



INCOHIS 2022 AUTUMN

**NOVEMBER 25 - 26, 2022
İSTANBUL / TÜRKİYE**

**INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF
NEW HORIZONS IN
SOCIAL SCIENCES
ABSTRACT BOOK**

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İ.T.Ü. MTAL (MESLEKİ VE TEKNİK ANADOLU LİSESİ)

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ISBN: 978-605-70762-6-7

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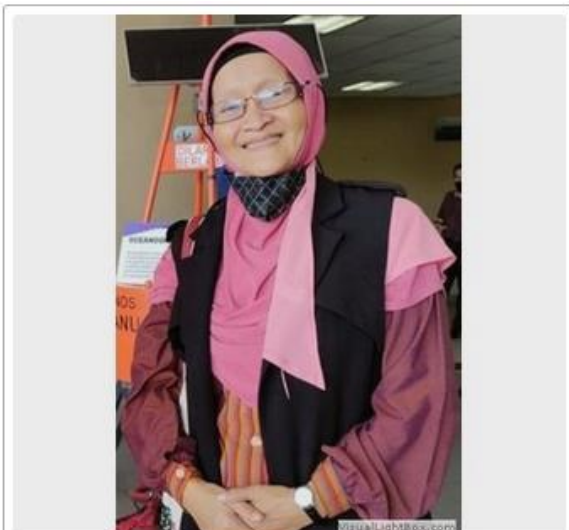
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THE EFFECT OF THE NEW TYPE CORONAVIRUS (SARS-COV-2/COVID-19) PANDEMIC ON THE FINANCIAL DATA OF THE HOSPITAL SERVICES SECTOR: THE CASE OF TÜRKİYE

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Abstract

SARS-CoV-2, a new type of coronavirus, first appeared in Wuhan, China in December 2019. The virus has affected almost every aspect of life in Türkiye as well as all over the world. This pandemic has affected not only human life, but also economic sectors. The hospital services sector draws attention in this period, as it is being an important service industry in the economy on the one hand, and is one of the sectors most affected by this pandemic, on the other hand. Almost a large part of the people have benefited from hospital services (public-private) in some way. In this study, the financial development trend of hospital services in Türkiye was examined by taking into account the sectoral financial data for the period 2009-2021. In the study, DEMATEL and COPRAS method, which are multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) techniques, were used together. The financial data of the hospital services sector for the last thirteen years -based on ratio analysis- were evaluated and the year with the highest financial performance was determined as 2021. Financial efficiency has followed an increasing trend since 2019 (2019 Rank=7; 2020 Rank=4 and 2021 Rank=1). When the previous years are evaluated, the highest financial efficiency after 2021 was seen in 2012 (Rank=2) and 2010 (Rank=3). The financial efficiency of the sector, which started to decline after 2012, has entered an upward trend again since 2019. Considering all these data, it can be said that although there are many factors, the Covid pandemic has positively affected the financial efficiency of the sector. In future studies, it will be useful to consider other factors affecting this development.

Keywords: Hospital Services, Health Sector, Financial performance, DEMATEL, COPRAS, Multi-criteria decision making (MCDM), Turkey, Türkiye

UNDERSTANDING THE REALITY

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Abstract

The history of philosophy contains a myriad of attempts for understanding the reality. In the enlightenment tradition, this endeavour led some philosophers to find an a priori reference point placed above social and historical context, e.g., Descartes' ego cogito, Leibniz's monads, Berkeley's spirit, and Fichte's 'I'. Philosophy, for them, necessitates a pure, self-constitutive indubitable ground going beyond the existences in the world. Such ground, they think, allows them to get beyond the contingencies of reality and explain the truth behind what we see. In contrast to these thinkers, according to Hegel, the truth is not grounded on a single principle. For him, the a priori concept or, in his words, the absolute immediacy is simultaneously an a posteriori or absolute mediacy. Due to that, his philosophy does not start with an absolute pure concept but instead with movements between immediacy and mediacy without an absolute starting point. Through this dialectical approach, he believes that the philosophy overcomes the so-called the reign of pure or absolute concept. With his dialectics, Hegel not only follows but advances the aim of his predecessors. Nonetheless, for Adorno, this aim is against the nature of philosophy. According to him, philosophy should not reduce its objects to a limited number of concepts but strive to explore the hidden parts of the object. Due to that, for Adorno, Hegel's philosophy carries the a priori principle that gives priority to the concept over the object. In other words, Adorno argues that because Hegel aims to comprehend the object with his dialectical approach, Hegel's philosophy also claims the priority of philosophy over reality and thus priority of concept over the object. In this article, in contrast to Adorno, I argue that Hegel's philosophy leaves room for the priority of the object over the concept.

