology. it should be mentioned that the aim is not to present a quantitative analysis of how modernity developed. Indeed, the relationship between modernity and social and political changes will be discussed. The major goal of this article is to understand the influence of modernity on the sociological and intellectual development and concept of social movements. In the study, data will be collected, themes will be created and analyzed by making a literature review using the qualitative method.

Keywords: Modernlik, Toplumsal hareketler, Toplumsal değişme, Devlet

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Change in the Concepts of Work and Leisure ? : New Work Ethics

Fahri ERENEL[1]

Abstract

Lafargue, author of "The Right to Sloth"; He regarded working in a capitalist society as the cause of all kinds of intellectual corruption and organic disorder. He considered machinery as a God who would save people from vile and paid jobs, and create leisure and freedom for them.

The problem of "The Meaning of the Study" was first made a research topic by Morse and Weiss (1955) and examined in different cultures.The findings presented in the article "The Meaning and Function of Work" researched by Morse and Weiss (1955) do not touch on a purely economic point of work, but are an indicator of how important an individual is in his own existential system. Within the scope of the research, the question was asked whether they would continue to work if they inherited the money that they could lead a comfortable life until the end of their lives, and 80% of them answered that they would continue to work even at this point. When asked why they want to continue working; Responses were obtained such as being satisfied with their work, communicating with other people, serving their existence, gaining self-respect, and staying healthy.

However, the digital transformation that comes with Industry 4.0, the transition to Industry 5.0, the process of digital destruction and pandemic; Questioning the meaning of work for people has also begun to play an important role.

On the one hand, due to the differentiation in the production process, which is infused with the pressure of the hedonist/narcissist culture provoked by the media, significant changes have begun to occur in the work ethic. Especially in countries experiencing the post-industrial transformation process, work is seen as a way of self-realization among people with a high level of education. Leisure time has started to gain great value in ethics.

The aim of this study is to determine the change in the perspectives of human resources managers on the meaning of work and leisure time concepts in the working life, where digital transformation and digital destructiveness increase, by conducting semi-structured interviews within the scope of the new work ethic, which is becoming increasingly widespread, and then to reduce the weekly working time to 3-4 days a week. The subject of the study is to examine the possible effects of the two concepts.

Keywords:Work,Leisure,New Work Ethics

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The Dimensions of the Digital Divide Between Income Groups in Turkey

İsa DEMİR[1]

Türkan AKYOL GÜNER[2]

Abstract

The digital divide has transformed into one of the basic subjects of social stratification and inequality last two decades. The inequality that is shown in having and usage of digital technologies creates an asymmetry between social strata on many issues like workforce participation, employment, income, social inclusion, daily life, consumption behavior, and official affairs. The individuals who have and can use digital technologies take more advantage than those who have not and can't use them in view of the factors that we mentioned above. Therefore, providing digital equity is important in terms of the social justice. Like all World, also in Turkey, the digital divide is an important topic of discussion. The size of digital inequality also determines the distribution of economic/cultural/social advantages and disadvantages in Turkey. This article aims to contribute to literature regarding the subject in terms of reflecting the inequalities between having and using information and communication technologies in income groups in Turkey. For this purpose, the micro data in the TURKSTAT 2020 Household Information and Communication Technology Usage Survey is analyzed by SPSS 16.0. First of all, income groups were formed and then the rates of ownership of information and communication technologies and using online services were compared. As a result of the analysis, it was seen that there were great differences between the lower and upper income groups.

Keywords: Digital divide, stratification, inequality, Turkey

Gig's Society

Esra KARAKUŞ UMAR[1]

Abstract

Since the social structure is formed in the form of subsystems that form and affect each other, some economic changes cannot be evaluated independently of other sociological institutions. For this reason, globalization, which has gained momentum since the 1980s, and neo-liberal policies that shape the meaning world of globalization have not only affected the economic structure. In this process, in which modern capitalist logic changes shape, the necessity of questioning the internal structure of sociological institutions such as family, education, health or communication emerges. As a result, new social problems emerge and these problems cannot be examined in detail. In this sense, we can talk about a social environment where traditionalism is dissolved, solidarity decreases and values lose their meaning all over the world. It can be said that individuals become more individualized in social interaction and consumption-production relations are rearranged in daily life when it comes to earnings. With the post-Fordist period, it is seen that individuals work in more precarious conditions in the working environment, and the stereotypes of the modern working understanding have been destroyed. As the working hours become uncertain, the nature of the work and its place also become uncertain. The "gig economy", which can be considered as a new work and economy system, is the subject of discussion in this study in terms of reshaping social interaction. In the study, it will be possible to make a preliminary evaluation on the sociological effects and possible consequences of the gig economy.

Keywords: Gig Economy, Family, Health, Communication

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Information Management and Organizational Learning in Organizations

İ.Haşim İNAL[1]

Abstract

This study has been prepared to discuss the benefits of information management for businesses when evaluated within the framework of organizational learning. The study was prepared on the basis of literature studies on the concepts of knowledge management and organizational learning. In today's big data pool, which has grown with the influence of the internet, collecting and processing the data of enterprises and transforming them into useful information has become a task too big to be done with human power. Information constitutes an important capital that provides a competitive advantage to today's businesses. For this reason, efficient execution of information management has now become a necessity. The ability of enterprises to establish an efficient information management system is directly related to the culture, organizational structure, and management approach of the enterprise. Traditional organizational structures that are not open to learning and sharing information will lose their competitive advantage in the information world. Organizations that are hierarchical and closed to information sharing will have problems in the management of human resources, especially as the Z generation's place in working life increases. For this reason, organization structures need to be transformed into learning-based approaches. Learning is a process and when this process is brought to the organizational level, it causes transformation in the business. The ability of businesses to adapt to changing environmental conditions is possible with their continuous development in terms of knowledge, ability and capacity. For this reason, it is thought that this study will contribute to the organization literature in terms of evaluating the benefit to be gained by businesses that can combine the information management process with the concept of organizational learning.

Keywords: Knowledge, Information Management, Organizational Learning

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Critical Approaches to Theoretical Basis of Neoliberal Financial Liberalization Policies

Ömer DEMİR[1]

Abstract

Financial globalization is one of the main dynamics of the multidimensional phenomenon of globalization. Financial globalization, which has deep repercussions on the economy and politics on a global scale, is the result of financial liberalization policies. The aim of this study is to go down to the theoretical roots of financial liberalization policies and to examine alternative theoretical views against neoliberal financial liberalization policies in this context. The theoretical framework of financial liberalization policies produced within the framework of neoliberalism, which expresses the new form of liberal ideology, is the neoclassical McKinnon-Shaw hypothesis. According to this hypothesis, financial liberalization policies implemented in developing countries will accelerate economic growth by increasing savings and investments. However, the fact that financial liberalization policies have led to financial crises in developing countries has prepared the environment for the production of critical approaches against the financial liberalization theory. The critical approaches discussed in this study are limited to the Marxist approach, the Structuralist approach, the Neo-Keynesian approach, and the Post-Keynesian approach. According to critical approaches, financial liberalization policies implemented in developing countries will slow economic growth by reducing savings and investments and triggering inflation. As a result of the theoretical analysis, it can be argued that a new financial liberalization paradigm is needed within the framework of the concept of economic liberalization as an alternative to neoliberal financial liberalization theories and practices in world economies that financialized and financially integrated in the era of financial capitalism.

Keywords: Neoliberalism, McKinnon-Shaw hypothesis, Financial liberalization, Marxism, Post-Keynesian approach.

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Renewable Energy in Turkey Within The Framework of Sustainable Development

Kübra KOCA[1]

Abstract

Sustainable development requires a sustainable energy supply. The fact that primary energy sources (oil, coal, natural gas, etc.) are limited and harmful to the environment has led countries to alternative energy sources. In other words, it is inevitable that access to primary energy resources is difficult and countries that do not have these resources are dependent on foreign sources to turn to alternative energy resources. Renewable energy sources both reduce the foreign dependency of countries and prevent climatic changes by giving the least damage to the environment. Therefore, more investments should be made in renewable energy and it should be made sustainable. Today, investments in renewable energy sources continue rapidly in world economies. In this study, it is aimed to evaluate sustainable development from the perspective of renewable energy in Turkey. Within the scope of the study, the renewable energy capacity in the world and in Turkey was examined with relevant data between the years 2017-2021. In the study, it was seen that the renewable energy resource capacity increased by 320% in the world and by 400% in Turkey between the years 2017-2021. In addition, Turkey is a net importer of energy and therefore has a high current account deficit. Therefore, renewable energy source is one of the most important factors in reducing/closing the current account deficit, which is one of Turkey's macroeconomic problems. As a result; Renewable energy has an important role in terms of both sustainable development and current account in energy-dependent countries. Due to this importance of renewable energy, Turkey, which has renewable energy resources, needs to invest more in this area. If the private sector is insufficient in renewable energy production, the government should participate in renewable energy production.
Keywords: Development, Sustainable Development, Energy, Renewable Energy

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E-Entrepreneurship Tendencies In Turkey: Pamukkale University Faculty Of Applied Sciences Example

Mesut ÖNCEL[1]

Abstract

One of the most outstanding elements of free market economy and emerging market structure is entrepreneurship. Having become quite important, especially during the transition process from industrial society to the information one, in modern societies enterpreneurship appears to be making incessant innovations. With the expanding service sector and changes in Information Technologies, particulary information entrepreneurship has been standing out in recent years.

In the global market , in which information enterpreneurship has rapidly become widespread, it is known that in Turkey the benefit derived from the added value created by Information Entrepreneurship is unable to catch up with the desired level.

The objective of the study is to determine the main constituents of developing Information enterpreneurship at higher education level. In order to better find out the loopholes in information enterpreneurship, surveys which measure the perceptions of the students studying at Pamukkale University, Faculty of Applied Sciences on the subject of information entrepreneurship have been prepared.

It is assumed that by revising the education policies of information entrepreneurship particularly in field discipline at macro level, and at micro level, as parallel to more realistic solutions provided by the information entrepreneurship classes in universities development will be achieved. The study aims to raise the sensitivity of the education institutions as well as contributing to the relevant literature.

Entrepreneurship is the very first factors at the present world that is getting globalized very fast.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Information entrepreneurship, Information Technology

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The Role of Charitable Organizations in Social Assistance

Özge ARPACIOĞLU ÖZDEMİR[1]

Abstract

Just as the state is fighting poverty, which is a global problem, charitable organizations also play an important role in helping people who are in a poor situation. The reasons such as the increasing world population, the need for humanitarian aid and social support for more people, and the fact that it is not possible to fight against poverty only by the state increase the importance of these organizations. The aim of this study is to examine the activities, projects and role of four charity organizations operating in the field of social assistance and solidarity, which were identified as samples in the field of social assistance. In this direction, the method of face-to-face interviews with aid organizations was used in the research, and the necessary data belonging to the organizations were discussed on the axis of web pages and activity reports. Another aim of the study is to present the deficiencies of aid organizations operating in the international arena and to offer solutions on what policies they should follow in order to expand their sphere of influence. As a result of the study, it is seen that the aid organizations that are the subject of the research are engaged in social aid activities, the amount of which is increasing every year, and a large part of the expense items consist of education and health aids. In addition, it is seen that the increasing number of aid organizations in Turkey are growing uncontrollably, they are not in full coordination and they act largely independently of each other. In addition, the rapid increase in their number causes difficulties in their inspection. This situation creates the perception that the aid collected is used for other than its purposes, and causes people to approach aid organizations with prejudice.

Keywords: Social assistance, Social solidarity, Charity organization, Poverty, Fight against poverty

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An Alternative View on Smith's Place in Economic Thought

Cihan Serhat KART[1]
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Abstract

The classical economics approach can be considered as the dominant theory of the period when a class emerged that had the chance to accumulate strong capital with the advantage of the strict protectionist policies of Mercantilism and now considers state intervention as a hindrance. For Mercantilism, the basic economic doctrine of the period before Smith, the basis of a nation's wealth was directly proportional to the amount of its precious metal stock. Smith criticizes this approach, putting society's productive ability as the basis of a nation's wealth. This approach is a product of the fact that in the era in which Smith wrote his work, commercial capitalism began to give way to industrial capitalism. Smith's strong liberal arguments against the Mercantilist arguments and his emphasis on production at the time of his work can be evaluated as an indication that he is on the side of industrial producers, who are increasingly trying to transfer their capital accumulation to mass production. In this context, although ıt isn't Smith's own original idea and discourse, Laissez Faire is the beginning of the doctrine.

The basic starting point of the Laissez Faire doctrine is that systems work in a harmonious manner. This idea continued to exist as a dominant principle in classical economics. Smith considered the economic operation as a matter that comes into balance spontaneously in every sense, since he adopted the approach of balance on the one hand and on the metaphysical on the other. Savings directed to the economy through spontaneous investment, prices that come to the natural level spontaneously, an invisible hand that spontaneously directs individual efforts to social benefit have emerged as important parts of his theory. Despite all this, Smith's theory necessitates an in-depth analysis after that as well as before. Because such analyzes reveal very different aspects of Smith's theory. The aim of this study is to reveal some inferences about Smith's theory that have not been discussed until now.

Keywords: Adam Smith, Classical economy, liberalism,

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An Evaluation of Marx's Critique of the Classics

Cihan Serhat KARTI[1]

Evin MİSER[2]

Abstract

Marx set out by criticizing Classical Economics. He particularly criticized Smith, Ricardo, Say, Malthus and Senior. His main criticism is that these thinkers did not grasp historical materialism. To put it in other words; The materialist understanding of history is dialectic, which considers the development of society as the encounter and collision of opposites. In other words, in his understanding of history, Marx is interested in the development of things that happened in history, rather than looking at the source or origin. The feature that distinguishes humans from other living things and makes them different is not their ability to think, but their ability to produce. The mental productions in the society will emerge as a product of the material structure of that society and these production activities will determine the consciousness of life. According to Marx, since there is no consciousness as an independent entity outside of human beings, it will be possible to scientifically determine the relationship to be established between people's thoughts and their real lives. Marx, within the framework of the materialist understanding of history, evaluated history in the axis of economic relations and, unlike the philosophers before him, accepted the economy as the sole responsible for historical events and attributed great importance to it.

Marx adopted the historical materialist dialectical understanding in solving social problems and saw the economy as the determinant of his social and political life. Because historical materialism offers the theoretical analysis of changes and transformations in society and social structure. For Marx, the history of all societies is essentially the history of class struggles. Marx industrial capital; sees it as the only form of capital that involves a process in which surplus value or surplus product is not only captured but also created. For this reason, production with industrial capital must have a capitalist character. This feature also causes conflict between classes.

The aim of this study is to systematically analyze the criticisms of Marx's Classical Economics Approach. For this purpose, the cornerstones of Marx's theory, especially the concepts of historical materialism, surplus value and class struggle, will be analyzed and the differences between them and their counterparts in the Classical Approach will be revealed.

Keywords: Marx, Historical Materialism, Classical economy

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Chestnut Production Economics and Marketing

Hasan VURAL[1]

Abstract

Chestnut, which is one of the important products in our country's agriculture and economy, is the main source of income for farmers in many regions and contributes to the development of the region. While it was one of the basic agricultural products in Bursa in the previous years, its production decreased to a large extent due to the disease, and the province of Aydın came to the fore. Today, it is a sought-after product in both domestic and international markets, and it is an agricultural activity that provides high income to producers. Chestnut production in the world is around 500,000 tons per year; China accounts for 24% of total production, Italy 14% and Turkey 12%. The number of fruit bearing trees in our country, which was 1 954 372 in 2018, increased by approximately 1.26% in 2021 and reached 2 469 625. When we look at the number of trees that do not bear fruit, it is seen that there is a fluctuation over the years. The number of trees, which was 405 518 as of 2018, increased by 22% in 2021. The total number of trees increased by 25.5% in the last four years from 2018 to 2021 and reached 2 962 303. The production used in the domestic market in Turkey in 2021 was 71 330 tons, 64 263 tons were consumed in the domestic market, 1 928 tons were recorded as market loss, and 9 305 tons were exported (7 758 tons of which were EU countries). According to these data, it is seen that the market losses in chestnut production are high and it is mainly consumed in domestic markets. In this study, the current situation of chestnut and its contributions to the country's economy are examined in terms of both domestic and international performance. At the end of the research, solution suggestions are presented for the development of the sector.

Keywords: chestnut, economy, Türkiye, marketing, production

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Covid 19 Pandemisi Döneminde Gelişmekte Olan Ülkelerin Borsalarinin Değerlendirilmesi: Eşbütünleşme Analizi

Ayşe Nur TEMEL AKDENİZ[1]
Gökçe TEKİN TURHAN[2]

Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of the stock markets of developing countries on financial markets during the Covid 19 Pandemic period and to reveal how the stock markets were affected during the pandemic process. Augment Dickey-Fuller and Philips Perron unit root tests were used to test the stationary of the variables in the study. After testing the stationarity of the series, the relationship between the variables and stock prices was tried to be estimated by the Least Squares (LCS) method and Johansen cointegration analysis. However, no significant relationship was found in the Johansen cointegration analysis. Instead, Pearson correlation analysis of country stock prices was applied. There was a positive and significant relationship between the share prices of Turkey and other countries except Brazil. There was a negative and significant relationship between Turkey and Brazil. However, there was no relationship between Turkey and Greece. On the other hand, there was no relationship between Greece and any of the selected countries. While there is a negative relationship between Germany and Brazil among developed countries, there is a positive and significant relationship with other countries (except Greece).

Keywords: Share Prices, Least Squares Method, Johansen Cointegration Test, Pearson Korelasyon Testi

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Political Economy of Migration: An Analysis on The Economic Cost of Mass Migration to Türkiye

Ramazan ASLAN[1]

Abstract

The phenomenon of migration, which has been seen in every period of history and emerged periodically for different reasons, has become massive due to war and internal conflicts, especially in the first quarter of the 21st century. It is obvious that mass migration has a long-term political, economic, and social impact on countries irreversibly. While these effects leave the immigrants in a difficult situation, they affect the source and destination countries separately from different perspectives.