Keywords: Reality, objectivity, understanding, conceptuality

PANDEMIC AND ARMAMENT: THE IMPACT OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES ON US DEFENSE POLICIES

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Abstract

This study was carried out to investigate the possible relationships between epidemic diseases (pandemic) in the United States and the country's defense policies. In order to reach a meaningful result, the research covered the period from the first pandemic seen at the beginning of the 20th century to the present day as a time constraint. Using the quantitative and qualitative data, the main purpose of the research is to predict what kind of change will occur in the US defense budget in the 10-year period after COVID-19, based on past pandemic periods. Since the COVID-19 epidemic is not over yet, and therefore the following period has not been entered, this pandemic has been excluded. Within the scope of the quantitative data used in the research, the four major epidemics seen in the US and the world – the 1918 pandemic; the 1957-1958 pandemic; the 1968 pandemic; 2009 pandemic – have been used as an independent variable, while the ratio of the US defense budget to the Gross Domestic Product (Gross Domestic Product) has been taken as the dependent variable. In this context, it was examined how the defense budget/GDP ratio changed in the 10-year periods following each pandemic. The aforementioned data were tried to be supported by qualitative findings, therefore, innovations and strategic-political changes in the fields of weapons, ammunition, and doctrine in the US Armed Forces are discussed by examining the changes and innovations in defense policy and weapon technologies in the 10-year period following each pandemic period. From the analyzed data, it is seen that there are periods of decrease in which minor, major, and intermediate-level declines are observed in the defense budget/GDP ratio in the 10-year periods following the four major pandemics in the US from 1918 to the present. It was concluded that there is a general pattern in the direction of decline in the aforementioned ratio. Based on the findings, it is predicted that a downward trend may occur in the US defense budget/GDP ratio in the next 10-year period following the COVID-19 pandemic which started in 2019 and still continues to affect the world.

Keywords: Pandemic, US defense policies, defense budget/GDP ratio.

**AN EVALUATION ON TURKISH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF
THE MANUFACTURING OF INTELLIGENCE: THE APPROACH OF SUPERVISED CIVIL
INTELLIGENCE**

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Abstract

In Turkish intelligence practice, the National Intelligence Organization comes to mind as the institution and organization in charge of intelligence production. In addition, the Department of Security Intelligence and intelligence units of military origin (Turkish Armed Forces-Gendarmerie) also perform various tasks. Local governments in our country have an important position in terms of both number and intensity of service. If we look within the scope of the mainstream or developing trend in the world, it is known that there are tendencies towards further development/strengthening of local governments with the transfer of authority from the center to the local. Although our country is a nation-state with a unitary structure, it will not be able to remain indifferent to these developments and it will be possible to break the resistance points. It seems that in the world of the future, local governments will become even more important than today. Despite these developments, the Republic of Turkey, in order to avoid possible security problems, put into practice the supervised civilian intelligence model, which is perhaps late, for local governments, the security of the state in terms of the medium-term future, the strong survival of the nation-state and the strengthening of the unitary structure thanks to this control. We are of the opinion that it is valuable. This situation can be considered as a serious reflex against possible new situations. When it comes to the supervised civilian intelligence model, it can be expressed as the issue of taking part in the operation and processes of local governments, both as a human element and by the use of artificial intelligence, independent of the practices of the National Intelligence Organization, but with its supervision in the context of pure supervision. As a result, we foresee that taking the relevant measures for the strengthening and further development of local governments, albeit in terms of the supervised civilian intelligence model, will be beneficial for the healthy functioning of the Turkish administration and that there may be an important acceleration in the transfer of intelligence to a different civilian area outside the National Intelligence Organization.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, local governments, security, supervised civilian intelligence.

AN EVALUATION OF THE USE OF BLOCKCHAIN IN CROSS-BORDER E-COMMERCE

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Abstract

Blockchain technology promises unique and radical solutions for cross border e-commerce; many important solutions such as reducing documents, preventing fraud, quality verification, saving time and cost possible with block chain. On the other hand, factors such requirement of high technological development, and foreign trade policies and legal regulations differ for each country make it difficult to establish a complete and efficient blockchain structure. Many countries lack the infrastructure for blockchain technology and the man power to use or continue this technology. The aim of the study is to evaluate the unique solutions and limitations blockchain technology in cross border e-commerce.

Keywords: Cross-border e-commerce, e-export, e-commerce, blockchain

COMPARISON OF SCIENCE PROCESS SKILL LEVELS AND SCIENCE SELF-EFFICACY LEVELS OF PRE-SERVICE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

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Abstract

Today, which is called the information age, in line with the needs of the age, individuals learn the ways to reach the rapidly developing scientific information, not only get the information presented to them, but also reach the competence of producing information, use the information they produce and reach in their daily lives, comprehend the nature of science and the events occurring around them. They need to be able to analyze from their point of view, to realize the problems they face, to produce creative solutions, and to take responsibility for their own learning. Self-efficacy belief, which is one of the important concepts of Social Cognitive Theory, is explained by individuals' performance achievements, vicarious experiences, verbal persuasion, and physiological and emotional states. Success depends not only on having the necessary skills to do a job, but also on the effective use of the skill. The aim of this study is to examine the science process skill levels and science teaching self-efficacy of elementary preservice teachers. The study, using the descriptive survey model, was carried out with 140 elementary pre-service teachers in the education faculty of a state university located in the southeast of Turkey. Scientific process skills test and science teaching self-efficacy scale were used as data collection tools in the study. The data obtained within the scope of the research were analyzed using the SPSS program, and the correlation coefficient was calculated to examine the relationship between the science process skills test and science self-efficacy, as well as descriptive statistical methods. When the results obtained from the research are examined, it can be said that the science process skills of the primary school teacher candidates are at a high level. However, it was determined that pre-service teachers did not consider themselves sufficient in science teaching. As a result of the data obtained from the research, no positive relationship was found between the science process skills of the primary school teacher candidates and their science self-efficacy.

Keywords: Primary pre-service teacher, science process skills, science self-efficacy

THERAPIST SELF-DISCLOSURE

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Abstract

There are multiple factors that ensure that the therapy process between the therapist and the client is effective and efficient. One of the factors affecting this process is the therapist's sharing with the client about what is about himself during the therapy, and the reflection of his contribution to the client and the therapy process. This study is a literature review study on the definitions and explanations of the therapist's self-disclosure, various situations that express the therapist's self-disclosure in the therapy process, the appropriate time periods for self-disclosure, the importance of therapist competencies in this regard, and the effects of self-disclosure on therapy. In this respect, the aim of the study is to examine and reveal the approaches to the determination of situations that enable therapists to know and recognize empowering practices in their relationship with the client, and to expand the practical applicability of the subject.

Keywords: Therapist self-disclosure, therapy ethics, psychotherapeutic process, therapeutic relationship, theoretical orientation

EXAMINATION OF WATER LITERACY IN TOURISM EDUCATION STUDENTS WITH CLUSTER ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Individuals and societies with a high level of water literacy are needed for the sustainable use of water resources and their delivery to future generations. If a society with a high level of water literacy cannot be built, water shortages due to increasing temperatures and problems due to water deprivation seem to be very close. Purpose of the study: To raise Water Awareness to Associate, Undergraduate and Postgraduate Students in Tourism Education and to reveal the current situation with a pilot study. Water has a very important role in the tourism sector. Good management of water is very important in a world where water resources are limited. It is an important issue to raise water awareness for students who receive tourism education, who are potential tourism sector employees. In the study, a Water Literacy scale developed by Sözcü and Türker (2020) measuring water consumption, water awareness and water sensitivity was applied. The water literacy level of the students in 3 sub-dimensions was determined and analyzed by cluster analysis. By using the Water Literacy Scale, 492 students who received tourism education at different levels were reached. The reliability coefficient of the water literacy scale used in the study was calculated as .879. The scale consists of three sub-dimensions and 30 items. In the research findings; It has been observed that individuals between the ages of 21-25 have the highest water literacy score, and the higher the education level, the higher the water literacy score. When the sub-dimensions of the scale are examined, the average of water awareness is followed by water sensitivity and water saving. Based on these results, it is emphasized that in order to build a water literate society, it is necessary to carry out a strong education process starting from the family.