Especially in case of mass migration, immigrants will bring additional costs for the destination country in the first place and will distort the macroeconomic balance. Suppose the country lacks good migration management skills and it can't benefit from the immigrants economically. In that case, the costs will increase in parallel with the length of the immigrants' stay, and the deterioration in the economic balance will prolifate. It will be a situation that cannot be ignored that social and societal costs will arise besides the economic costs of the immigrants.

Regarding international migration, Turkey is in a critical position both as a destination country and as a transit country. In addition, Turkey's exposure to mass migration, the prolongation of their stay, and incompetent immigrants will increase the economic cost of the immigrants. If the cost becomes unbearable, the increase in domestic and foreign debt and budget deficits will be inevitable.

It is seen that the expenditures from 2012 through 2022 for approximately 3,6 million Syrians under temporary protection reached severe levels. It has been discovered that the significant expenditures for the Syrians, particularly after 2015, have had a negative impact on the Turkish economy's macroeconomic balance.

Keywords: Migration, Mass Migration, Temporary Asylum, Cost of Migration Cost

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Monetary Policy and Output Gap in Turkish Economy

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Abstract

The monetary targeting method was adopted until the 1980s within the framework of the monetary policy practices carried out by the Central Banks. Within the framework of monetary targeting, the central bank tries to determine the aggregate demand and the course of the inflation rate in the long run by controlling the nominal money supply. For the first time in 1990, the Central Bank of New Zealand abandoned monetary targeting and switched to inflation targeting. Today, within the scope of the interest rate targeting adopted by the central banks of the world countries, Central Banks control the short-term nominal interest rate (the average cost of the short-term funds they provide to the banks through various channels within the scope of the system's funding need) and thus, the expected real interest rate, thus reducing the total demand (credit growth) as a result. They try to control the inflation rate of the economy that will occur in the long run.

The modern (New Keynesian) phillips curve (dynamic aggregate supply) equation used in the framework of inflation targeting reveals that the short-term determinants of inflation are aggregate demand, aggregate supply and expectations of economic decision-makers. An important indicator of the aggregate demand actor, which is among the inflation determinants, is the output gap. Accordingly, the difference between the annual current growth rate and the potential output (full employment real product) growth rate is called the output gap (output gap).

As a result, this study is based on the volume data chained by the gross domestic product expenditure method calculated by the Turkish Statistical Institute, so that the output gap indicators for the Turkish Economy for the period 1998-2020 were calculated with the Eviews program using the Hodrick-Prescott Filter (Lambda=100) method. In this way, the effect of demand conditions among the determinants of inflation was measured. Although it changes according to years, it has been observed that the output gap is in the predominantly positive region in the determined time period.

In periods when the output gap is positive, the labor force is employed above the full employment level, thus reducing the natural unemployment rate. At the same time, it is possible that the capital is operated above its full utilization capacity. It is clear, then, that demand conditions put upward pressure on inflation in the Turkish Economy in the aforementioned period.

Keywords: Monetary Policy, Funding Need of the System, Inflation, Output Gap, Growth

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Brand Awareness in Consumption of Agricultural Products

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Mehmet Reşit SEVİNÇ[3]

Abstract

The most important task of the agricultural sector is to provide the country's population with a balanced and healthy diet. While doing this, it plays an active role in rural development and provides a positive change in the welfare level in the countryside. By using seeds and nature in agricultural activities, final products are offered to consumers. These activities, which were done with traditional methods in the past, turned to industrial methods in order to meet the increasing demand. In industrial methods, drugs and some chemicals are used. Production efficiency has increased by means of these materials used. However, this has raised concerns about health and the environment. Today, consumers can reach the agricultural product they want with the marketing opportunities offered by producers and companies. Therefore, as in other products, the concept of brand has emerged in agricultural products. Brand formation of agricultural products does not occur only as product processing or packaging. Brand formation in agricultural products includes many processes such as making production decisions, producing, growing, harvesting, storing, processing, marketing and logistics. However, consumers decide which product to buy among many branded products under the influence of different variables and reveal their behaviors. Determination of consumer behavior towards agricultural products is necessary for the development and renewal of agricultural production. In this research, the level of brand awareness of consumers in agricultural products will be measured. In the research, which agricultural products consumers consume intensively, why they choose which product among different products, the way they acquire these products and the factors that affect their decisions in the whole process will be determined.
Keywords: Brand, Brand Awareness, Agricultural Products, Consumer Behavior.

The Effects of Economic Integration on the Sustainable Economic Development of Maghreb Countries

Ebru Tomris AYDOĞAN[1]

Abstract

Maghreb countries ought to promote sustainable development (Cherigui et al., 2009). This study aims to show how the economic growth and development of three Maghreb countries, Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria may achieve stability by using the portfolio diversification model to analyze how variations in one country's growth rate or economic performance may be stabilized when more than one country is taken as a group. Considering a hypothetical economic integration among four Central Asian Countries, Geyikdağı (2005) showed how the combined growth rates' variances are decreased, showing greater stability. The results of the application of the diversification model to the three Maghreb countries in this study show that the countries would supply a great stability when they form an integrated area. Although geographically close, the diverse activities of the Maghreb countries would complement each other should they integrate. The impact of fluctuations in prices or in production conditions would decrease if the economies were to be integrated. The results of this study show that the potential smoothing effects in the economic growth of the countries where all kinds of investors look for stability and security. The Maghreb countries have diversified economic sectors which have the potential to create important diversification benefits for the region. The creation of a stable economic environment would attract both foreign and local investors to the region giving new impetus for sustainable economic development.
Keywords: Sustainable Economic Development, Economic Growth, Economic Integration.

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A Different Perspective on the Human-Machine Relationship from the Perspective of Necip Fazıl Kısakürek

Oktay TAVAS[1]
Şükran TAVAS[2]
Emin KUZKAYA[3]

Abstract

Necip Fazıl Kısakürek (1904-1983) is a poet, writer and intellectual who is one of the exceptional thinkers of Turkish literature and thought in the Republican period with his important ideas. The 5-volume speech series that exemplifies the dynamic front of the crowds around the "Ideolacya Knitting", written by Necip Fazıl Kısakürek as the main book of the Eastern ideal, draws attention. The book "Faith and Action", which is the fourth volume of five books and consists of conferences, is based on the study. The study was carried out using the document analysis method with a qualitative approach. The aim is to criticize machine production in the development of the factory system in the process where the world went through great changes and transformations with the industrial revolution. In the post-industrial revolution period, where the machine is admired more than it is, human labor has been put into the background. However, the concept of labor is one of the four production factors and other production factors are meaningless without labor. The human being, which is considered as the concept of human capital, is an important element for the development of countries in every period. Although developments such as digitalization and artificial intelligence are on the agenda today, the labor-capital balance should be preserved and importance should be given to manpower with digital competence.

Keywords: Necip Fazıl Kısakürek, Bergson, Charlo, Human, Machine

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An International Comparison of Global Financial Centres: Major Core Competencies

Nergis Feride KAPLAN DÖNMEZ[1]

Abstract

This article begins by defining what financial globalization means and identifying sources of added value in the internationally competitive financial services sector. These resources are; creation of debt and capital market instruments and their derivatives, foreign exchange trading and securities brokerage; market risk and credit risk management, syndicated and structured bank financing, corporate finance and advisory services, and asset management. As a result of these activities, global financial center operations are considered as part of a value chain that leads to real economic gains.

The research examines the centrifugal and centripetal forces that determine the concentration or dispersal of the effects of value-added activities in financial intermediation, both at the interregional and international levels. Next, the research aims to assess the factors underlying the evolving domestic model of international financial centres.

In the study, while emphasizing the importance of the current legal positions of global financial centers, the main opportunities and challenges they face are examined by presenting a potential vision and strategy. A comprehensive review was conducted in the study using many internal research materials and publications. In this research, in-depth consultation sessions were held with academics in the field of finance, business people and market experts from critical financial centers around the world. Various suggestions and innovative ideas have been obtained to advance the position of the financial sector as an international financial center.

This article will serve as a summary of the collected ideas and recommendations. It gives strategic decision makers a vision and plan for how the financial services industry can move forward in a competitive world. The article envisions a new version for the future model of financial centers in a globally competitive environment.

Keywords: Financial Centers, Competitiveness, Financial Services Sector, Finance Law, Economy

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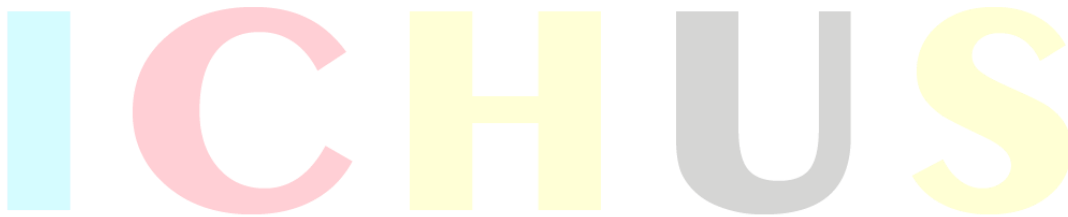
Methodological Individualism within the Framework of Basic Principles of Islamic Economy: Homo Islamicus

Ferhan ÇAKIR[1]

Abstract

Islamic economy is an economic system grounded in Qur'an and Sunnah ontologically and epistemologically that has its own values, norms, rules, and institutions. The paradigm of the Islamic economy aimed to establish a unique economic system in the process dating back to the 1950s, and a human-oriented development strategy was centered in theoretical studies accordingly. With the assumption that Homo Economicus, which is the human model of capitalism, is essentially a failed model, the Islamic economy developed the Homo Islamicus model within the economic principles of Islam. The Homo Islamicus model targets the Islamic economic order to be shaped by the Muslim individual's economical and financial norms. Considering that the economy is a branch of social sciences that exists with individual values shaped by individuals' worldviews, it is thought that a system-specific individual modeling is also a necessity in terms of Islamic economy theory.

Keywords: Homoislamicus, Islamic Economy, Economic Individualism

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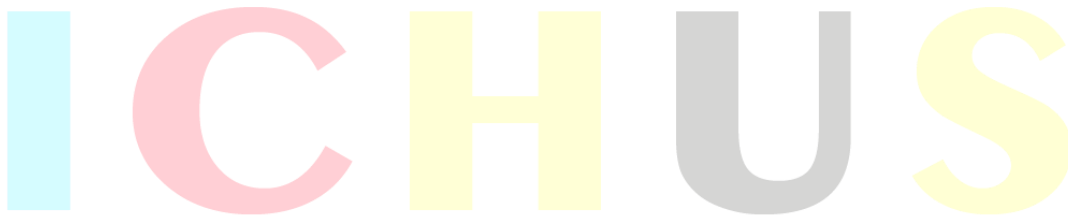
Does the Capital Structure of Turkish Industrial Firms Fit To The Pecking Order Theory ?

Özgür BECERMEN

Abstract

This paper elaborates on the capital structure of Turkish industrial firms and how they compare and comply with the predictions of one of the established capital structure theories, namely with the predictions set forth by the Pecking Order theory of finance. Being at the forefront of capital structure research together with the trade-off theory of debt and agency theory, pecking order theory has been developed initially by Steward Myers. With contributions and discussions throughout the almost 40 years of research over this theory, it still stands as a vivid realm of the finance field. Within the body of this paper, initially an in depth literature on capital structure, pecking order theory and research done in Turkey is presented. Then an analysis is carried on by using multiple years' Borsa İstanbul (BIST) data from 127 Turkish industrial firms with panel data regression. The analysis and the outcomes are demonstrated and discussed in detail. The results of the test employed reveals that the standard pecking order theory cannot explain the capital dynamics of Turkish firms, which is in line with a number of the former analysis done before. However, it is foreseeable that a modified version of the pecking order theory may still be of help to examine and understand the financing structure of these firms.

Keywords: Capital Structure, Pecking Order, Leverage, Debt, Bıst, Panel Data Analysis

Well-being of South Sudanese Refugees

Esra KARAPINAR KOCAĞ

Abstract

According to the United Nations Refugee Agency, 89.3 million people were forcibly displaced due to conflict, violence, and other disturbances across the world in 2021. Among those countries where people were displaced from mainly came from five countries that are Syrian Arab Republic (27 %), Venezuela (18 %), Afghanistan (11 %), South Sudan (9 %), and Myanmar (5 %). Because of the fact that huge numbers of forcibly displaced people has several impact on societies either from economic or social perspectives, more and more attention needs to be paid to understand several aspects of it. Brutal conflict in South Sudan has resulted millions of South Sudanese to flee neighbouring countries such as Uganda, Ethiopia, and Sudan. This refugee crisis that caused a majority of children and woman to be displaced constitutes the biggest in African continent. This study, therefore, aims to shed some light on South Sudanese case. Understanding of this group of refugees is necessary to ensure a safe shelter where they have access to humanitarian support they need. Access to food, health services, education, sanitation, etc. is as crucial as safety concerns for their livelihood strategies. Using micro level data, the current study highlights the profile of this vulnerable group that can help suggesting policy recommendations to improve well-being of South Sudanese refugees.

Keywords: South Sudan, Refugee, Conflict, Africa, Well-being

The Effect of Economic Freedom and Financial Regulation on Bank Profitability: Evidence from OIC Region

Ousman Mohammed YIMAM[1]

Abstract

Banks with a free economic environment and constructive regulatory platforms can operate efficiently, increasing their profitability. This study examines the effect of economic freedom and financial regulations on bank profitability in the case of the OIC member countries. The research has incorporated 1453 conventional and Islamic banks that operate in the region. Panel data collected from 2008 to 2020 were used in the analysis. In this study, the system GMM method was employed due to the persistent nature of the dependent variables. The net interest margin, asset return, and equity return were taken as dependent variables and tested separately. The study shows that most economic freedom indicators negatively impact bank profitability, except investment freedom. The rule of law negatively affects all profitability indicators, while regulatory quality in the financial system shows a relatively positive impact on profitability. In addition, bank-specific performance indicators adversely affected bank profitability except for bank size. It is also found that country-specific factors such as inflation, interest rate, and tax have a negative/positive effect on bank profitability. Being an Islamic bank has been found significantly affect profitability performance in OIC banks. Finally, the current health crisis (Covid-19) negatively affects OIC banks' profitability.

Keywords: Bank Profitability, Economic Freedom, Covid-19, Islamic Bank

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Examination of Nomofobia and Netlessfobia Levels of Child Development Undergraduate Students

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Mervegül BERKCAN[2]
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Abstract

The suggestions that child development experts will give to parents about the use of technology today are important for the healthy development of children. However, in order for child development professionals to fulfill this mission, their nomophobia and netlessphobia levels should be determined. Based on these considerations, it was aimed to determine the nomophobia and netlessphobia levels of undergraduate students of the child development department. In the research, which was carried out with the screening model, which is one of the quantitative research methods, 195 students studying at Çankırı Karatekin University Faculty of Health Sciences Child Development Department were studied. In the study, "General Information Form", "Netlessphobia Scale" developed by Kanbay et al. (2021), and "Nomophobia Scale" developed by Yıldırım et al. (2016) were used to determine the sociodemographic characteristics of students. For the research, the students were interviewed and they were informed about the purpose of the research. The students who agreed to participate in the study voluntarily were asked face-to-face questions. It was determined that 94.3% of the participants participating in the study were female, 60.9% were in the 18-20 age range, 41.4% were second year students. In the normality analysis made for the research, it was determined that the distribution showed a nonparametric distribution and nonparametric techniques were used in the analysis. As a result of the research, significant differences were found between the students' age, gender, class level, age of owning a smart mobile phone, activities done in their spare time, and nomophobia and netlessphobia scales, and significant relationships were found between nomophobia and netlessphobia scales. For the results obtained from the research, it can be suggested that mixed method research should be conducted and university students should be directed to activities where they can spend their spare time.

Keywords: Nomofobia, Netlessfobia, Child Development

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Investigation of Studies on Foreign Body Ingestion and Aspiration in Children and Nursing Approach

Mine BAHÇECİ[1]

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the foreign bodies that are swallowed and cause aspiration in children and to determine the nursing approaches for the results of the studies. Among the 124 publications reached by retrospectively scanning the publications between 2018-2021, 12 publications suitable for the purpose of the study were included in the study. Studies examined in terms of publication characteristics; The study type, research area, data collection tool, and descriptive features of the cases were analyzed using content analysis according to the classification of foreign body data. According to the findings; Publications consist of master's theses, case presentations, and research articles. Data in publications; were collected in pediatric thoracic surgery and intensive care clinics (50%), foreign body examination units (33.33%), and pediatric emergency services (16.67%). In data collection; It was determined that the patient file, hospital automation systems, and radiological examinations were used. 66.67% of the cases were under 5 years old, 25% were between 7-10 years of age, the female/male ratio was 2/3 and the most common complaints were cough, wheezing, bruising, and shortness of breath. However, in two studies, it was stated that the cases did not have any complaints. Radiological examination and rigid bronchoscopy were preferred most frequently for examination and treatment. The most frequently detected organic foreign bodies are peanuts and hazelnuts, rarely seeds, fruit pieces, meat, egg shells, apple stems, and parasites. If inorganic, materials such as needles, coins, LED lights, toy parts, drugs, caps, teeth, and batteries were found. In the results; It has been determined that nursing approaches covering roles and functions such as educators, researchers, and practitioners should be used for the prevention of foreign body cases, early diagnosis, treatment, and care in cases. As a result, this study can guide researchers about foreign bodies in children.

Keywords: Child, foreign body, aspiration, nursing approach, content analysis

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Determining the Relationship between Individuals' Health Anxiety Levels and their Perception Levels of the Covid-19 Outbreak Control

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Handan SEZGİN[2]

Abstract

This study determining the relationship between individuals' health anxiety levels and control perception level of Covid-19.