Keywords: Tourism, waterliteracy, clustering

**AN EVALUATION ON THE CONSTITUTION OF 1924 WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF
THE SUPERIORITY AND BINDINGNESS OF THE CONSTITUTION**

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Abstract

The constitution is at the top of the hierarchy of norms. The logic of the hierarchy of norms is that a lower norm cannot be contrary to a higher norm. This has two consequences: the supremacy of the constitution and the bindingness of the constitution. Positioning the constitution above other norms underlines the supremacy of the constitution; The bindingness of the superior norm in terms of other norms expresses the bindingness of the constitution. These two results complement each other. The Constitutional Court also carries out a constitutional review in accordance with the principle of supremacy of the constitution. The 1924 Constitution is a constitution that adopted the supremacy of the constitution. At this point, the debate on the constitution in question is that a judicial body has not been established to oversee the supremacy of the constitution. In the study, both political control and judicial review will be discussed in the context of the 1924 Constitution and the supremacy and bindingness of the constitution will be evaluated. The study is based on a literature review.

Keywords: Supremacy of the Constitution, Binding of the Constitution, 1924 Constitution.

QAWAID-I KULLIYYA OF MAJALLA AS A CUSTOMARY LAW AND THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW

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Abstract

Ottoman law developed in two main axes: customary law and sharia law. The source of sharia law is generally based on the Qur'an, sunnah, ijma and qiyas. Customary law, on the other hand, takes its source from the will of the sultan. In the historical process, developments in the field of customary law have taken place in a way that does not contradict the sharia law. In general, the customary law, which has the quality of filling the gaps not regulated by the sharia law, not only consisted of law books, but also benefited from the existing legal systems in the conquered areas. Ottoman law, which took sharia law as its source and guide, both continued to develop in this direction and came to life by feeding on customary law. Although this duality in Ottoman law at first resembles a rivalry, disagreement, and difference, these two laws were generally implemented in harmony. In the last years of the Ottoman State, there have been attempts and studies to legislate in the field of law. One of the developments experienced is the creation of the "Majalla-i Ahkâm-i Adliyah", known as "Majalla" for short. In this context, Majalla was produced by a commission headed by Ahmet Cevdet Pasha between 1868 and 1876, in line with the modernization efforts in the field of law. Majalla is an important and special work in the context of Ottoman law practices. On October 4, 1926, with the entry into force of the Turkish Civil Code, Majalla was abolished on the same day. The ninety-nine principles in the Majalla, which was created in the Ottoman State with the aim of modernization and keeping up with the times and following an issue-oriented system, have very important expressions when considered within the framework of the general principles of law. In terms of the issues it contains, it is possible to say that this work is a touchstone in our legal history.

Keywords: Customary Law, Sharia Law, Majalla-i Ahkâm-i Adliyah, Qawaid-i Kulliyya, General Principles of Law.

INTERPRETATION OF THE CAVE ALLEGORY IN POSTTRUTH TIMES

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Abstract

In 2016, Oxford dictionaries chose the word postruth as the word of the year. One of the historical metaphors referenced is Platon's cave metaphor. Because the problem of reality in Plato's cave allegory is handled through a metaphor. The curiosity about the effort of man to make sense of what he sees and some of the questions he seeks for answers have formed the philosophy of Ancient Greece. After the philosophy of nature, the interest of philosophy turned to human. With a long jump, books, newspapers, radio, and finally television became mass media in the Modernism period. A new era has been entered with the Internet. Reality and truth, which were close in the modern period, diverged in the post-modern period. In the twentieth century, we frequently encounter people who believe, spread and even defend the truth of the information spread on social media and the internet without checking it. The individual uses some unreal information as if it were real just because it is close to his own opinion. This causes the person to isolate himself from objective reality. If we consider that personal beliefs and feelings are more effective than objective truths in forming public opinion; Are we in a brand new cave? question comes to mind. However, today, this situation is met by the concept of Postruth, not the concept of cave. In Platon's allegory of the cave, while the problem of reality is discussed by analogy, it is mentioned that the people living in chains in the cave describe the shadows reflected on the cave wall as real. In this study, the concept of posttruth; will be discussed in the context of the effect of technological developments in today's society on the social structure.