Questionnaires of the research, which was planned as descriptive-correlational and cross-sectional, and were published on online platforms between January 2021 and May 2021. The research was completed with 625 individuals who filled out the forms completely. Data were collected using the Health Anxiety Scale, and the Covid-19 Control Perception Scale. In the statistical analysis of the data, descriptive statistics and Mann Whitney U, Kruskal Wallis H and Spearman correlation tests were used. Statistical significance level was accepted as $p<0.05$ in all analyzes.

Individuals participating in the research; mean age is 32.75 ± 13.01. It was determined that the Health Anxiety Scale scores of the participants in this study were low (16.32 ± 7.10) and the Covid-19 Control Perception Scale scores (33.93 ± 6.14) were moderate. People who are single, have low income, and have a chronic disease, are found to have low anxiety and perception of Covid-19 control. It was found that it is a weak and negative linear relationship between the perception of Covid-19 control and health anxiety.

There was a low level negative linear association between health anxiety and covid-19 pandemic control perception scores. It has been determined that the individuals participating in the research have low health anxiety, they have a moderate perception of pandemic control by believing that it is difficult to avoid getting sick. It was also found that participants have a moderate perception of personal control, and the measures taken in the world and in the country are not sufficient. It has been observed that some individual characteristics affect health anxiety and the perception of Covid-19 control. In order to manage the perception of pandemic control, it is recommended that nurses need to take a role in providing broad-based information, and considering individual differences.

Keywords: Covid-19 control perception, pandemic prevention, health anxiety, hygiene behaviors, nurse.

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Sequential Multiple Mediation of Anxiety, Intolerance of Uncertainty, Core Beliefs in the Relationship between COVID-19 Fear and Depression among University Students

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Samettin GÜNDÜZ [3]

Abstract

Stress, anxiety, and depression are high in university students. With the pandemic, the fear of COVID-19 has also been added. It is known that there is a relationship between these variables. In the current study, we aimed to understand how fear of COVID-19, stress, anxiety, intolerance of uncertainty, and core beliefs affect depression. This cross-sectional study was conducted with a sample of 344 undergraduate psychology students from seven regions of Turkey. Data were collected via an online survey software platform (survey.com). The Fear of COVID-19 Scale, Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale, The Intolerance of Uncertainty Scale and The Core Beliefs Inventory were used to collect the data. Descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation analysis were used to evaluate the data. The sequential mediation model was tested with the Hayes PROCESS macro-Model 6. Our findings showed that there was a statistically significant positive correlation between all variables (p<.01). Fear of COVID-19 has been found to predict depression through increased anxiety, intolerance to uncertainty, and core beliefs. The model for an indirect relationship between fear of COVID-19 and depression, explained by three mediator variables, which accounted for 52% of the total variance, was supported. This study showed the relationship between cognitive (intolerance of uncertainty and core beliefs, etc.) and emotional (fear, anxiety, and depression, etc.) components. These findings may be a guide for the prevention of depression in university students. Interventions that target COVID-19 fear and anxiety management, intolerance to uncertainty, and core beliefs can help prevent depression in the young adult population.

Keywords: Anxiety, intolerance of uncertainty, fear of COVID-19, depression, core beliefs

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Review of Bone Metastases in Breast Cancer Patients

Pınar AKDUR

Abstract

Keywords:

The Covid-19 Pandemic and The Motivation of Healthcare Workers

Bilge BAYKAL[1]
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Abstract

In this study, which examines the Covid-19 pandemic and the factors affecting the motivation of healthcare workers, the concept of motivation is primarily addressed. Motivation is a critical concept for ensuring the continuity of institutions and achieving their business performances especially in difficult crisis periods, and chaotic environments.. Organizations who are aware of these positive results of motivation more tend to focus on their employees in difficult times. The Covid-19 pandemic period was considered as one of these crisis periods which had significant negative effects for health institutions. In this respect, the motivation of healthcare workers were also affected by the negative outcomes of the Covid-19 period who had heavy workloads under stressful ambiguous conditions, and faced with virus transmission risks by interacting directly with the patients. Likewise, because of problems like limitations in medical treatment and equipment, they were exposed to high levels of anxiety, stress, and anti-socializing emotions. The inadequacy of additional compensation and lack of managerial support also demotivated health workers. The purpose of this reasearch is to identify the reasons and challenges which affect healthcare workers' motivations during the Covid-19 pandemic period. First of all, a literature review was completed, and the literature knowledge was combined and interpreted with the insights of in depth interviews conducted with fourteen public hospital healthcare workers in Istanbul. In this context, the results of the research were discussed and the conclusion was summarized by revealing that employees in health institutions attributed the reasons for low motivation to insufficient compensations, intense work hours, irregular management policies, and lack of medical safety and precautions.

Keywords: Healthcare worker, motivation, Covid-19 pandemic, health institution, crisis period

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Are We Aware of the Increase in Scabies Cases?

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Abstract

Scabies is an itchy skin disease caused by Sarcoptes scabiei. It reduces the quality of life and may lead to systemic complications if not treated appropriately. It is more common in developing countries, tropical climates, and areas where there is no access to water. However, cases of scabies have increased in many countries, especially in the last two decades, due to refugees, asylum seekers, frequent travelers, those who lack regular drinking water and proper hygiene, and the COVID-19 outbreak. Today, more than 200 million people in the world are affected by scabies. The overall case increase rate in Turkey was 81% in 2018 and 138% in 2019. Again, in a single-center study conducted in our country, an increase of approximately 7 times in 2018 compared to 2017, and around 30 times in 2019 compared to 2017 was observed. In the treatment of scabies; Sulfur ointment and permethrin cream are the most commonly used topical agents. In treatment, 10% sulfur ointment is more effective than 5% permethrin cream. Although it has been determined that systemic ivermectin contributes to recovery by 80%, topical and oral forms of ivermectin are not available in our country. It is imported in cases where its use is mandatory, only if it is approved by the Ministry of Health. In recent years, studies in European countries have reported resistance to both systemic ivermectin and topical treatments. The aim of this study is to draw attention to the rapid increase in scabies and to emphasize the resistance to current treatments. In order to prevent the epidemic, awareness should be raised on this issue, the entire population should be educated and preventive health services should be increased.

Keywords: scabies; sulfur ointment; permethrin cream; ivermectin; resistance

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Multiple Mediation Role of Emotion Management and Burnout on the Relationship Between Cognitive Flexibility and Turnover Intention among Clinical Nurses

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Abstract

Worldwide, turnover intention in nurses is at the alarming rate. Although there are studies that will guide in reducing the turnover intention, the mediating relationships between the variables or the underlying mechanisms are not fully known. For this purpose, this study examined the relationship between cognitive flexibility, emotion management, burnout and turnover intention among clinical nurses and the mediating role of emotion management and burnout in this relationship. This cross-sectional study was conducted in an easily accessible sample of nurses in a tertiary university hospital in a metropolitan city (Istanbul). This study was conducted with 341 clinical nurses between March-May 2020. Personal Demographical Form, the Scale for Intention to Leave the Job, Burnout Measure-Short Version, Cognitive Flexibility Inventory, and Emotion Management Skills Inventory were used to collect the data. Descriptive analysis, Pearson correlation, and Hierarchical multiple linear regression analysis, and the SPSS macro-PROCESS (model 6) for testing a sequential mediating model were used. There was a strong positive correlation between turnover intention and burnout, a weak negative correlation between turnover intention and cognitive flexibility, and a moderate negative correlation between turnover intention and emotion management (p ≤ .01). Emotion management and burnout, which are significant variables, together explained 31% of the variance in turnover intention. Emotion management and burnout mediated the relationship between cognitive flexibility and turnover intention. Interventions to reduce turnover intention in nurses may include improving emotion management skills, increasing cognitive flexibility, and preventing burnout.

Keywords: Burnout, cognitive flexibility, emotion management, nursing, turnover intention

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Relationships Between Nurses' Individualism-Collectivism Values and Their Communication Skills and Conflict Management Styles

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Banu TERZİ[2]
Kamber KAŞALİ[3]

Abstract

Conflict management styles might be affected by cultural values and communication skills. This descriptive and correlational study was conducted to identify nurses' individualism-collectivism values and relationships between their communication skills and conflict management styles. The study was conducted with 274 nurses. The study was performed in a university hospital between December 2015-March 2016 in Istanbul. A Nurse Information Form, the Individualism-Collectivism Scale, Communication Skills Scale, and Conflict Management Strategies Scale were used to collect data. Descriptive statistical tests, the Mann-Whitney U test, regression analysis and Cronbach's alpha were used in data analysis. The nurse managers' dominating style was not correlated with vertical individualism and communication skills. Nurse managers' avoiding style was correlated with horizontal collectivism values. Nurse managers' compromising style was correlated with vertical collectivism values and communication skills. There are negative correlations between staff nurses' perceptions of head nurses' compromising conflict management styles and staff nurses' individualism-collectivism values and communication skills. Identifying how conflict management styles of nurses of all levels and positions correlate with individualism-collectivism values and communication skills may help to use more effective methods in conflict management.

Keywords: Communication skills; conflict management styles; individualism-collectivism; nurses

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Think Twice Before Eating Mushrooms

Rahime ŞAHİN TURAN[1]

Abstract

We presented a male case of mushroom poisoning hospital to Ordu University Training and Research Hospital. Our case showed typical muscarinic mushroom poisoning findings. After the diagnosis of the patient her first intervention was performed and he was admitted to the hospital. With this case example, we aimed to draw attention to mushroom poisoning, which is common in rural areas in our country. Mushroom poisoning cases may come to the emergency department with different clinical conditions depending on the type of mushroom eaten. It is especially common in areas with a large population living in rural areas. Just the external appearance of the mushrooms is not enough on its own whether they are poisonous or not, especially when eating mushrooms, the negative consequences of the poisoning situation that may occur In our case, the clinic of our patient suggested muscarinic mushroom poisoning, which consists of a series of symptoms, abbreviated as SLUDGE syndrome (salivation, lacrimation, urination, diarrhea, gastrointestinal cramp, emesis), and its treatment was planned. It is known that there are mushroom species that are more deadly if consumed and can lead to liver failure. In cases of muscarinic poisoning treatment is symptomatic and requires repeated doses of atropine if the clinical condition worsens.A 26-year-old young male patient with no previous known disease was admitted to the emergency room. He applied with complaints of nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhea. on the patient's your clothes were wet. Among the patient's vital signs blood pressure and pulse values were found to be below normal. to serum therapy started. Symptomatic treatment and hydration are given to the patient via the intravenous route and active to prevent further absorption of the poison from the gastrointestinal tract was activated carbon applied. The patient was followed up in the emergency room for about 3 hours, and the treatment was continued by being admitted to the internal medicine service.

Keywords: mushrooms,emergency ,poisoning

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Social Networks and Illegal Immigration: A Study on Video Contents on Migrant Experiences

Gülsüm Çalışır[1]
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Abstract

Social networks and internet technologies are an important source of information and guide for illegal immigrants. Migrants i) before the decision to migrate, in order to obtain information about the place to be migrated and to establish connections ii) during migration, based on the experiences of those who have migrated before, determining strategies within the framework of problems that may occur during migration and reducing possible risks iii) after migration, existing in the migrated place It uses social networks and internet technologies in order to maintain the relationship networks (family, friends, relatives, etc.)

This study aims to research and discuss the video contents of illegal immigration guides shared by individuals who have migrated illegally on social networks. For this purpose, video content on the immigration experiences of individuals who migrated illegally on the Youtube platform was determined and examined in detail with the content analysis technique. In this context, the expressions in the video content were accepted as data. As a result of the study, it has been understood that social networks and internet technologies are an important guide for the success of migration movements. As a result of the findings, the majority of the participants researched and watched the content about immigrant experiences in order to gather information about migration routes before migration, to decide on the place to migrate, to establish connections through social networks to solve the problems that may be experienced in the place of migration, and to prevent possible threats out.

Keywords: Political Communication, Propaganda, Internet Research, Generation Z, Twitch.tv

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Searching For Generation Z: A Research on the Performance of Turkish Politics on Interactive Live Broadcast Platforms

Gülsüm Çalışır[1]
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Abstract

Social media, which has emerged as a result of developments in internet technologies, causes a series of changes in the communication and interaction processes of both individuals and institutions and organizations. Although the concept of social media represents a roof concept in the mediated communication process of internet technologies, there are social media platforms that serve very different purposes under the aforementioned concept. Although the purposes of the platforms are different from each other, their demographic characteristics also differ. Twitch.tv, one of the social media platforms whose demographic characteristics are known and/or predicted, is known as a platform preferred by the masses, mostly in the Z generation, who are interested in male and computer games. These prominent features of the platform also reveal that this area also includes young voters. Attributing great importance to young voters in both national and world politics and carrying out propaganda activities for these masses transform the said social media platform into an interactive rally area.

With this study, it is aimed to examine and discuss the views of university students using the Twitch.tv platform on the political communication activities carried out on the relevant platforms. For this purpose, in-depth interviews were conducted with 8 students and the findings were evaluated. The study, which is a qualitative research and designed in the scanning model, was conducted using the individual interview method, one of the data collection techniques. A semi-structured interview form was used as a data collection tool. As a result of the study, it was understood that the views of the participants on the political communication activities carried out on the platform were mostly positive, but the participants stated that the representatives of the opposition parties mostly participated in these broadcasts. Participants claimed that they found the programs made through interactive live broadcasting platforms more democratic than television and that they were exposed to such content on television, and that watching such content in interactive live broadcasts is a choice.

Keywords: Political Communication, Propaganda, Internet Research, Generation Z, Twitch.tv

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A Research on the Obstacles of the Participant Management Approach

ÖZDEMİR AYDIN[1]

Abdullah KARAKAYA[2]

Abstract

Being able to implement them is as important as making decisions in organizations. Implementation at the desired level takes place with broad participation and consultation. Participation is another name for the effort to agree and agree. The participation of employees in decision making and the adoption of participatory management approach in the organization occur at different rates in each organization. This is about how much the superiors, subordinates and environmental conditions in the organization care and support participatory management practices. By accepting participation as a priority and adopting it by the management, a more democratic and well-founded institutional structure can be built. Organizations that accept and try to implement participatory management may also have obstacles in front of the implementation of the approach. In this study, which was conducted to reveal the applicability of the participatory management approach in organizations and the obstacles to its applicability, the compilation research method was used. In the study, first of all, participatory management approach, the definition of participatory management, how participatory management emerged, the purpose of participatory management, participatory management models and the obstacles of participatory management will be tried to be explained. Then, the applicability of participatory management in organizations and the factors that hinder participatory management will be discussed.

Keywords: Participation, Participatory Management, Participatory Management, Unattended Management, Participation in Organizations

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Public Relations Strategies Adding Value to Institutions: A Study for Managers

Şifa ELCİL[1]

Abstract

Public relations is the strategic management of communication and relations between the institution and its stakeholders. In other words, public relations; strategic management and strategic communication functions. In public relations applications; purpose-oriented planning, effective practices, communicative analysis and effective management are important. Considering the main purposes and functions of public relations; building trust and understanding, developing communication and relationships, resolving conflicts, and achieving reconciliation. Effective planning and implementation, communication and management function, building trust and understanding, conflict resolution and reconciliation functions; shows that public relations is a strategic application area. The strategic approach is the most important value that enables institutions to survive in a competitive environment. In line with this understanding, in strategic public relations practices; social responsibility practices, corporate identity studies, corporate reputation management, issue agenda management, crisis management and communication practices have a priority.

The aim of this study is, in institutions; which is of primary importance in strategic public relations practices; To determine the extent of social responsibility practices, corporate identity studies, corporate reputation management, topic agenda management, crisis management and communication practices. In addition, it is aimed to raise awareness about the institutional importance of strategic public relations practices. For this purpose, interviews will be conducted with the senior managers of 20 companies selected from among Turkey's largest 500 companies, using semi-structured interview technique. It is aimed and shared that the research will contribute to strategic public relations practices that shape the future of institutions and form a basis for their activities.

Keywords: Public Relations, Strategy, Strategic Public Relations.

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Television Advertisements in the Context of Persuasion Strategies and Advertising Appeals: The Analysis of Prime Time Ad Generation

Burcu ALTIPARMAKI[1]

Abstract

While television advertisements convey messages of different content such as products, services, institutions, people or ideas to the target audience, they must attract the attention and attention of the target audience and persuade the target audience to act in the desired direction. The persuasion in question can be aimed at different purposes such as gaining a certain thought, creating a positive perception, improving the buying behavior, and repeating the buying behavior. In order for television advertisements to achieve the expected results from the advertisement, various strategies are used to achieve persuasion in the target audience.

In addition to persuasion strategies, advertising appeals are also used in television advertisements to create the desired behavior and thought change in the target audience and to attract the attention and attention of the target audience to the advertisement. Attractions, which are basically divided into emotional and rational, are divided into broader varieties in particular.

While the theoretical part of the study focuses on television advertisements as a type of advertisement, it also includes persuasion strategies and advertisement appeals in advertisements.

In this study, in order to analyze television advertisements, prime time advertisements of four different broadcast channels are followed and the advertisements are analyzed in the context of persuasion strategies used in television advertisements, advertisement appeals, advertisement type and advertisement sector. Content analysis method, one of the qualitative research methods, is used in the research. With the content analysis using the Excel program, it is aimed to obtain quantitative data that will allow qualitative interpretation. In this context, it is aimed to reveal the intensity and differentiation of persuasion strategies and attractiveness in the context of the broadcast channel, according to the type, subject of the advertisement, and the sector that is the subject of the advertisement.