Keywords: Internet, Platon's Allegory of the Cave, Posttruth, Technology

**THE MODERATING ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL CULTURE ON THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN LEADERSHIP STYLE AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT**

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Abstract

Most of research has indicated that organizational culture was believed to be the most important factor in enhancing individuals' capabilities. There exists a substantial amount of research on outcomes of organizational culture, leadership style and organizational commitment. Much of these studies has focused on independent relationships, such as culture and leadership, or leadership and organizational commitment. The primary research question of this study is how international culture plays a moderating role on the relationship between leadership style and organizational commitment. The purpose of this study is to investigate the moderating role of international culture on the relationship between leadership style and organizational commitment as perceived by the employees working at tourism and travel agencies in Trabzon/Turkey. The findings of the research will have practical implications for the academic staff and the students, and ultimately could bring about employees' superior commitment and performance in their work environment. Data is gathered from a sample of (170) the employees working at tourism and travel agencies in Trabzon/Turkey. This research will contribute to helping by solving some problems related to employees' commitment to their work environment which will be consequently reflected to their performance. This research will contribute to the existing pool of knowledge on the relationships between leadership style, international culture and organizational commitment. Also, it provides crucial information to the tourism and travel agencies staff to understand different levels of international culture role and different leadership styles as well. This study will also contribute to evaluate employees' organizational commitment and to highlight the necessary leadership styles as long as international culture. Furthermore, data based on employees' answers will enable tourism and travel agencies administration to identify existed organizational culture dimensions and provide beneficial outcomes to subsequent research and other researchers.

Keywords: International Culture, Leadership Style, Organizational Commitment

EXAMINING THE OPINIONS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES ON DIVE MODULES: A CASE STUDY

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to present the research and subsequent analysis of the opinions of the teacher candidates, who participated at “Digital Internationalization in Vocational Education –DIVE” Erasmus Project + KA2 project funded by the European Commission and the Norwegian National Agency, on online modules. Therefore, it aimed to explore DIVE modules as places of learning and internationalisation. Cases study with a holistic single case is used in this study. The data is collected from eight teacher candidates attended online activities of the DIVE project and studied DIVE modules in 2022 during an Erasmus+ project by using semi-structured interviews. The findings indicated that participants got benefit from online modules and learnt about the content, improved their proficiency in English, and developed your digital skills. It is concluded that vocational education is one of the top priorities in other countries. Finally, participants mostly stated that they had the experience of developing and strengthening their global awareness in the international arena. Therefore, teacher candidates should have more online opportunities to exchange best practices, new implementations, and ideas in the field of vocational education.

Keywords: nline education, internationalisation, vocational education, democracy, citizenship

INVESTIGATION OF TEACHERS' OPINIONS ABOUT KINDERGARTEN, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS STUDYING IN THE SAME BUILDING

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Abstract

In this study, it is aimed to reveal the views of kindergarten, primary and secondary school teachers about the education of kindergarten, primary and secondary school students in the same building. This study was carried out in the province of Kahramanmaraş in the 2022-2023 academic year. Qualitative research method was used in the study based on descriptive case study. The data were collected with an interview form consisting of open-ended questions. In the interview form, questions such as how school climate, work comfort and classroom management are affected by studying in the same building with students studying at more than one level were asked to the teachers. In qualitative research, the size of the sample should be determined according to the nature of the research problem and the limitations of the resources of the researcher (Yıldırım and Şimşek, 2008: 87). The interview form was applied to 12 kindergarten, 18 primary school and 16 secondary school teachers, taking into account the resources available to the researcher. The data were divided into themes and analyzed by content analysis method. 83% of kindergarten teachers stated that education in the same building harms the school climate, 75% cannot do their work comfortably, 92% have difficulties in classroom management; 81% of primary school teachers stated that the school climate was not healthy, 69% did not feel comfortable at work, and 88% had difficulties in classroom management; It was found that 94% of secondary school teachers were affected negatively by the school climate, 69% of them could not do their jobs comfortably, and 50% of them had problems in classroom management. As a result, it was understood that the teachers had negative opinions in terms of school climate, work comfort and classroom management about the education of kindergarten, primary and secondary school students in the same building. The fact that students studying at different education levels are educated in different buildings can contribute positively to the school climate, teachers to do their jobs more comfortably and classroom management.