Keywords: Advertising, Television Advertisements, Advertisement Types, Persuasion Strategies, Advertising Appeals

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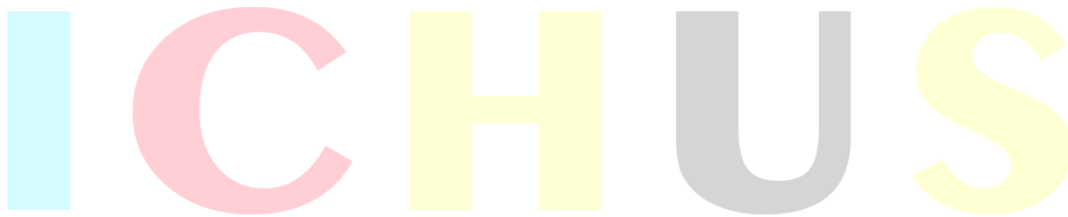
Representation of Posthumanism in Digital Games: Alien: Isolation

Müge KARABAĞ[1]

Abstract

Advances in artificial intelligence and robotics provide different readings for the future. In posthumansim, which points to the post-human period, the other is positioned as the opposite of human, which is accepted as the only subject of humanism. This otherness is constructed by robots, androids and other artificial intelligence systems in technological posthumanism. In this study, the representations of posthumanism in digital games will be evaluated in general and the game "Alien: Isolation" chosen as a sample will be analyzed on the basis of posthumanism.

Keywords: Posthumanism, Aritifical Intelligence, Digitalization, New Media, Alien:Isolation

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Usage of Attraction Types as a Somatic Cursor in Advertisement

Kamile ELMASOĞLU[1]

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to conduct an analysis of the usage of advertisement attractions as a somatic cursor. In this context, the study begins with a definition of Neuromarketing concept and clarifies the relationship between neuro-marketing and advertisement. As is known, Neuromarketing is a concept directly related to various fields such as psychology, sociology, marketing, and neurology. Through this proximity which increases the social impact of Neuromarketing, it is aimed to identify the elements that are believed to be effective in the purchasing decisions of consumers. From this perspective, there is no doubt that advertisement is one of the fields that neuro-marketing is most closely related. Through the advertisements that target the sub-conscious, it is aimed to claim a unique place in the minds of the consumers by increasing the effectiveness of advertisement activity first. In this context, the concept of the Somatic Cursor, which is thought to be related to Neuromarketing, and its importance will be discussed secondly. The concept of cursor, which was introduced by a neuroscientist, Antonio Damasio, means "a kind of bookmark or shortcut in our brain". This concept, which is strengthened through our various positive and negative experiences, is used in advertising communication to attract the attention of consumers. Similarly, in his book titled "Buyology", Martin Lindstrom (2014), who is well-known in the field of brand consultancy, underlines that these "cognitive shortcuts", called somatic cursors, make considerable contribution to the majority of purchasing decisions. In the method stage of the study, three important types of attraction, namely fear, humor and sexuality, as somatic cursors in commercials determined by the judgmental sample method, were analyzed based on usage of examples.

Keywords: Neuromarketing, Somatic Cursor, Advertisement Attractions

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The Relationship Between Talent Management and Innovation: An Application in The Telecommunication Sector

Faruk ÇAKMAK[1]

Abstract

In this study, it was aimed to examine the relationship between the talent management perceptions of the employees and the innovation factor in a firm operating in telecommunication sector in Turkey. In order to achieve sustainable success in the globalizing world market, institutions have to differentiate from their competitors in addition to surviving in the sectors in which they operate. One of the most important pillars of institutions to go beyond the routine and do different and value-added works is having qualified human resources. At this point, the solution to effectively manage the rapidly changing and developing human resource profile is through a structured talent management approach. With this approach, the three main pillars of the employee lifecycle process are attracting (recruiting), retaining and engaging (career, training/development and other HR practices) talents. In order to represent different regions and provide sample diversity, The research covers 773 telecommunication sector employees in the provinces of Samsun, Diyarbakir, Istanbul, Izmir, Kayseri, Antalya, Ankara and Erzurum. The study is based on quantitative research methods and the data were collected from the participants through a questionnaire consisting of closed-ended questions designed on the variables of talent management and innovation. The data obtained through the questionnaire were analyzed in the SPSS program. In the SPSS program, descriptive statistical methods, validity analysis, factor analysis, simple regression and multiple regression tests were performed, respectively. According to the results of the analysis; It has been determined that the talent management variable has a positive and significant effect on the innovation variable. In more detail; The sub-titles of the talent management variable, namely corporate support and operational compliance, trust in the organization, job satisfaction and competence variables positively affected the innovation variable. On the other hand, there was no significant relationship between the perception of self-efficacy, which is another sub-title of talent management, and the innovation variable. The theoretical and practical effects of the obtained research results were discussed and suggestions were made to sector managers and future studies.

Keywords: Talent, Talent Management, Innovation, Telecommunication Sector

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A New Understanding of Journalism within the Framework of Computational Thinking and Data Journalism

Mert KÜÇÜKVARDAR[1]
Alaattin ASLAN[2]

Abstract

The developments in science and technology, the widespread use of computers and virtual networks, and the rapid transfer of data with digitization have led to the reconsideration of journalism with different dimensions. Concepts such as open data, which is freely accessible in the digital world, and big data, which is non-structured but variable in the volume, variety, velocity and veracity of data, have influenced journalists to create news stories. Data sets are handled in the data flow that is renewed every second in the huge data pool. Data journalism, which is a journalism approach in which data is analyzed and stories are extracted from it, has played a critical role in catching journalists' compatibility with the digital age. A modern understanding of journalism has emerged in which readers are informed by numbers, computational thinking is visualized by quantitative facts, and abstract reasoning is used to create a story. In this context, with the descriptive content analysis method in the study, how the leaks of Wikileaks, Swissleaks, Football Leaks, LuxLeaks, Panama Papers, Pandora Papers, which occupied the agenda for a long time, were handled in terms of journalism and especially data journalism. Topics such as how the visualization of the data changes the story are also discussed. In addition, the subject of data visualization reporting has been emphasized, based on the change in the business focus of journalists.

Keywords: Open data, computational thinking, big data, data journalism, data visualization.

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A Field Study on Determining Personal Image Elements of Fahrettin Koca, Minister of Health, in the Context of Personal Image

Engin ÇAKIR[1]

Mehmet Nejat ÖZÜPEK [2]

Abstract

The concept of image has continued as an important concept for both individuals and societies in the time that has passed from the past to the present. Especially in a personal sense, individuals strive to create an image in order to be permanent and effective on other individuals. Image formation does not occur in the same way for every individual in society. It is known that politicians, artists, non-governmental organization managers and opinion leaders who have a certain position in front of the masses today are meticulous about their personal image. These behaviors are important in order to create the desired effect in the society in which individuals are located. Based on this, a study was conducted to determine the personal image elements of the Minister of Health, Professor Doctor Fahrettin Koca, whom the whole country listened to with curiosity during the COVID-19 pandemic process, in front of 245 health workers residing in the province of Konya. The data were collected through the survey technique. Through the survey conducted, it was aimed to determine the participants' opinions about image and personal image, and then the Minister of Health Prof. Dr. The importance level of the factors that make up Fahrettin Koca's personal image has been tried to be determined. According to the findings obtained as a result of the research, while it turns out that the personal image of Minister Koca is generally positive in front of the health workers residing in the province of Konya; at the point of formation of this positive image, it has been found that non-verbal communication factors and the character factor are largely effective. The other side is another factor that is a factor in building this positive image, and the efforts that he has made in carrying out the COVID 19 pandemic process, which has an impact on a global Decency, cannot be ignored.

Keywords: Image, Personal Image, Fahrettin Koca

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Presentation of "Trust" In Advertisements: An Analysis of Car Advertisements

Erdem GEÇİT[1]

Abstract

In today's competitive environment, the most important power of brands is the perception of trust. Trust is a prerequisite for brand loyalty. The increase in the number of brands and competition conditions create a trust gap between consumers and brands. Trust can be defined as an experience-based, strong, emotional bond that forms between consumers and brands over a long period of time. For this reason, brands take steps to give confidence to consumers in terms of production or brand perception. In particular, they strive to create trust by developing product features that will protect consumers, the environment and the lives of other living things. The perception of trust is one of the positive factors affecting the purchasing decision process. It also provides an advantage to reduce the perceived risk. From this point of view, within the scope of the study; The automobile sector, which most frequently uses the concept of trust in its advertisements, was determined as the universe of the research, and advertisements of Volvo, Toyota, Hyundai, Mercedes and Volkswagen brands were included in the sample. In these advertisements, content analysis methods were used to systematically and thematically the data obtained by semiotic analysis, which is one of the qualitative research methods, to analyze the relations between the indicators used during the presentation of trust and to make meta-readings. According to the findings, it has been determined that human life is in danger in traffic conditions in the context of the accident myth and the brands that are the subject of the advertisement are suggested as a solution. The indicators were coded around the themes of accident, death, safety and human life, using fear and humor appeal. It is seen that the sub-codes of road, traffic, collision, automobile, safety features add depth to the narratives.

Keywords: Trust, Advertisement, Brand Loyalty, Crush, Semiotic

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The Tribal Distribution of the Officials in The Time of Abu Bakr

Serdar ÖZDEMİR

Abstract

Keywords:

Comparison of the Concept of Fitrat and Modern Personality Theories

Nesibe ESEN ATEŞ

Abstract

The concept of fitrat is frequently used in Islamic culture as one of the sources of individual piety. In this study, this concept, which is mostly framed by features such as innate inclination to believe or easy believability, has been evaluated in terms of personality theories. In this context, the personality views of psychoanalytic, humanist and behavioral psychology movements and the expressions related to fitrat in the religious literature were compared and it was tried to determine the differentiating and overlapping aspects. While doing this, the 30th verse of the Rum sura and the hadith known as the Fitrat hadith were taken as the basis. As a result, it has been determined that the fitrat is similar to the school of humanistic psychology in terms of being clean and well-created, the psychoanalytic school in terms of its effect on the significant relationships of the parents on the personality. It has been determined that it is similar to the social learning and behaviorism school in terms of being shaped by the effect of time and environment. In addition, it has been claimed that the nature of the individual, can be considered as an inclination towards the truth and the main source of moral evaluations. It is possible to say that the concept of fitrat can be perceived as a creation that tends to be good and to act in the right behaviors, as well as being used in the direction of being innately inclined to belief in modern psychology theories. In this context, it can be said that in the Islamic personality, there is the idea that the individual, who is inclined to goodness and moral behavior, develops it or completely destroys this essence with the influence of the family and the environment. It can be concluded that the nature is not a permanent essence, but a structure with constant change and transformation, so the personality is also open to constant change.

Keywords: Psychology of Religion, Fitrat (Nature), Personality**.**

An Evaluation on the Psychological Infrastructure of Islamic Ethics

Nesibe ESEN ATEŞ [1]

Abstract

Ethics is the research topic of many scientific fields. Morality comes to life and gains visibility is revealed by its effect on human behavior, attitudes and values. In other words, the phenomenon of morality acquires a measurable quality only in relation to human nature. Religions also aim to determine the personality, emotions, thinking and behavior of people, especially in their daily life. Religion needs believers in order to live. It also aims to encompass the life of believer in the context of his own principles. Morality and religion come together in the aim of spreading into human life. In this context, in this paper, the personal and social foundations of morality will be addressed and how morality is systematized in the tradition of Islamic thought will be evaluated based on both the basic religious texts and the literature on this subject in the tradition. In the Qur'an, the criteria of morality are communicated to people through prophets. The greatest feature of the Prophet is to be a leader and an example in building the moral life. It outlines how morals and values will be embedded in daily life. In this context, it has been determined that morality is considered in the context of values in Islamic thought and that wisdom, chastity, courage and justice are four basic values. Morally desirable values are called virtues, and the opposites are called vices. The main values surrounds the individual emotionally, intellectually and behaviorally and provides basic criteria for daily life.

Keywords: psychology of religion, morality, value.

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[1] Unvan, Üniversite, Bölüm, Orcıd:

Logic Training in Social Media

Adil KOYUNCU[1]

Abstract

The science of logic has been the subject of education and training activities in various ways since its establishment. While logic in ancient Greece started as an activity taught by walking with Aristotle (384-322 BC), it largely left itself to the virtual environment in the digital age. This virtual environment is the social media platform that surrounds today's people.

Social media is an informal platform where education and training activities are widely carried out and used today. These virtual environments can lead people to incorrect information as well as correct information. Therefore, in terms of logic science, right and wrong information is often found in these environments.

Logic is a science that has been taught formally in schools to a large extent in the world since its inception. Therefore, teaching formal science in a completely virtual environment in the digital age brings many problems. The biggest of these problems is that this science is taught by people who are not experts; again, it is learned by people who do not have a background. Therefore, a scientific corpus from an ancient civilization is reduced to a simple education and training activity.

This paper focuses on the advantages and disadvantages of transforming the science of logic, which has come down to the present day without decoupling between generations, into an educational activity on social media platforms. The outcome of the paper will also be useful in determining the impact rate of activities such as interactive training or distance education. The paper tries to determine the possibility of the transition of logic from the formal environment to the digital informal environment.

Keywords: Logic, Social Media, Education, Training, Digital

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Perception of Value in Children's Paintings

Berna GEDİKİ[1]
Kemal ÖZCAN[2]

Abstract

Picture analysis is first and foremost a spontaneous analysis. In this context, when looking at the historical past, the interpretation of children's paintings does not play an active role. In time, the need to touch the child's soul and descend into its values has led humanity to paintings. The paintings carry clues about mental, spiritual and spiritual value perceptions. From this point of view, the question of what the concept of value means for children comes to mind. When it comes to the perception of value, the first thing that comes to mind is the relationship between God and the child. In fact, in this issue, which is the relationship between morality and children, the visibility of this perception gains more importance than the creation and adoption of the perception of value. For this reason, some values such as patriotism, leadership, sensitivity, industriousness and love were examined first, and patriotism was depicted with the epic of Çanakkale, leadership with the teaching profession, sensitivity with sharing, diligence with the ant, and love with the brother. These figures in children's imaginations push the stereotypical thinking aside, causing the values in the subconscious to become conscious and put into action. When the ability to think with eyes is applied in the right step, a healthy analysis is made away from the stereotypes and the child's essence is reached and the pictures are interpreted. The sample of this study consists of 5 students aged between 4/6 years who are studying in a private institution in the Tekkeköy district of Samsun. For this study, which was put forward with the Phenomenology pattern, one of the qualitative research methods, children were asked to paint in 5 different categories. The data obtained were analyzed in line with the information received from the families and teachers.

Keywords: Value, Picture, Analysis

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Cessas' View on Kadhf Crime

Şükrü ŞİRİN

Abstract

Chastity and honour are the values that Islam especially aims to protect. Therefore, Islam included sanctions preventing the crime of adultery and took serious measures to prevent any person from being accused of adultery without evidence, which is called kadhf. Islamic law did not leave slander of adultery as a moral norm, it added a legal dimension by making it a criminal offence. Therefore, indiscriminate accusation of individuals is not allowed. The provisions related to kadhf are in the 4th-5th verses of the Surah Nur. The verses refer to three punishments, two worldly and one otherworldly, to be imposed by the authority. Then there is forgiveness that comes with repentance.

Cessas (d. 370/981), one of the Hanafi jurists, sought to prove the views of the Hanafi sect with rational and narrative methods, and sometimes criticized the views of other sects. Cessas, in his comments on the crime of kadhf, while responding to different opinions based on the texts, also carried the subject to wider discussion with possible questions.

Cessas dealt with the issue of kadhf especially in his two works and sought to prove his views. In this context, he included the nature of kadhf, the scope of the kadhf verse and the conditions for the occurrence of the kadhf crime. Then, he discussed the words used by slanderer, whether he/she could prove his/her claim, and the position of the slandered person. He discussed the views of the sects about when the witness of slanderer would be accepted or rejected and explained it linguistically with examples. He also examined the consequences of difference between viewing the punishment for kadhf as a right of Allah and as a right of person.

In this study, the method and arguments of Cessas on this issue will be discussed.

Keywords: Islamic law, Kadhf, Hadd, Witness, Cessas

Fukaha Method and Conceptual Inner Integrity

Hasan ÖZKET [1]

Abstract

This study is about the conceptual index of the inductive method known as the fuqaha method, which is one of the two methods in the science of usul al-fıqh. The structure that constitutes the internal dialectical consistency of this method, whose main topics are evidence and judgment, will be examined. Many classical works, including the founding main texts and the commentaries written to them, draw attention. The theoretical perspectives and discussions put forward in early works have highlighted some terms. The literal-meaning relationship developed in the process, and according to the logic of definition and interpretation, it was arranged in a quadruple form under four headings, one of which was double. It is stated that there is an eighty-level concept index called reputations with additional four concepts related to each of these headings. Thus, it makes a rational contribution to managing, producing and supervising the literal-meaning evaluation of the Quran and hadith text, and even in contract and court disputes. In addition, it is seen that the science of usul al-fıqh is open to development as well as showing that it is balanced in its internal integrity in the process of evaluation the events and facts multi-faceted. Molla Husrev's Mirat al-usul fi sharhi Mirkat al-usul ila ilm al-usul, which was written in a period when the science of usul al-fıqh was largely stabilized, will be taken as a basis.

Keywords: Usul al-fıqh, method of fuqaha, Quran, Hadith, Judgment

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Human in the Qur'ân

İbrahim AKŞİT

Abstract

Keywords:

Obstacles Arising from the Interlocutor in Understanding the Qur'an

Faruk GÖRGÜLÜ[1]

Abstract

The Qur'an is a divine book that is revealed to be understood and to guide all mankind. All Muslims agree on the necessity of understanding the Qur'an. Since its revelation, the efforts to understand and interpret it haven't stopped, and the study of its divine message has continued to develop. Because the idea of living a life according to the Quranic principles has a separate place in believing people. The Qur'an is an easy-to-understand book that offers guidance and advice. So, reading and contemplating its verses, and reflecting on its messages in everyday life, are often emphasized. Reading the Qur'an without understanding it, a person will not achieve its purpose or benefit from it. One must read the Qur'an by understanding its essence, spirit, meaning, and thoughts to fully comply with its message. Firstly, it is necessary to abandon thoughts, states, and behaviors that can prevent understanding.

Understanding is the product of an individual's effort. Therefore, it contains several obstacles. Hence understanding a text that is written or oral may differ from person to person. Many aspects like a person's behavior, prejudices, environment, world of thought, feelings, and weaknesses can obstruct understanding. Despite the clear address of the Qur'an, not all people can accept and benefit from it equally. There is only one address/Book. However, its effect on individuals differs depending on personal situations. The Qur'an informs that negative feelings and situations such as arrogance, anger, envy, hatred, ingratitude, prejudice, and ignorance prevent their interlocutors from understanding it. This communiqué examines the obstacles arising from the interlocutor that prevent the understanding of the Qur'an based on the relevant verses and focuses on the divine message's warnings to overcome their influence.

Keywords: The Qur'an, the Verse, the Understanding, the Obstacle, the Interlocutor

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An Evaluation on the Psychological Infrastructure of Islamic Ethics

Nesibe ESEN ATEŞ [1]

Abstract

Ethics is the research topic of many scientific fields. Morality comes to life and gains visibility is revealed by its effect on human behavior, attitudes and values. In other words, the phenomenon of morality acquires a measurable quality only in relation to human nature. Religions also aim to determine the personality, emotions, thinking and behavior of people, especially in their daily life. Religion needs believers in order to live. It also aims to encompass the life of believer in the context of his own principles. Morality and religion come together in the aim of spreading into human life. In this context, in this paper, the personal and social foundations of morality will be addressed and how morality is systematized in the tradition of Islamic thought will be evaluated based on both the basic religious texts and the literature on this subject in the tradition. In the Qur'an, the criteria of morality are communicated to people through prophets. The greatest feature of the Prophet is to be a leader and an example in building the moral life. It outlines how morals and values will be embedded in daily life. In this context, it has been determined that morality is considered in the context of values in Islamic thought and that wisdom, chastity, courage and justice are four basic values. Morally desirable values are called virtues, and the opposites are called vices. The main values surrounds the individual emotionally, intellectually and behaviorally and provides basic criteria for daily life.

Keywords: psychology of religion, morality, value.

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[1] Unvan, Üniversite, Bölüm, Orcıd:

Rights and Responsibilities of Refugees According to Islamic Law Of the Sea

Nevzat Bakırcı[1]

Abstract

Islam has given solidarity a great importance and invited muslims to it. Embracing people who has had to leave their hometown for various reasons such as war, natural disasters etc., and giving them a share from their own hometown by using all the means is a duty for those who adopts Islam as belief.

Indeed,in Islam history muslims had to migrate to certain places to practice their religion freely due to pressures and sufferings they encountered. If analyzed carefully in Islam history, muslim countries give a helping hand to people who believes other religions and never abstained it. Especially as Europe has turned their back on Syrian refugees Republic of Turkey has hosted these refugees and showed their mercifulness one more time. In this context, our subject is attitude of Islam on seas considering migration over the seas and rights and responsibilities of these people in the country they migrated.

Method: Similarities are tried to exposed by comparing Islamic law and today's law by comparison.

Instances: Islamic law and international law which defends rights of refugees, is seem to include similar decisions on this subject. Scholars of Islam has tried put forward rights and responsibilities of refugees in the extend of this subject. In this way, possible chaos and disagreements are desired to be prevented.

When we look at today's international law, we see that similar measures have been taken. Here we understand that Islam is a human-centered religion. It did not hesitate to extend a helping hand even to those with different beliefs.

Conclusion: In particular Muslims and in general every other states which are party to the declaration of the human rights and Geneva convention, should dwell of the point of helping and not turning their back on the refugees regardless of race or religion.Each state has its own laws.And the people who has Refugee statuses are required to act within these laws.As a result, it has been seen that there are common points on similar issues with the Declaration of Human Rights, Islamic Law and the Geneva Convention.It has been determined that there are regulations for people in need of help in both legal systems.

Keywords:.

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Moderating Effect of Perceptions of Organizational Politics in The Relationship Between Job Cognitive Engagement and Openness to Experience Personality Characteristic

Özgür GÜLDÜ[1]

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the moderating effect of perceptions of organizational politics in the relationship between job cognitive engagement and openness to experience personality characteristic.

Data were collected from 263 employees. 48.7% of them were females (128 people), whereas 51.3% them were males (135 people). The mean age of the participants was 39.60 ($SD = 9.40$).

Employess completed the Job Cognitive Engagement Subscale (Rich, 2006), Openness to Experience Personality Characteristic Subscale (Benet-Martinez ve John, 1998) and Perception of Organizational Politics Scale (Kacmar ve Ferris, 1991).

The moderating effect of perceptions of organizational politics in the relationship between job cognitive engagement and openness to experience personality characteristics was tested using the PROCESS macro analysis (Model 1) for SPSS (Hayes, 2018).

According to the results of the regression analysis based on bootstrap method conducted to determine the moderating effect of perceptions of organizational politics in the relationship between job cognitive engagement and openness to experience personality characteristic is significant ($F3,259 = 22.19$, $p<.001$). All variables (openness to experience, perceptions of organizational politics and interaction variable) explain about 20% ($R^2 = .20$) of change in job cognitive engagement. Openness to experience affects job cognitive engagement positively ($b = .458$, $t = 6.93$, $p< .001$). Perceptions of organizational politics, on the other hand, does not significantly job cognitive engagement ($b = -.183$, $t = -1.68$, $p> .05$). The interaction effect (moderator effect) of openness to experience and perceptions of organizational politics variables on job cognitive engagement is significant ($b = -.047$, $t = 2.51$, $p< .05$).

This result shows that the relationship between job cognitive engagement and openness to experience is regulated by perceived policies in the business environment. In other words, perceptions of organizational politics has a moderating affect.

Keywords: Job cognitive engagement, openness to experience, perceptions of organizational politics,

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A Study on the Impact of Yoga on Mindfulnees, Self Compassion, Depression, Anxiety and Stress Levels

Bengü GÜLDEREN[1]
Bingül SUBAŞI[2]

Abstract

This study aims to examine the mindfulness, self-compassion, depression, anxiety and stress levels amongst yoga practitioners and non-practitioners. With this purpose, the relation and variances between all variables were measured and compared amongst two study groups; regular yoga practitioners and sedentary non-practitioners. Both study groups consisted of Citizens of Turkish Republic of Cyprus, between ages 18-42 who resides in two main cities; the capital Nicosia and Kyrenia. The sample size of regular yoga practitioners consisted of 115 yoga practitioners who have been regularly practising yoga at least for 6 months. The sample size of sedentary non-practitioners also consisted of 115 non-practitioners. A total of 230 participants have all volunteered to the study. To collect data, applied measures of Five Facets Mindfulness Questionnaire, Self Compassion Scale, and Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scales are used along with demographic data. Results indicate that there is a significant level of difference in measurements between regular yoga practitioners and sedentary non-practitioners on Five Facets Mindfulness Questionnaire ($p<0,05$), with level of mindfulness of regular practitioners being significantly higher than non-practitioners. Furthermore, level of Self Compassion Scale of regular yoga- practitioners were measured to be significantly higher than non-practitioners, with a statistically significant difference ($p<0,05$). Findings suggest that yoga practice can have a significant influence on individuals dealing with difficult emotions, accepting arising emotions and mental thoughts as they are without defining as good or bad, with self-compassion. Furthermore, regular yoga practice, mindfulness and self-compassion interventions applied in clinical psychology can be encouraged as a supportive treatment within therapy.

Keywords: Yoga, mindfulness, self-compassion, depression, anxiety

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The Influence of Employment Status and Demographic Variables on Stres and Anxiety among Cyprus Women

Aslıhan SEVİN[1]

Abstract

Stress and anxiety are one of the most important factors that affect our entire life, especially our working life. Those who have a certain role, status and problems in working life are left in a situation of facing stress. On the other hand, women may face more problems in their working lives than men. At the root of this situation is the problem of the sexual roles assigned to women. The working woman tries to cope with many problems, trying to balance between home and work. Anxiety is a physical and mental concern that consists of cognitive, somatic, emotional and behavioral elements. Women have a higher level of anxiety and stress than men for their superiority in constantly having a lot of problems, both at work and at home. The main purpose of this study is to measure and compare anxiety and stress in working and non-working people. In this study, stress and demographic changes in some of the ski lovers of working and non-working women in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus were examined according to demographic changes. Perceived Stress Measurement was used to determine the sources of stress in working and non-working people, and Beck Questionnaire Measurement was used to determine the anxiety level. The universe and sample of the research were 200 employees and 200 working women living in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, a total of 400 participants. Mann Whitney U test and regression analysis were used for data analysis. As a result of the research, a significant difference was found in the stress and anxiety levels of the participants with the change in the working situation (p=,000<,005). It has been found that the stress levels of working women are higher.

Keywords: Stress,anxiety, employments status, women

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A Service Model in the Field of Elderly Welfare: Elderly Villages

Melis ERDENER[1]

Abstract

It is seen that the elderly population is increasing gradually in the world population. It is known that 10% of the world population today is the elderly population. In 2050, the elderly population is expected to constitute 22% of the world population. Physical changes, health problems, and various limitations that occur with the aging process negatively affect the participation of elderly individuals in social life and their daily life. Therefore, in order for the elderly to participate in social life and maintain their functionality, it is necessary to make environmental arrangements that take into account their problems and needs. The environment in which elderly individuals live affects their general health status, life satisfaction and quality of life. When it comes to services for the elderly, institutional care services usually come to mind, but in many countries, community-based services come to the fore rather than institution-based services. The elderly are one of the groups at risk for social exclusion due to retirement, reduced income, loss of social roles and statuses brought about by the aging process, so community-based services to the elderly become important. Recently, concepts such as active aging, successful aging and the positive effects of active aging on individuals have come to the fore more, and there is a need for new service models that can provide active and successful aging of individuals. There is a need for versatile and flexible arrangements in the services to be provided to the elderly. One of the alternative service models for the care and accommodation of elderly people is the "elderly villages". It is also referred to as "retired villages" in the literature. This model is implemented in various countries such as the Netherlands, England, Australia, New Zealand. Elderly villages have various characteristics and types. The aim of this compilation study is to examine the practices of elderly villages, which are a new service model. For this reason, in this study, the types, structure, functioning, advantages and disadvantages, effects on individuals and services of elderly villages will be discussed.

Keywords: Elderly, elderly welfare, elderly villages, retirement villages, elderly friendly environment

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Effects of Emotional Stimuli on Perceptual Implicit Memory

Umut Berkay KOÇ[1]
Gün PAKYÜREK[2]

Abstract

Implicit memory is related to the fact that previous experiences without a conscious effort affect our later behaviors. Emotional stimuli are thought to be particularly effective on perceptual implicit memory. For this reason, the aim of the study is to examine which of the 6 basic emotions and neutral stimuli are more effective on perceptual implicit memory. The sample of the study consists of 80 university students between the ages of 18-25. In the study, data were collected using a sociodemographic information form, Beck Depression Scale, a total of 14 photographs of 7 emotions and the fragmented versions of these photographs in 3 stages. The results of the analysis reveal that there is a significant difference in the reaction times of the participants to 7 emotions. Participants responded fastest to happy faces, while the slowest responses were to sad, disgusted, and frightened faces. A statistically significant difference was found when the responses were examined according to accuracy. There was no significant difference in the responses according to the reaction time given to the stimuli happiness, sadness and anger. The findings are discussed in terms of perceptual implicit memory literature. Limitations of the study and suggestions for future studies are presented.

Keywords: emotional stimuli, implicit memory, perceptual implicit memory, picture completion task

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Screen Using Habits of Individuals Between 18-45 Years And Investigation of Relationship With Narsisism, Subjective Well-Being And Obsessive Compulsive Disorders

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Abstract

The concept of screen addiction is an important problem of modern society. Although technology makes human life easier, it also brings many problems. People living with screens and the Internet are no longer able to live without these concepts and even become addicted. As with all addictions, there are many psychological factors and effects in screen addiction. There are many studies examining the relationship between screen addiction and many psychological variables in the literature. There are also studies on the relationship between obsessive-compulsive disorder, narcissism and subjective well-being. However, these studies were generally applied on people in primary, secondary or high school. The study was applied with working adults and adults between 18-45 years old of age with aim to contribute to the literature. For this reason, in order to determine the display activities during working and leisure time; The Screen Addiction Scale was used. The questionnaires used to measure the relationship between screen addiction and obsessive-compulsive disorder, narcissism and subjective well-being: Narcissism Inventory, Subjective Well-being Inventory and Vancouver OCD Inventory. The mentioned scales were applied to 350 working people from Marmara Region. The data obtained were inserted into SPSS program and analysed. Independent sample-t test, variance analysis, correlation and regression analyses were conducted in accordance with the research questions. Exploratory Factor Analysis was used for Screen Addiction Scale.

According to the results of the analysis, there is a significant correlation between exhibitionism and authority, which is one of the sub-dimensions of narcissism, and screen addiction. There was a significant and positive relationship between Screen Dependence and all sub-dimensions of the Vancouver OCD scale. A positive and significant relationship was found between screen addiction and subjective well-being with sub-dimensions "envy someone for something" and "pessimism". Screen addiction does not differ significantly according to gender and educational background. When the screen addiction is evaluated, the difference between the participants who expressed their economic condition as medium and high is significant. People who belong to economically high status, are more addicted to screen.

Keywords: Screen Addiction, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, Narcissism, Subjective Well-Being

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Does Being Ignored Lead Consumers to Experiential Creation?

Özge SIĞIRCI [1]

Abstract

Social exclusion is the state of being left alone, isolated or ostracized by other individuals or social groups (Baumeister et al. 2005; Williams 2007) and can be experienced in every aspect of social life. Social exclusion can be experienced as a rejection, such as getting a rejection from a job applied, or it can also be experienced as being ignored, such as not being invited to a party where everyone else is being invited. Previous research showed that social exclusion leads consumers to affiliative spending, nostalgic purchases and prosocial behavior for social reconnection and, it is also mentioned that social exclusion can lead to aggression and reduced prosocial behavior. But most of the previous social exclusion literature ignored the difference between "being rejected" and "being ignored" type of social exclusion. In this research our aim is to examine the potential effects of being ignored type of social exclusion on consumers' experiential creation desires. Experiential creation is defined as "the universe of activities in which a consumer actively produces an outcome" (Dahl and Moreau 2007, p. 358). A broad range of activities such as assembly of an IKEA product, cooking from a cookbook or painting an original picture can be named as experiential creation. We proposed that being ignored increases consumers' experiential creation desires by lowering their sense of meaningful existence.

Methods: A between-subjects experimental design were used (Social exclusion: being ignored, being rejected vs. control). To manipulate ignore and rejection conditions a recall and writing task is used. Then participants' sense of meaningful existence and experiential creation desires were measured.

Findings: We conducted an ANOVA by using the participants' experiential creation percentages as the dependent variable. Results showed that participants in the ignored condition preferred experiential creation items ($M_{ignored} = 0.54$, SD =0.35) significantly more than the participants in the rejected and control condition ($M_{rejected} = 0.31$, SD =0.30), ($M_{control} = 0.35$, SD =0.31) ($F_{(2, 210)}= 10.49$, $p = 0.00$). Another ANOVA by using the participants' sense of meaningful existence scores as the dependent variable were conducted. Results showed that, participants in the ignored condition have significantly lower sense of meaningful existence ($M_{ignored} = 2.48$, SD =1.41) than the participants in the rejected and control condition ($M_{rejected} = 3.15$, SD =1.61) ($M_{control} = 5.30$, SD =1.25), ($F_{(2,207)}= 72.71$, $p = 0.00$). Mediation analyses by using PROCESS macro (Hayes, 2022) showed that, sense of meaningful existence mediates the relationship between being ignored and consumers' experiential creation desire.

Conclusion: It is shown that meaningful existence need leads consumers to desire for experiential creation. Moreover, we introduced to the literature that there can be positive behavioral consequences of being ignored such as experiential creation desire.

References are available upon request.

Keywords: Consumer Behavior, Consumer Experiential Creation, Social Exclusion, Rejection, Being Ignored, Do-It-Yourself (DIY) Market

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The Investigation Of Grandiose Narcissism, Perfectionism and Self Satisfaction on Psychologists

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Banu YAZGAN İNANÇ[2]

Abstract

In this research, it was aimed to investigate the relationship between grandiose narcissism, perfectionism and self-satisfaction on psychologists and compare them with gender variable to determine the difference. In our country self-satisfaction, perfectionism and grandiose narcissism variables did not investigated in previous studies whereas in this research it is investigated. Gender variable is compared with grandiose narcissism, perfectionism and self-satisfaction by taking into consideration of the literature.

The universe of the research consists of the psychologists who lives in Çankaya, Gölbaşı, Yenimahalle and Sincan districts in Ankara. The sample of the study was determined by snowball sampling and consists of 174 females and 77 males with total 251 psychologists. Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NP1-16), Self-Satisfaction Scale (3S) and Frost Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (FMPS) are used on psychologists for data collecting purposes.

According to the research findings it is determined that when psychologist's grandiose narcissism levels increases perfectionism levels and self-satisfaction levels increases. Also, it is observed that in case of increase in psychologist's perfectionism levels, self- satisfaction levels increase. It is detected that the grandiose narcissism scores of males are significantly higher than females. It is also detected that excessive concern with parents' expectations and evaluation, concern over mistakes and excessively high personal standards domains of perfectionism scores of males are significantly higher than females. Also, it is observed that social, physical health, emotional/psychological, physical appearance, sexual and personality characteristics domains of self-satisfaction scores of males are significantly higher than females.

In the study it is detected that perfectionism and grandiose narcissism positively predicts self-satisfaction.