Keywords: School climate, job comfort, classroom management, teacher opinions.

INVESTIGATION OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' AWARENESS OF RENEWABLE ENERGY WITH SCIENTIFIC STORIES

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Abstract

Renewable energy is an important resource for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and can be shown as an alternative to fossil fuels. These resources are a more sustainable energy system with less greenhouse emissions and carbon intensity from fossil fuels. Today, the demand for renewable energy has increased due to decreasing energy resources. Considering the increasing popularity of the concept of "clean energy", which is associated with sustainable development, it can be said that it is important to include renewable energy in education. In this study, the awareness of the students studying in the Department of Science was examined within the framework of the scientific stories. According to the results, in the stories written by the teacher candidates; they mainly use solar and wind energy from renewable energy sources, It was observed that they focused on fossil fuels from as a renewable energy sources. It has been observed that they give the least place to geothermal energy and hydraulic energy as a renewable energy source, and they give less space to the nuclear power plant from non-renewable energy sources. When the stories were examined, it was observed that most of the pre-service teachers thought that renewable energy sources were environmentally friendly, not harmful to health, and would also support economic development.

Keywords: Sustainable development, renewable energy, clean energy, teacher candidates

CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR IN UKRAINE TO THE ALBANIAN CONSUMERS

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Abstract

Wars are considered one of the causes of economic crises. The war in Ukraine has led to growing economic uncertainty, as it has serious consequences for the economy in many countries of the world. One of them is the increase in prices of food products such as oil, wheat, corn, and also hydrocarbons. The increase in the prices of these products has caused an unpredictable increase in inflation, which has significantly affected consumption. The purpose of this study is related to the analysis of the effects caused by the war in Ukraine on consumers in general, analyzing in detail the effect on the Albanian consumer. To achieve this goal, a questionnaire with 22 questions was designed, which was distributed online in the city of Tirana, for a period of one month, from April 10 to May 15, 2022. 350 respondents answered the questionnaire. Some of the main findings of the study are: throughout the war period in Ukraine consumers have not given up consuming the category of food, even higher prices; the category entertainment expenses are impacted by the war in Ukraine; while the categories sports and electronic equipment expenditures are not part of the consumption during the war period in Ukraine. Expenditures for fuel and health categories have continued normally during the war, despite a significant increase in the price of fuel. As the theory states, people will consume, by either reducing the savings of households or by borrowing money. Fluctuations in income levels directly impact consumption during the war in Ukraine, but not only, because as I know, income is also one of the main factors affecting consumption.

Keywords: War in Ukraine, Consumption, Inflation, Survey

CROWDSOURCING IN SOCIAL MEDIA: THE CROWD WISDOM OR MADNESS

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Abstract

With the emergence of social media, many of them became the main playground for marketers because of offering easy access to people, immediate feedbacks, and opportunity to create a community. On the other hand, creative individuals also have a chance to be a part of the game via special tools that they can realize their innovative ideas for solving the problems or issues. Classical businesses use social media as a tool to promote their product, market research and communicate with their customers for promotions and sales. However, the competition is getting harder, so companies need more than that. As a result of this, modern companies use social media efficiently to benefit the wisdom of the crowd on production and creation of new product and services. The concept “crowdsourcing” is born because of these needs and wants. However, can we trust society on our business? Crowdsourcing might have benefits; however, on what circumstances it gives the best result? Crowds can be trustful on the other hand can it be mad as well? On this paper, usage of crowdsourcing is qualitatively analyzed by asking the question of “Is the crowd wise or mad and how it helps to companies to increase their benefits?”

Keywords: Crowdsourcing, Trust, Society, Crowdsourcing Strategy, Social Media Marketing

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICAL LITERACY AND CRITICAL THINKING TENDENCIES

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Abstract

In the 21st century world, it is aimed to raise citizens who can approach events with a critical perspective, take responsibility, solve problems, and have democratic attitudes. For this reason, developing students' thinking skills have gained importance. Students are expected to possess critical thinking and political literacy abilities given the significance of social studies courses especially in developing active citizens. In this study, it is aimed to determine the political literacy skills and critical thinking levels expected to be gained in the social studies curriculum of secondary school students. In this context, the research was carried out on 710 students studying at the 7th grade of 10 different secondary schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in the Ereğli district of Zonguldak in the spring semester of the 2021-2022 academic year. Relational survey research model, one of the quantitative research methods, was used in the study and volunteering was taken as a basis for participating in the survey. "Critical Thinking Tendency Scale", which was adapted to Turkish by Kılıç and Şen (2014) and the validity and reliability study of the scale was reworked by Koçoğlu (2017) in order to use it in primary education, and "Political Literacy Scale" developed by Aslan (2019) were used to collect the data. In the analysis of the data, frequency analysis, independent groups t-test and analysis of variance (ANAVO) were employed by using the SPSS 23.0 package program. The statistical procedures revealed that there was a statistically significant difference ($R=,64$; $R^2=,41$; $p \leq ,05$) in the variable of political literacy and critical thinking disposition of the students participating in the research. As a result, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the political literacy skills of secondary school students and their critical thinking dispositions

Keywords: Social Studies, Political Literacy, Critical Thinking Tendency.

**THE DEPTH OF KNOWLEDGE ANALYSIS OF THE MATHEMATICS ITEMS IN THE
CENTRAL EXAMS OF HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE SYSTEM**

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to analyze the questions in the mathematics section of the central exams of LGS (an entrance exam for secondary education institutions) according to the Depth of Knowledge Levels developed by Webb. In this study, document analysis was used as a method for data analysis and the level of 100 math questions in all exams applied from 2018 to 2022 was determined according to the Depth of Knowledge. When the results were examined, it was seen that the questions at the 2nd Level- Skills/Concepts were dominant in the exams applied in 2018 and 2019, and the questions at the 3rd Level- Strategic Thinking were dominant in the exams applied in 2020 and 2021. In the latest exam in 2022, when the distribution of questions according to the first 3 levels is examined, it has been determined that the number of questions is close to each other and has a balanced distribution.

Keywords: LGS, mathematics, 8th grade, depth of knowledge

SUSTAINABLE BANKING PRACTICES IN TURKEY WITHIN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Abstract

Within the scope of sustainable development, 17 goals and 169 targets have been determined as the UN Sustainable Development Goals based on the 2030 Agenda initiated by the United Nations (UN). In order to achieve these 17 interrelated goals, studies are carried out both in Turkey and all over the world. It is seen that sustainability is considered as the center of the growth of especially emerging market economies. The banking sector will also be able to make it possible to achieve a healthy economic growth by supporting sustainable development goals. Sustainable development is considered as an axis around which all development activities should revolve. Banking sector is involved in the sustainable development process as the leader of economic growth and development. Sustainable banking can be defined as the provision of financial products and services developed to meet the needs of individuals and to make profit while protecting the environment. In the sustainable banking approach, the expectation of high financial returns is replaced by environmental, social and economic sustainability. In this context, banks inform and guide their customers about sustainable products by financing sustainable investments. Banks focus on dimensions such as financial inclusion, development of green products and services, and sustainable investment, which are important dimensions of sustainable banking. In this context, integrated annual reports containing the strategies and practices implemented by banks in Turkey to contribute to sustainable development goals and targets are published. The aim of this study is to determine the role of banking, which is one of the prominent sectors in sustainable development, and to reveal the importance of banks for sustainable development. The adoption of sustainable banking practices by banks is seen as a strong driving force for sustainable development. In this direction, this study examines the extent to which banks in Turkey apply sustainable banking instruments. The study includes a review of the current literature to develop an appropriate understanding of the banking sector's practices and role in sustainability, based on sustainable development objectives.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Sustainable Banking, Sustainable Banking Practices, Sustainability Reporting.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIFE SATISFACTION AND INTERPERSONAL MINDFULNESS LEVELS OF MARRIED INDIVIDUALS