Keywords: Self Satisfaction, Grandiose Narcissism, Perfectionism

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Informant and Self-Report Consistency of Personality Traits and of Interpersonal Problems

Miray AKYUNUS[1]

Abstract

Self-report data has been accepted as a limitation in psychology literature particularly in personality studies, in which subject-report bias such as social desirability or acquiescent responding might be high, and therefore reliability of the assessment might be questionable. This study investigates the consistencies between self and informant-report of basic personality traits and interpersonal problems. 179 undergraduate students (133 females and 46 males) and both of their parents, and friends participated in the study. The Basic Personality Traits Inventory developed particularly in Turkish depending on the five-factor model which basic personality characteristics, and the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems which measure the various types of problematic interpersonal behavior patterns were used as the instruments. Self-report and informant forms (mother, father, and peer) of these measures were used for the assessment. Pearson correlation analyzes were conducted to examine the relationships between informant- and self-report of the measures. Findings showed moderate to strong positive relationships between informant- and self-report in personality traits defined as extraversion, agreeableness, neuroticism, openness to experience, and conscientiousness. In terms of interpersonal problems, weak to moderate positive correlations were found between informant- and self-report of the behavioral patterns such as domineering-controlling, intrusive/needy, self-sacrifice, over-accommodating, nonassertive, socially inhibited, cold-distant, vindictive/self-centered. The magnitude of the correlations for the interpersonal problems being lower than personality traits might be related to the effect of the interpersonal nature of the assessment which can increase subjectivity. In addition, in both measures, the correlations between self-report and peer-report were lower than the correlations between self-report and parent-reports. This difference of magnitude might be because of the degree of acquaintance in these relationships. The findings are discussed in light of the current literature.

Keywords: Personality traits, interpersonal problems, self-report, parent-report, peer-report

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Predictors of Work Engagement: Testing of a Mediation Model

Habibe Tuğba EROL KORKMAZ [1]

Abstract

The movement of positive psychology has brought with it an interest in the study of work engagement as the opposite state of burnout. According to Schaufeli and Bakker (2004), work engagement is a fulfilling, accomplishing, and positive state of mind at work and it is built upon the three dimensions of vigor, dedication and absorption while performing one's work. The purpose of this study was to investigate the predictors of work engagement using trait mindfulness, ego resilience, problem focused coping, emotion focused coping and organizational justice perceptions as potential independent variables. Moreover, a mediation model was tested proposing ego resilience as a mediator of the relationship between mindfulness and work engagement. Data was collected from 140 academic and administrative employees of a university. Via questionnaires the participants were asked to make ratings on Likert-type scales. Using SPSS statistical software, regression analyses were carried out. Hierarchical regression analysis was conducted for testing the mediation model, where mindfulness was entered in the first step as a predictor of work engagement, and in the second step ego resilience was included in the model. Results revealed that ego resilience fully mediated the relationship between mindfulness and work engagement. Secondly a stepwise regression analysis was carried out to identify the best set of predictors for work engagement using trait mindfulness, ego resilience, problem focused coping, emotion focused coping and organizational justice perceptions as predictors. Results showed that ego resilience and organizational justice were the strongest predictors and they together explained 27% of the variance in work engagement. Implications of the study findings for organizational and research practices are discussed.

Keywords: Work engagement, mindfulness, ego resilience, organizational justice

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Sports team E(Fan)Gelism levels of faculty of sports sciences students

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Abstract

This research is a descriptive survey model study aimed at examining the E(fan)gelist behaviors of students studying in sports sciences faculties. Emerging as a novel concept with the insertion of the meaning of the word 'fanatic' into the word 'evangelism', E(fan)gelism is the tight attachment, loyalty, and team-focused behavioral pattern exhibited by the sports fans towards the brand of the teams they support. The research group of the study consists of 970 individuals receiving education in the field of sports sciences at various universities in Turkey in the 2019-2020 academic year. Data were collected through the "Sports Team Evangelism (eFangelism) Scale (STES)" developed by Dwyer, Greenhalgh, and LeCrom (2015) and adapted into Turkish by Yuksekbilgili (2016) and a personal information form. The scale is a 5-Point likert-type with 4 sub-dimensions. T-Test and ANOVA tests were used in line with the test for homogeneity.

No significant difference was found in the research findings between the variables of gender and sports branch and sub-dimensions of the scale. Significant differences were found between the department variable and the "Advertisement" sub-dimension of the scale, the class variable and the "Advocacy, Advertisement, and Provocation" sub-dimensions of the scale, and the financial income variable and "Advocacy, Advertisement, Provocation, and Assimilation" sub-dimensions of the scale. It was also determined based on the findings that the management department exhibits supportive behavior towards the brand of the team it supports mainly through advertisement, the students in the 4th Grade stand up for the team they support mainly through advocacy, advertisement, and provocation, and those with an excellent status of income support their teams mainly through advocacy, advertisement, provocation, and assimilation. In conclusion, it is observed that the e(fan)gelist behaviors of the research group are not influenced by the gender and sports branch but by the department they study, the financial status they perceive, and class variables.

Keywords: Sport, Team, E(Fan)Gelism, Fan, Football

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Investigation of the Relationship between Children's Perceptions of Physical Self-Efficacy and Mothers' Health Literacy and Physical Activity Levels

Burak GÜNEŞ[1]

Abstract

Encouraging children to physical activity and ensuring its sustainability is possible by improving children's self-efficacy. Parental encouragement is considered important in the development of physical activity self-efficacy, which is affected by various factors. The aim of the study is to examine the relationship between physical self-efficacy perceptions of primary and secondary school students between the ages of 8-12 and their mothers' health literacy and physical activity levels. The study group of the research consists of students (281 students) and their mothers (281 mothers) between the ages of 8-12 in 5 central districts of Ankara (Gölbaşı, Mamak, Altındağ, Keçiören, Çankaya). Research data were obtained by using "Physical Activity Self-Efficacy Scale for Children", "Sociodemographic Data Forms", "Turkish Health Literacy Scale Short Form" and "Physical Activity Questionnaire (Short Form)". In the study, Pearson correlation coefficient was used to determine the relationships between the variables, since the data met the parametric assumptions. Research findings show that students' perceptions of physical activity proficiency are low. In addition, mothers' health literacy levels were found to be high and physical activity levels were found to be minimally active. In the study, a moderately positive ($r=0.336$, $p<0.01$) relationship was found between the mothers' health literacy and the physical activity self-efficacy scores of the children. There was no significant relationship between mothers' physical activity levels and children's perceptions of physical activity proficiency. In order to prevent the children who will become adults of the future from being affected by the negative effects of physical inactivity, measures should be taken to positively change the physical self-efficacy perceptions of children.

Keywords: physical activity, health literacy, physical activity level, mother, child

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Investigation of Academic Self-Efficacy of University Students Studying in the Field of Sport Sciences

Hasan GÜLER[1]

Abstract

In this study, it was aimed to examine the academic self-efficacy of university students studying in the field of sports sciences. This research was carried out using the descriptive survey method. The research group; It consists of 205 university students studying at Aydın Adan Menderes University Faculty of Sport Sciences in the 2022-2023 Fall Academic Year. The "Personal Information Form" created by the researchers and the "Academic Self-Efficacy Scale" developed by Jerusalem and Schwarzer (1981) and adapted to Turkish culture by Yılmaz et al. (2007) were used as data collection tools in the research. The dependent variables of the study are academic self-efficacy, and the independent variables are gender, age, class and participation in sports activities. The findings obtained as a result of the data collection process were transferred to the computer environment, and descriptive statistics (frequency, arithmetic mean, standard deviation), t-test, single-factor analysis of variance (One-Way ANOVA) and Pearson Correlation test were used in the analysis and interpretation of the data. As a result of the analysis; Considering the scores obtained from the overall scale, a difference was observed in favor of male participants according to the gender variable. Considering the results of the correlation test performed according to the age variable; There was a moderate positive correlation between age and academic self-efficacy. In other words, as the age level of the participants increased, their self-efficacy levels also increased. Considering the class variable, it was concluded that there was a significant difference. When the variable of participation in sportive activity was examined, a significant difference was observed between the scores obtained from the self-efficacy scale. This difference resulted in favor of individuals participating in sports activities. As a result; It was determined that the self-efficacy levels of the participants were at a high level.

Keywords: Self-Efficacy, Academic Self-Efficacy, University Students.

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Evaluation of Sports Tourism within the Context of Turkish Sports Diplomacy

Ümran BAŞAR[1]

Abstract

Tourism is one of the most important industries of today's world. This industry, whose importance has gradually increased with the effect of globalization since the second half of the 20th century, has a very high potential to create benefits for countries' economies at both national and international levels. At this point, it can be stated that developing countries prioritize investments and activities related to this sector to contribute to their economies by taking a share of this economy. Accordingly, being the most crucial tourism activities sports tourism can be explained in its simplest form as the whole of the travels of individuals to actively or passively participate in a sporting event that the details and features of which were determined before. Sports events, which are essential for promoting countries and developing tourism, stand out as one of the important issues among Turkish sports policies. In this context, both the works of the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Youth and Sports, as well as the 11th Development Plan prepared by the Republic of Turkey Presidency of Strategy and Budget include activities and policy recommendations for sports tourism. Accordingly, the importance of evaluating activities related to sports tourism not only by private affiliates or businesses but also within the scope of public policies emerges. In light of this information, this research aims to evaluate sports tourism within the scope of Turkish Sports diplomacy. For this purpose, the policies related to sports tourism activities and practices in public policies or regulations were examined depending on content analysis and archive scanning methods. As a result of the research, it has been determined that public policies regarding sports tourism have become more critical than in previous periods and especially in the last 20 years, activities have been increased daily.

Keywords: Sports Tourism, Public Diplomacy, Sports Policies

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Examination of e-Sports Federations' Social Media Usage: A Quantitative Pilot Study

Ümran BAŞAR[1]
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Abstract

eSports is an area of sport activities in which people develop and train mental or physical abilities using information and communication technologies. The number of viewers and participants in e-Sports, the efforts of traditional sports teams to exist in this field, the economic potential, and the interest of investors are among the factors that contribute to the unstoppable growth and rise of e-Sports. Some studies related to eSports revealed that, due to its rules and dynamics, it offers unique experiences not only for the players but also for the audience, consumers, and each institution or individual directly or indirectly involved in the eSports ecosystem. At this point, it can be stated that the official e-Sports Federations of the countries, especially the International e-Sports Federation (IESF), are among the most important formal structures. Accordingly, the main aim of this study is to quantitatively analyze the social media usage of the countries' official e-Sports federations in the context of new media usage. For this purpose, the official social media accounts of 108 countries' e-Sports federations were examined. With the help of the checklist created by the researchers, whether e-Sports federations have Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Youtube, TikTok, Twitch, Discord, and other social media accounts examined. As a result of the research, it was determined that the most frequently used social media platforms were Facebook (87.7%) and Instagram (67.9%), while the least preferred platforms were ok.ru (0.9%) and TikTok (2.8%). Within the scope of the research results, it is suggested that it is essential for countries to activate their official social media accounts affiliated with e-Sports Federations, especially for the new generations like the Z and Alpha generation, to interact with the relevant individuals.

Keywords: e-Sports, e-Sports Federations, Social Media, New Media

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The Effect of Traditional Children's Games on Bodily Intelligence

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Oğuzhan ÇALI[2]

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to examine the effects of 10-week traditional children's games on the physical/kinesthetic intelligence of secondary school students. The study group consists of 50 students studying at a public school affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in Sivas Ulaş district in the 2021-2022 academic year. Among the traditional children's games determined by the Traditional Children's Games Federation; hopscotch, dodgeball, handkerchief snatch, rope drawer, sack race and tombik games were played. "Personal Information Form" was used to collect data, and "Multiple Intelligence Fields Inventory (MZAI)" developed by Saban (2001) was used to measure the bodily/kinesthetic intelligence of the students. A 10-week game program was applied to the experimental group for 4 hours per week. In the analysis of the data, arithmetic mean, frequency, standard deviation and correlation descriptive analyzes were made by using the SPPS program. Since the number of students in the experimental groups was less than 30, the Wilcoxon test, which is one of the non-parametric tests, and the comparison of the physical/kinesthetic intelligence scores of the students with two variables (gender, age, sports status) were analyzed with the Mann Whitney U test. 05 significance level was taken into account. In line with the findings, it was seen that traditional children's games increased the physical/kinesthetic intelligence scores of secondary school fifth grade students, and there was no significant difference in gender, age and sporting status. The child playing is constantly in an activity in terms of mental and abstract abilities such as thinking, perceiving, comprehending and symbolizing. Based on these findings, the Ministry of National Education can give more place to traditional children's games in which students can use their mental and abstract abilities in physical education and sports classes at secondary school level.

Keywords: secondary school, games, traditional children's games, kinesthetic intelligence

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Investigation of Attributes to Volleyball of 10-14 Years Old Women Students Going to Volleyball Sports School

Pelin USTAOĞLU HOŞVER[1]

Abstract

Volleyball is one of the branches that especially school-age girls are interested in. The aim of this research is to examine the attitudes of students attending volleyball sports school towards volleyball according to age, body weight and height variables. For this aim, fifty eight female students between the ages of 10-14 participated in the study voluntarily. Volleyball Attitude Scale was used as a data collection tool in the study. The Cronbach Alpha value of the scale is ,92. The Cronbach Alpha value of the scale for the current study was found to be .79. Frequency, percentage and average calculations were used in the analysis of the data. In addition, independent groups T test was used to compare two independent groups, and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test was used to compare more than two independent groups, because the data showed normal distribution in the normality test. As a result of the analysis, the average score of the students' attitude towards volleyball was found to be 72.07 ± 6.09. As a result, the attitudes of girls aged 10-14 attending volleyball sports school towards volleyball are at a high level; It can be said that age, body weight and height variables do not have a significant effect on volleyball attitude.

Keywords: Volleyball, attitude, woman, attitude to volleyball, sports school

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Value Perceptions of Physical Education and Sports Lessons of Students Studying in Different Secondary Schools

Ahmet TEMEL[1]

Abstract

This study, it was aimed to determine the value perceptions of secondary school students regarding physical education and sports lessons. The sample of the research consists of 513 secondary school students selected by simple random sampling, continuing their education in Konya Karapınar in the 2021-2022 academic year. The 5-point Likert-type Physical Education and Sports Lesson Values Education Scale developed by Kangalgil et al., (2021) was used as a data collection tool in the research. The scale has 5 dimensions: responsibility, justice, benevolence, self-control, and friendship. Descriptive statistics, t-tests, and ANOVA test were performed in the analysis of the data, and a .05 significance level was taken into account in the interpretation of the data. According to the research findings; students are very good in the dimensions of responsibility, fairness, self-control, and overall scale; On the other hand, it has been observed that he has a good level of value perception in the dimension of benevolence and friendship. The value perceptions of the students studying in the district center were higher than the students studying in the village. While male students' perceptions of value were higher than female students, no significant difference was found according to the class of education. As a result of the research, it was determined that secondary school students' physical education and sports lesson value perceptions were at a very good level. It is recommended to conduct in-depth research to determine why the value perceptions of students studying at different institutions differ.

Keywords: Physical education and sports lesson, value perception, secondary school

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The Effects of Plyometric Training Practises on Basic Motoric Features in 10-12 Years Old Men's Football Players

Cem GEDİK

Abstract

The aim of this study; The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of plyometric training practices on strength, endurance, speed, flexibility and coordination and anaerobic power of male football players between the ages of 10-12.

A total of 24 healthy male football players aged between 10-12, 12 in the control group and 12 in the experimental group, who actively continue their football training in Gümüşhacıköy district of Amasya province, participated in our research voluntarily.

As a pre-test for the athletes participating in the study; sit-reach flexibility test in determining flexibility values; standing long jump test in determining strength values; In determining the durability values, the Cooper general durability test; The 20-meter sprint test was used to determine the speed values, and the quickness-balance-coordination test was used to determine the coordination values. The groups continued their training three days a week for 8 weeks. In addition to these trainings, plyometric training was applied to the experimental group athletes once a week. As plyometric movement in training; A program consisting of jump burpee push up, half squat jump, over-cabinet depth jump, split lunge jump and tuck jump was used.

At the end of 8 weeks, the final test was applied to the control and experimental groups. Shapiro-Wilk normality test was applied for the normality assumptions of the obtained quantitative data. The significance values of the mean difference between the pre-test and the post-test were analyzed with the t-test in independent groups. As a result of this test, it was determined that there was a significant difference in favor of the experimental group in strength, endurance, speed, flexibility and coordination values ($p<0.05$).

Conducting this study in different age and gender groups may also be effective in strengthening the data of the study. The long-term planning of plyometric training and the application of it over a whole season can provide more efficient results. When plyometric trainings are well planned and applied, they can provide positive effects in a short time on the performance of the athletes.

As a result, it was concluded that plyometric training applied to 10-12 age group male football players developed basic motor skills.

Keywords: Football, Plyometric Training, Basic Motor Skills, Strength, Endurance, Speed, Flexibility, Coordination

Investigation of the Frequency of Exhibiting Fair Play Behaviors of Children Participating in Summer Sports Schools

Necdet Eray PİŞKİN[1]

Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigation the frequency of exhibiting fair play behaviors of children participating in summer sports schools. The sample of the study consisted of a total of 165 boys (n=81) and girls (n=84) between the ages of 10-14 who attended summer sports schools in 12 different branches.

Research data Temel et al. (2020) was collected with the "Fair Play Behaviors Frequency Scale", which it validated and reliability. This 14-item 3-point Likert scale has dimensions to determine fair play behaviors related to the team, the spectator, negative behavior and the competitor. The T test was used for the gender variable of the data, the ANOVA test for the age variable, and the Kruskal Wallis tests for the number of branches and years of involvement in sports. When the findings of the study were examined, an average of 2.63 points was obtained in the whole fair play scale, and it was seen that this average was at a high level when compared to the literature. When the fair play attitudes of the students were examined according to gender, a significant difference was found between genders in the sub-dimensions of spectator and negative behavior, while no significant difference was found in any parameter in age and branch variables (team-individual).

As a result, it has been seen that participation in sports affects fair play attitudes positively. It is thought that directing children to team or individual branches at an early age may play a role in the development of this attitude. It is also suggested that this attitude should be evaluated by considering the gender variable and that children should be directed to such activities in their spare time.

Keywords: Fair play, summer sports schools, negative behavior, spectator, competitor

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Film as a Social Allegory: *In the Shadows*
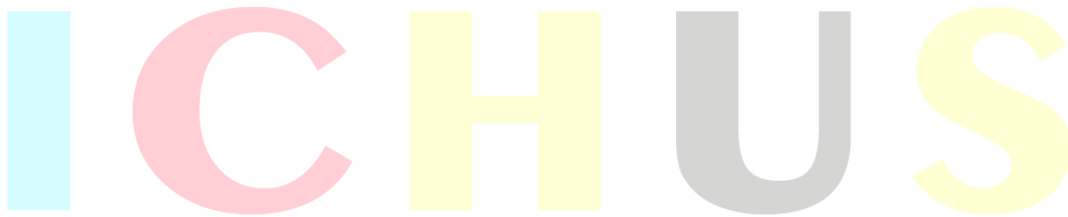
Sinem Evren YÜKSEL[1]

Abstract

The twentieth and twenty-first centuries witness the rise of dystopic fiction in the field of literature, cinema, and digital game. The popularity of dystopian narratives is associated with ecological dangers, socio-political threats such as regional wars, and the rise of totalitarian regimes. While dystopias or anti-utopias come to the fore with the thought that modern developments could lead to a new type of slavery and a kind of barbarism, revolt against modernity turns into a negative view of the present and the future (Kumar, 2006, 211).

On the other hand, it's argued that dystopian fiction, which carries the contradictions of capitalist modernity, can offer a critique of the present and allow us to reflect on the realities and difficult conditions of our times. In this context, this study aims to analyze the film In the Shadows (Erdem Tepegöz, 2020), and reveal the anxiety expressed in the film. As a dystopian narrative in contemporary Turkish cinema, the film focuses on the condition of people living in a frightening future world which rigidly shaped and controlled by ruling elites on the basis of discipline and punishment. In conclusion, the study argues that the film functions as an allegorical representation of contemporary late capitalist society.

Keywords: Allegorical representation, dystopian fiction, surveillance

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Attitudes towards the Traveler and the Immigrant

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Abstract

Everyone might move from one place to another. While this mobility is considered travel for some people, it is considered migration for others. Despite the change of location in both, social and individual meanings differ. The causes of mobility shed light on the concepts of travel and migration.

The question of voluntary or obligatory is an essential part of "going from one place to another" as its response determines whether it is a journey or migration. When we add questions about the duration of stay at the destination, the confusion about travel and immigration will be clearer.

No matter whether it is voluntary or compulsory, an individual who goes from one country to another will be able to see the historical places of the region and taste the local products. Whatever the reason, these individuals will be visible in society. However, attitudes towards the traveler and the immigrant differ.

Individuals who had to change their country due to life-threatening dangers will need time to understand and learn the culture and lifestyle of the new society. It will also take time for society to understand them. Unfortunately, considering the social dynamics, this time covers a long period of normal flow. Making efforts for society and immigrants to understand each other and to develop a sense of cooperation will shorten this period.

We can say that the existence of humanity in the world began with migration since Adam's being sent from heaven to earth was against his own will. This kind of mobility has continued with different situations due to life-threatening reasons such as war, drought and poverty. This historical process shows that immigration has always existed and will exist. Even if the traveler and the emigrant have different reasons, people must exhibit a similar attitude towards travelers to immigrants due to humanitarianism.

Keywords: humanitarianism, immigration, journey, equality, history

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Experiencing Turkiye in Vienna

Meryem Bulut[1]
M. Fuat Levendoğlu[2]

Abstract

This study was conducted in Vienna in August 2022 through participatory observation. It aims to identify how individuals who have immigrated from Turkiye to Austria shape the problem of identity, representation and sense of belonging and how they reflect it into their life practices. The research process developed as a result of reading on immigrants' daily life practices. The researcher's focus on immigrants' individual experiences resulted in looking at emigration and immigration by means of identity- which the researcher thinks is interwoven with individuals' daily practices. A study concerning a group of people who were not refugees but who immigrated across borders due to economic difficulties was planned. The research problem in this study is the people who immigrated from Turkiye to Austria. The degree to which those people participated in the process of social building and how they form their past in the present day emerge as questions to consider. Therefore, the research question here necessitates focusing on what the identity of being from Turkiye means and considering the theories related to identity by putting them in an anthropological filter. Thus, 9 people were interviewed at the beginning. On the other hand, one of the most important stages in social sciences and in qualitative studies in particular is to determine the area. The sampling method used in this study was snowball sampling- in other words, chain sampling- one of the non-random technique of sampling. It is a technique frequently used in ethnographic research studies. Other individuals were reached by means of individuals reached at the beginning.

Keywords: Austria, identity, immigration, representation, belonging

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The Effect of Green Human Resources Management Practices on Employee Innovation: the Case Of Iski

Sema BULUT TEPE

Abstract

Keywords:

Social Work Practices for Asylum Seekers and Refugees the basis of Human Rights

Musa İKİZOĞLU[1]

Abstract

Social Work is a profession and discipline that is concerned with fulfilling the requirements of individuals, families, groups, and communities, solving problems, and its ultimate aim is enhancing social welfare. Social Work carries out scientific research, professional studies, and professional practices in many fields. One area that carries out these researches and practices is called "Social Work Area with Asylum Seekers and Refugees"- "Social Work Area with Migrants". The responsibilities and duties of Social Work and its practitioner Social Workers in this field are related to immigrants' basic human needs such as nutrition, shelter, health, education, social security, employment, etc., and ensuring coordination in this process and ensuring their cultural adaptation in the society they migrated to. There are also components about developing positive and healthy relationships and interactions between immigrants and immigrant-receiving societies, the protection and defense of their rights based on human rights and the provision of social inclusion, concerning the difficulties of immigrants' being exposed to adverse processes such as discrimination, exclusion, and stigma regarding the asylum process. Extra responsibilities and duties are related to supporting individuals and families who migrated to enable them to reunite or communicate with the relatives they left behind, and about their current uncertainty, traumas, and concerns about their future lives, employment of individuals and families who are permanent in the country they immigrated from, establishing a home, and counselling their education and their children's education. In addition to the above-mentioned independent practices within its professional boundaries, Social Work is a discipline and profession that attaches importance to multidisciplinary studies in the process of fulfilling the needs of asylum seekers and refugees and solving their problems when needed, and always considers teamwork between its professionals and other professionals.

Keywords: Asylum-Seeker problems, Refugee Issues, Social Work Practices, Social Inclusion, Human Rights

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The Autonomous Artists ın Turkish Painting and Their Self-Portraits

Rahşan TOPTAŞ[1]

Abstract

The Association of Autonomous Artists and Sculptors was founded in the year of 1929 following "The 1st Young Artists Exhibition". Its members are Refik Fazıl (Epikman), Cevat Hamit (Dereli), Şeref Kamil (Akdik), Mahmut Fehmi (Cuda), Nurullah Cemal (Berk), Hale Asaf, Ali Avni (Çelebi), Ahmet Zeki (Kocamemi), Muhittin Sebati, Ratip Aşir (Acudoğu) and Fahrettin (Arkunlar). They studied in order to improve the art of painting and sculpture in newly-established State of the Republic of Turkey and be able to ovecome the difficulties encountered in this issue. They dwelt on receiving help from the state on this matter and identification with public. The education they received from the Western countries became effective in terms of their sense of art. Concordantly, they attended the exhibitions of State Painting and Sculpture and Nationwide tours. They published some articles and causeries devoted to the favour and adoption of the art of painting and sculpture in newspapers and magazines of that period. The Association of Autonomous Artists and Sculptures was named for the Society of Turkish Artists and Sculptures in 1942 and they established the Association of Artists in the year of 1950. This association allowed its members individual freedom in terms of their sense of art and our study aims to observe these association members' senses of art that were discussed in scientific studies previosly through their self-portraits. Within our study, the self-portrait works of the artists will be introduced by giving information about their association and studies and dwelling on their art studies in general sense. Following some information related to the progress that the self-portrait studies underwent within art of painting, it will be focused on the features of mentioned association members' works and their role in this issue.

Keywords: Painting, Self-Portrait, Autonomous Painters, Art History.

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Examination of Visual Culture

Ferrah Nur DÜNDAR[1]

Abstract

Visual culture causes social groups to define themselves culturally and to create their social identity compared to other societies. With visual culture, their culture becomes visible with visual indicators and media in the spectrum spreading from the human body to electronic tools. Visual culture is a phenomenon where the visual and the cultural are intertwined. This phenomenon includes the applications of objects and the experiences of other elements and ongoing historical social processes. The "visual" is anything that can be seen, produced and created by humans, that is visible and has functional or communicative value, and has an aesthetic purpose. The "cultural" is defined by a wide area ranging from elite culture to folk culture, from multidimensional culture to one-dimensional culture. Therefore, what is seen gains meaning in visual culture. In order for visual culture to be meaningful in some way, it must be culturally meaningful with certain codes. Rather than defining visual culture as just a field, it is more accurate to say that it consists of visual events, images, visual practices, and subjects such as seeing, image, gaze, surveillance, representation and digitalized image.

In the study, visual phenomena of visual culture ranging from contemporary art to advertising and media are interpreted from different perspectives. The relationship between visual culture and image, the place of art and design products in visual culture, the relationship between the producer and the consumer of visual culture, and its effects on mass culture are emphasized. In addition, it has been examined how visual culture becomes visible in cultures through media and visual signs and with which visual codes it is understood.

Keywords: Visual culture, mass culture, art, design, media

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The Place and Metaphorical Approaches of Using Ready-made Objects in Şakir Gökçebağ's Art

Kürşat AZILIOĞLU[1]

Abstract

The concept of "ready-made", which is translated into Turkish as "hazır nesne"; By choosing ordinary objects by artists, creating different artistic expression possibilities, conveying metaphorical meanings, questioning the quantity and identity of the artwork, criticizing its commercial dimension in art markets, traditional production and exhibition methods, etc. It can be explained as being carried and presented as an art object as a result of being glorified in a sense. In this study, the art of Turkish Artist Şakir Gökçebağ, who continues his artistic life in his personal studio in Hamburg, Germany, the use of ready-made objects in his works of art and their metaphorical messages are tried to be made through linguistic and formal analyzes by making use of the symbolic meanings of the objects. Şakir Gökçebağ presents all kinds of objects that are familiar from our environment, which have areas of use in different geographies and cultures, from local to universal, and with their unusual appearances and site-specific presentation styles, without going beyond the limits of the context of mediocrity in their existence. It is possible to talk about a very wide object universe in the works of the artist. Presenting the objects with their different appearances by cutting, dividing, smashing, combining, reducing, multiplying, briefly deconstructing, making references to the denotative and connotative multi-identity structures of the objects, and the polysemy in his works are among the most distinctive features of his art. The installations he produced using clocks, umbrellas, shoes, toilet papers, carpets and rugs were tried to be interpreted metaphorically from a personal point of view within the scope of this research. The basic framework of this research consists of the data obtained from the interview with the artist via the internet and the relevant literature review.

Keywords: Şakir Gökçebağ, object, art object, ready-made, metaphors, installation

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An Examination of Dragon and Simurg Depictions on the Miniature Attributed to Shah Kulu

Fatma Şeyma BOYDAK[1]

Abstract

The subject of the paper is the examination of the dragon, simurg, and lion depictions in a miniature in the collection of The Cleveland Museum of Art (acc. no. 1944.492) in terms of design style and mythological aspects. In the miniature, there is a dragon depiction with its whole body depicted, and simurg and lion figures with only their heads depicted. Leaves and large hatāī motifs are embroidered around the animal figures in the style of the 'Saz yolu'. Due to its design style, the miniature is thought to belong to the 16th century palace master painter Shah Kulu. Plants and animals are depicted in miniature as free compositions. The dragon is the foreground animal depiction in this composition. Both the dragon and the simurg are depicted with their mouths open. Both have an enthusiastic and angry face. The lion is depicted biting the dragon just below its head. The depiction includes the battle scene of the dragon and the simurg. The dragon figure, known as the 'evren' in Turkish mythology, is a mythical being. Simurg, also known as zümrüdüanka, is a bird figure in the legends of Asia Minor. It is stated that Simurg is very bright in a way that dazzles the eyes and has various skills. In miniature, the dragon-simurg couple symbolizes the opposition between evil and good. The lion-dragon couple, on the other hand, is interpreted as the symbols of the sun and the moon in terms of the planetary belt. In miniature, it is possible to say that the dragon represents the dark and evil side, and the lion that bites the dragon represents the sun, that is, the light and goodness. Phoenix, on the other hand, has the strength and courage to fight the dragon and also represents goodness and protection.

Keywords: Ottoman Miniature Art, Shah Kulu, Dragon, Simurg, 16th Century.

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The Relationship Of Picky Eating And Food Neophobia: A Research On University Students

Oya YILDIRIM[1]
Celil ÇAKICI[2]
Seden DOĞAN[3]

Abstract

Picky eating can be an important obstacle to providing food diversity at an early age and to a healthy diet. One of the triggers of picky eating is the food neophobia. In general, the food intake of adolescents and young adults is described as narrower and unhealthy. For this reason, in this study, it was aimed to reveal the relationships between the food neophobia and the food neophilia with the picky eating behaviors of university students, who are a mass with high consumption of junk food. Questionnaire technique and convenience sampling method were used to collect the data. The questionnaire was applied to the undergraduate students at Mersin and Çukurova Universities in the spring and fall terms of 2022 as a face-to-face and web-survey. Correlation and regression analyzes were performed on 355 questionnaires. In the study, it was determined that meal presentation and food variety, which are the dimensions of picky eating, have a positive and significant effect on the food neophobia. Of the dimensions of picky eating, only food variety has an impact on the food neophilia. One unit increase in food variety reduces the food neophilia by 0.284 units. In general, a one-unit increase in picky eating increases the food neophobia by 0.338 units and decreases the food neophilia by 0.218 units.

Keywords: Picky Eating, food-neophobia, food-neophilia.

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Evaluation of Scientific Publications on Tourism Guidance Education from Past to Present

Mehmet TEKELİ[1]

Abstract

The aim of the research is to make a bibliometric analysis of scientific publications on tourism guidance education. In this context, to determinate publications about tourism guidance education, the Scopus database was searched using the words "(Title ("tour guide" or "tourist guide" or "tour guiding" or "tourism guiding" or "tourism guidance") and Title ("education" or "training" or "course" or "learning" or "teaching"))" on 26th November, 2022. As a result of the search, 44 publications on the subject made between 1992-2022 were reached. To analyze the data, VOSviewer program was used. As a result of the research, it has been determined that the number of studies on tourism guidance education is relatively low, but it has an increasing trend and the most studies were conducted in 2021. It was determined that the majority of the studies were in the type of articles, all of them were published in English, and the most frequently used keyword was "tour guide". It has been determined that the most studies on this subject are published in the field of "Social Sciences", the journal is "Journal of Teaching in Travel and Tourism", the institution is "Chalmers University of Technology", and the country is "China". In addition, "Dai M., Gu C., Shi B., Wang M., Zhang I. and Zhou D." are the authors with the most collaborations, while "Sweden and the United States" are the countries with the most collaborations. The keyword with the highest relationship power is "ecotourism". The most cited document on this subject is "Tour Guide Training:…" by Weiler B. (2002), the source is "Journal of Sustainable Tourism", the authors are "Ham S.H" and "Weiler B", and the country is "United States". It is thought that the findings will contribute to the literature and will guide future studies.

Keywords: Tourism Guidance, Education, Bibliometric Analysis, Scopus, Vosviewer

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The History and Discussion of the Conceptions of Democracy, Sovereignty

Ahmet Yusuf YILMAZ[1]

Abstract

Whose value is democracy? Christians? Western Europe? or modern societies? Democracy was accepted both in today's Christian Europe and in the ancient Greek world. Which is considered to be the origin of the west. At the same time, Eastern societies was accepted democracy. Which shows that it is a universal value. However, the fact that democracy is a universal value does not directly make it an ideal system. The fact that democracy is universal indicates that it is human-dominated (secular). The accuracy of evaluating the concept of sovereignty together with Democracy is open to debate. However, in today's world, the issue of sovereignty-democracy is discussed in people's minds. At least such a requirement arises. When the debates on democracy in Athens are examined, the question of whose sovereignty comes to the fore. The first discussions about democracy, democracy is an Athenian invention, naturally discussions started in Athens and during the Ancient Greek period. Democracy, which was initially thought to be a harmful form of government for the city. question of people's administration or who would continue the city's dominance? There has been a discussion around the issue of who will be in the administration and who will participate. In order to understand the concept of sovereignty, it is necessary to position sovereignty correctly. In order to understand sovereignty, it is necessary to ask the right questions and address the real problems. Democracy can turn into the right tool for human domination and help democracy achieve its goals. But it can also make a cover for evil. Of course, this is not the only tool in the hands of man. In this article, the historical origins of the concept of sovereignty, democracy and their origins in Ancient Greece were investigated. In addition, the concepts of sovereignty-democracy were discussed. Source scanning was preferred in the research method.

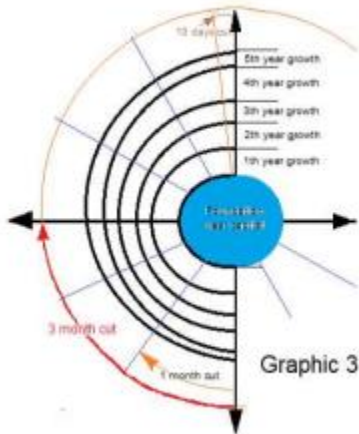**Keywords:** Ancient Greece, Modern World, Democracy, Sovereignty.

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In the Management of Collection of Receivables Reasonable Angle Balance*

Mustafa ALPAY[1]

Abstract

One of the main problems of today's businesses is that they focus on production without considering the collection size and continue their production by completing the missing capital from financial institutions due to their dependability. The developed state of economic legal structures is incorporation, therefore, the life limit is written in the articles of association of companies for an indefinite period. When the open source data of the Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB) are examined, the number of companies that have ceased their activities is quite high. The first of the prominent reasons in the analyzes of the companies closing down is the deterioration of the cash flow balance, and the following are also related to cash. The primary purpose of a business should be to protect its capital. Any outstanding receivables that are not correctly associated with profits are additional financial burdens that adversely affect working capital. Imbalances in cash flow not only increase the need for capital directly, but also increase the financial costs and even lead to bankruptcy. If the changes in the analysis of the financial statements within the framework of the accounting data can be monitored with a graphical technique, carelessness can be tolerated, and possible negativities are reported to the senior management before they grow. The reasonable angle can act as a kind of flare for financial stability. The factors affecting the price in a commercial operation may differ according to time and climate, competitor behavior should be taken into account in the calculations foreseen in the determination of unit costs, but should not be imitated. In order to reinforce the measurement and intelligibility of the concept, instant and retrospective traceability and future planability are envisaged with a spiral graphic (Graph 3). While emphasizing the importance of reasonable angle graph in the study, rational effect cannot be expected alone as a substitute for other methods. Reasonable angle chart should also be used without abandoning the use of traditional methods used in the calculations of periodic monitoring of the Cash Flow Statement in any sector. It is not intended to abandon the previous measurement techniques, but to make the invisible visible in the current calculation techniques better visible.

Keywords: Reasonable Angle, Financial Management, Collection, Sustainability in Business, Financial Cost.

Graphic 3

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Current Issues with E-Voting Systems

Betül AYDOĞAN ÜNAL[1]

Abstract

E-voting is a method of voting where a voter casts their vote by using an electronic device such as a computer, phone, or tablet. This system eliminates the need for a paper ballot and allows for voting to take place anytime, anywhere. With the world becoming increasingly digitized and reliant on electronic systems for voting and other forms of decision making, there has been increasing interest in the potential benefits and drawbacks of e-voting. While there are many benefits to using electronic voting systems (such as increased voter turnout), there are also many potential pitfalls associated with the use of these systems. One of the main problems with these electronic systems is that they tend to be less secure than traditional paper-based systems. Unlike traditional paper-based systems, there are no physical safeguards to ensure that each individual vote is counted correctly. This can lead to numerous errors in the system and potentially disenfranchise large numbers of voters. As a result, it is important to examine the issues surrounding the use of electronic voting systems and determine whether or not they are beneficial or detrimental to democracy. In this paper, I will outline the issues surrounding the use of electronic voting systems and provide an analysis of the benefits and drawbacks of these systems. I will also discuss some possible solutions to these problems in an effort to make the process of conducting democratic elections as fair and impartial as possible.

Keywords: E-voting, voting behavior, elections, voting rights, citizenship

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The Gender Perspective of Women in Academic Life

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Özlem DEMİRTAŞI[2]

Abstract

In the back cover of Simone De Beauvoir's book " Deuxieme sexe ", it says "A woman is not born, she becomes a woman". With this famous sentence, Beauvoir takes the issue of gender out of the realm of nature and places it in the realm of culture and history. Thus, gender gives an answer to the question of how biological raw facts are experienced, based on history, culture, and social practices. In the academic field, women still play the leading role in gender studies, and women academics have more responsibilities not only scientifically but socially and culturally more than male academics.

In this study, it is aimed to determine how gender is understood by female academicians who are close to the upper strata in the social structure. For this purpose, we focused on understanding the importance of gender equality, violence against women, the economic freedom of women, and the place of women in academia and sports from the perspective of female academic staff. In addition, suggestions on what academics can do to ensure gender equality have been determined. The participants of the study, which was designed with the case study pattern of the qualitative research method, were composed of 9 female academicians. In order to preserve the objectivity of the research, the names of cities and universities were avoided. In the interviews with the academicians, important results were achieved, and it was revealed as a common opinion that there are important functions that affect gender, and that people and their mentality should change.

Keywords: Social Gender, Women, Female Academics, Sports, Qualitative Research

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[2] Öğrenci, Hitit Üniversitesi, Spor yöneticiliği

Global Gender Equality Index Analysis in the World and in Türkiye

Özge ARPACIOĞLU ÖZDEMİR[1]

Abstract

Gender inequality is a situation that is encountered in different forms in almost every country in the world. A number of indices have been published by the United Nations that reveal gender inequality. Although these indices try to reveal gender inequality at a partial level, they are insufficient to reveal the role of women in development. The global gender gap index published by the World Economic Forum since 2006 is an important index in terms of demonstrating the sustainability of development from a gender perspective. The aim of this study is to reveal the current state of gender equality in the world and in Türkiye within the framework of the Global Gender Gap 2021 Report data. As a result of the study, it is observed that gender equality is not fully achieved in developed countries, although it is relatively less in developed countries than in less developed countries. According to the data obtained from the Global Gender Gap 2020 and 2021 reports, while gender equality was achieved at the rate of 69% worldwide in 2020, this rate decreased to 68% in 2021. Among the countries evaluated in terms of education, health, political empowerment and labor market, it is seen that Türkiye achieved gender equality by 63.8% in 2021. It is seen that Türkiye, which had a global gender equality index of 0.585 in 2006, when the index was first published, was able to eliminate this difference, albeit relatively slightly, in 2021. However, Türkiye is still among the countries that cannot fully achieve gender equality in four different dimensions. When each indicator constituting the index is examined, it is seen that the gender difference between men and women is less in the dimensions of health and education, and higher in the areas of economic participation and political empowerment.

Keywords: Gender inequality, Global gender gap report, Global gender equality index, World economic form, United Nations

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Prehistoric Settlements in Nevşehir

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Abstract

Located in the center of volcanic Cappadocia, Nevşehir has hosted many civilizations over the years and still carries the traces left by these civilizations. Nevşehir, which comes to mind when Cappadocia is mentioned, has many churches, monasteries, baths, fountains, mosques and archaeological sites from the Hittite, Persian, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman periods. Archaeological studies carried out within the borders of Nevşehir were generally on the above-mentioned periods. Archaeological sites discovered as a result of the prehistoric researches carried out in the provinces of Aksaray and Niğde in volcanic Cappadocia have revealed the idea of "why not prehistoric settlements" in Nevşehir. In this context, the first prehistoric researches in Nevşehir started in the mid-1960s and continued at regular intervals until today. Although there are still ongoing prehistoric research studies in Nevşehir, it is not possible to talk about an intensive research study like in the provinces of Niğde and Aksaray. Compared to the other Volcanic Cappadocian cities of Aksaray and Niğde, Nevşehir remained in the background in prehistoric studies. In this direction, the prehistoric settlements discovered in Nevşehir within the scope of the NENESU project, which was initiated in 2019 under the chairmanship of Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University academician F. Volkan Güngördü and aiming to illuminate the prehistory of Nevşehir, and in earlier studies, will be evaluated under one heading in this study and information will be given about the prehistory of Nevşehir.

Keywords: Nevşehir, Prehistory, Volcanic Cappadocia, Neolithic, Chalcolithic.

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Aksaray in the Neolithic Age

Bünyamin GÜRSOY[1]

Abstract

Aksaray province, located in the western part of the region called Volcanic Cappadocia, within the borders of the Central Anatolian Region, has hosted many different civilizations from the early stages of the historical process to the present day due to its geopolitical and central location. Therefore, the region, which has different findings within the scope of archaeological studies, has been described as a special living area since prehistoric times. In particular, the region is one of the regions where the transformation phase of hunter-gatherer and nomadism, which was a conventional economic model in the end of the Pleistocene Period and the beginning of the Holocene Period, which is the main theme of the article, and the transformation into settled communities engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry can be best observed.

The region's rich fauna and flora, fertile lands, salt and potable water resources, and the easy access of hunter-gatherer groups to the mentioned resources, as well as the obsidian raw material resources that are important for the prehistoric people of the region, indicate the nomadic lifestyles adopted by these people. It is the most important factor in leaving. The region, which meets all the needs of nomadic communities during the transition to settled life, has attracted the attention of many researchers. Archaeological studies carried out since the 1960s have provided information about the Neolithic Age of the region. Archaeological studies carried out in the region are carried out in two different methodologies as excavation and surface research. Therefore, the studies carried out in the province of Aksaray have determined that the region has been inhabited since the middle of the 9th millennium BC.

Keywords: Aksaray, Archeology, Holocene, Neolithic, Central Anatolia.

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An Example of Social Memory Studies: 17 August 1999 Marmara Earthquake Yalova Oral History Study

Çağhan Sarı[1]
Mariam Mesablishvili[2]
Noah Berk Kılıç[3]

Abstract

One of the biggest natural disasters Turkey has experienced in the 20th century is the 17 August 1999 Marmara Earthquake. The earthquake that started at 03.02 on the night connecting August 16 to August 17 lasted for 45 seconds. The epicenter of the earthquake, which occurred at a depth of 17 kilometers on the North Anatolian Fault Line, is Kocaeli/Gölcük. For this reason, it is also called the Gölcük Earthquake. According to official sources, 18,373 people lost their lives and 48,901 people were injured in the earthquake, which had a magnitude of 7.4 on the Richter scale. A total of 285,211 residences and 42,902 workplaces were damaged or destroyed according to their degrees. 23 years after the earthquake, this earthquake, which is shown as one of the biggest natural disasters in Turkey in the last century, has been transferred to the field of historical studies. In this context, it is aimed to present the findings obtained by conducting oral history studies with people who have experienced the earthquake, to researchers in an oral history museum and memory archive established in electronic environment. For this purpose, four interviews were conducted in Yalova, taking into account the criteria of being under the rubble, age and status. Within the scope of the study, Yakup Bilgin Koçal, who was the Mayor of Yalova at the time of the earthquake, Hasan Usta, a high school student at the time, retired Ayşe İleri and banker Şafak Özkan were interviewed. During the visit to the earthquake monument in Yalova on August 17, 2021, the shortcomings identified by examining the example of visual history memory were shown in the proposal part of the project. In this study, besides oral history sources, copyrighted works and articles were used.

Keywords: Marmara earthquake, oral history study, Yalova

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Establishment of Hohenstaufen Domination in Sicily

Ergun ÜSTÜNI[1]

Abstract

After the Migration of Tribes, Europe again faced a great wave of invasion in the 9th century. Normans, also known as Vikings, from the northern peoples who moved to European lands during this invasion period, succeeded in seizing the island of Sicily. The Normans later transformed the county they established in Sicily, which was under the rule of Muslim Arabs, into a kingdom. After the Normans captured the island, they saw that it was superior to their own culture, and they recognized great tolerance and tolerance towards the Muslims. However, the greatest goal of Holy Roman Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa in Italy was to build his power on the legacy of ancient Rome. In this context, Sicily was both a legacy of ancient Rome and a place that Friedrich Barbarossa wanted to seize as a strategic place that he could use against his arch-enemy, the Papacy, in Italy. Despite all the obstacles of the Papacy, Friedrich Barbarossa married Contance, daughter of Norman Roger II, to his son Heinrich VI. With the political marriage with the Normans, the Hohenstaufens took a big step towards capturing Sicily. Meanwhile, Norman William II ruled the Kingdom of Sicily. According to the agreement between the parties, if King William II died without an heir and Heinrich VI took the crown of the Holy Roman Empire, the island of Sicily would inherit from the Hohenstaufens. This possibility seemed very unlikely at first. Until it's real! In this study, it is discussed how the Normans rule in Sicily ended and the Hohenstaufens period began on the island.

Keywords: Heinrich VI, Contance, Sicily, The Normans, The Hohenstaufens.

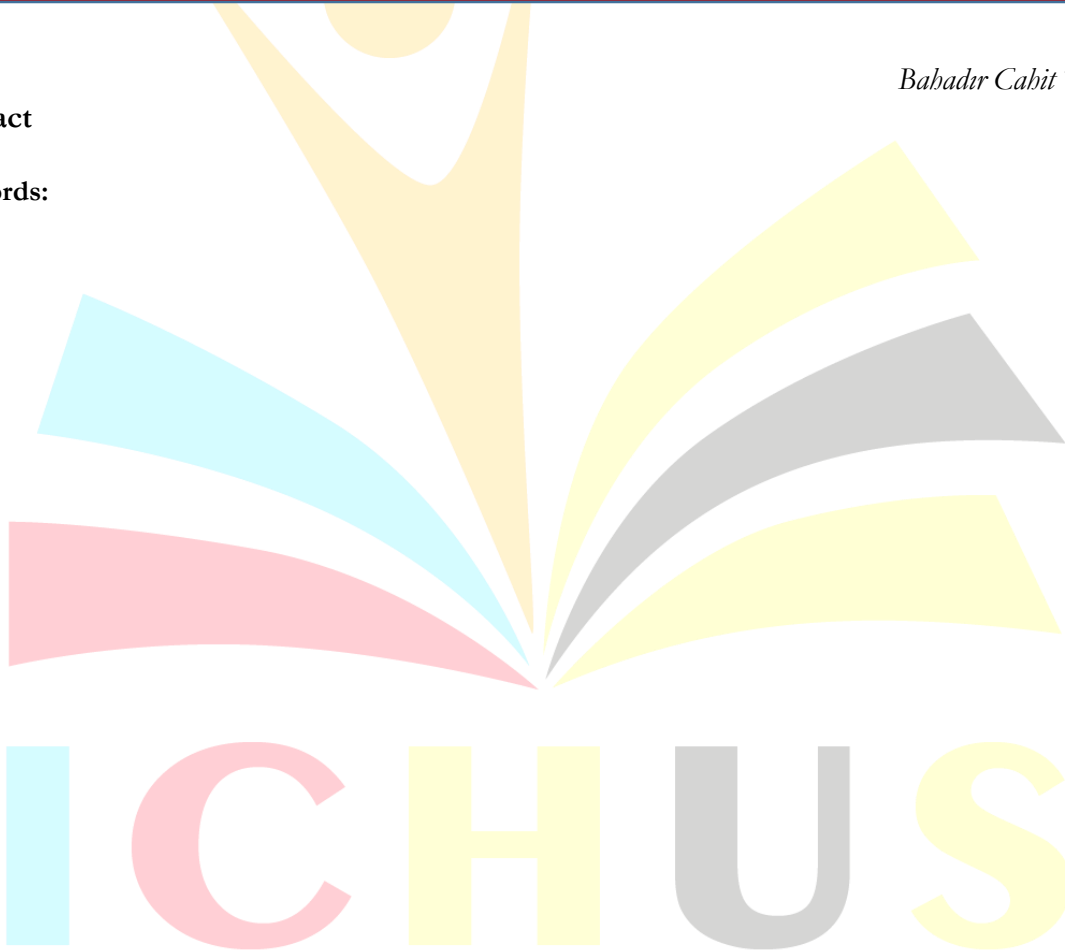[1] Dr, Tarih Bölümü, Ortaçağ Anabilim Dalı, Orcıd: 0000-0001-6632-1075

Teaching Language Skills When Online: Does Age Really Matter?

Bahadır Cahit TOSUN

Abstract

Keywords:

Again, Anew, and Once More: The Poetic Universe of Behçet Necatigil

Emre YOLCU[1]

Abstract

Poetry, in which Turkish literature has gained a unique place in world literature with its most powerful writers who have performed works in different forms of writing, is one of the genres that has developed from the past to the present and that has brought all kinds of footprints of sociocultural life to the literary stage and has also been the most effective weapon of the poet, the creator of poetry. Turkish society has undergone a continuous transformation due to its wide geographical distribution and interaction with many cultures, and it has also been a close follower of the changes and developments of each period. In time, this has enabled Turkish poetry, which is one of the rarest parts of this treasure, to work on different topics and perspectives, from classical to modern, from individual to society, from leftism to rightism, from women to men, so it is definitely a research field worth studying. Behçet Necatigil started his artistic life in 1927, with his first poems published in the newspaper "Küçük Muharrir." He writes simple but decent poems in which his shy temperament, high artistic sensibility, and intellectual identity are clearly seen. In this poetic universe, Necatigil constructs a kind of "I am" poetry that is particularly referred to the individual instead of addressing the public. The poet, known as the "Household Poet" was not a follower of any poetry or literary movement during his lifetime. On the other hand, he inspired his contemporaries and was also inspired by different senses of art in Turkish poetry. This mutual influence made it possible to determine both the general framework of Turkish poetry and his personal literary identity through his poetry. In this study, I will try to display his place and importance in Turkish poetry through his precious collections.

Keywords: Behçet Necatigil, Poetry, Turkish Poetry, Individual, Poem

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In Turkish Banking Sector Basel Criteria and Risk Management Practices

Sıla ERDEMLİ

Abstract

Keywords:

Narrative Therapy-Based Group Work with Substance Addicts: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Substance abuse; it is the situation where the use of a pleasant substance is continued despite some physical, social and psychological problems that occur when a substance is taken to achieve a certain effect and the desire to use cannot be stopped. When the substance intake is stopped, withdrawal symptoms are mostly observed in individuals. Substance abuse affects not only the individual but also society and can be fatal. Factors such as peer influence, family problems, stressful situations, traumatic life experiences, personality problems, and adjustment problems can be effective in individuals becoming substance addicted. During adolescence, individuals are at greater risk of starting substance use. Psychosocial interventions are very important in the treatment of substance addiction, one of these intervention methods is social group work. In group work, individuals with similar problems and experiences come together at regular intervals. The purpose of group work is for the individual to know himself, to realize that he is not alone, and to seek solutions to his problems together with the group members. Group work can be said to be self-empowering, while interaction is what heals individuals. Group work is usually carried out by a professional and group work needs to be structured on the basis of a certain therapeutic approach. It is known that group work with substance addicted individuals also has positive effects. There are many approaches that can be used in group therapies, and narrative therapy is one of them. Narrative therapy is based on the idea that "it is not the person who is the problem, it is the problem itself" and thus the problem is externalized. According to narrative therapy, narratives shape the lives of individuals, destructive narratives can be reconstructed and changed. Therapy focuses on the potential of individuals, not problems. The aim of this study; it is the examination of group studies and research findings based on narrative therapy with substance addicted individuals. In this direction, in the study; the narrative therapy approach, the techniques used in studies based on this approach, the findings of the research, its effects on individuals and what was done in group sessions will be discussed.

Keywords: Substance abuse, substance abuse counseling, group work, narrative therapy

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