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Abstract

Marriage is the decision of people to find, realize and be a part of the whole by experiencing life in the flow of time, while sharing the same house, economic conditions, families, friends and experiences with those they feel close to. While the life satisfaction felt with marriage increases the effect of being happy together in marriage, mindfulness increases the quality of life of that moment. In this research, it is aimed to examine the relationship between the life satisfaction and interpersonal mindfulness levels of married individuals. Another aim of the research is to examine the effect of some demographic variables on life satisfaction. In the study, relational screening model, which is one of the quantitative research models, was used. The study group of the study consists of 363 individuals living in Istanbul who have been married for at least 1 year. 290 (79.9%) of the participants were female and 73 (20.1%) were male. In the study, Life Satisfaction Scale, Interpersonal Mindfulness Scale and Personal Information Form were used as data collection tools. Descriptive statistics, Pearson Correlation Analysis and Simple Linear Regression Analysis were used in the analysis of the data. In the study, the life satisfaction of the participants; While it was determined that it did not differ according to gender, age, marriage year, age of marriage, education status, number of children, a significant differentiation was reached according to the working status. According to the research findings, a positive and moderately significant relationship was found between life satisfaction and interpersonal mindfulness. ($r=.53$; $p<.01$). However, general life satisfaction, social environment satisfaction, self-satisfaction and relationship satisfaction, which are among the sub-dimensions of life satisfaction, and interpersonal mindfulness, are also positive and moderate; A positive and low-level significant relationship was found between job satisfaction and interpersonal mindfulness. As a result of simple linear regression analysis, it was found that interpersonal mindfulness significantly predicted life satisfaction ($R=.538$; $R^2=.290$; $F=146.567$; $p<.001$). The relevant independent variable explains 29% of the total variance of life satisfaction. Interpersonal mindfulness has also been shown to be a significant predictor for all sub-dimensions of the life satisfaction scale ($p<.001$).

Keywords: Marriage, life satisfaction, interpersonal mindfulness

OCEAN ECONOMY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONES: MAURITIUS CASE

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Abstract

The Republic of Mauritius is an upper middle-income island country and one of the leading economic reformers in Africa. Mauritius is located in the south west part of the Indian Ocean, lies 855 kilometres east of Madagascar and about 2.000 kilometres east of mainland Africa. The total land area is 2.040 km², and is home to a population of 1,3 million people.

In recent years Mauritius transformed its economy from agriculture into service sectors; information technology, tourism and finance. Mauritius Ranked 13th in the World Bank's latest Ease of Doing Business Index 2020, highest rank in Africa and Indian Ocean. Being an Ocean Island Country, also Tourism is an important contributor to Island's economy for years. In 2019, just before Global Covid-19 pandemic, around 1.305.000 tourist visited the island, equals to island population. This number is an advantage for the income of the island, but also a threat for the sustainability of the nature. So, Mauritius diversing its income by Blue Economy Strategy.

The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the Republic of Mauritius extends over an area of about 2.3 million Km²; and this makes Mauritius a strategic country in the Indian Ocean with the one of the largest EEZs. This 2.3 million square kilometres EEZ includes the Chagos region and a continental shelf of 396,000 square kilometres co-managed with the Republic of Seychelles. In Mauritius, the ocean sector is being developed as a major pillar for economic development. Sustainable use of these marine-based natural products would help in modern-day applications of pharmaceutical, nutraceutical, cosmeceutical, and food industries.

Mauritius has a strategic location in Indian Ocean, between emerging South East Asian Countries and developing Sub-Saharan African Countries. Mauritius, as a small island developing state, gives great importance to Ocean Economy. Having a strategic location in the middle of the maritime trade routes of Indian Ocean and controlling one of the largest Exclusive Economic Zones of the world, Mauritius has a great competitive opportunity for sustainable economic development.

Mauritius's multilingual nature makes it unique in the global business world. Every single Mauritian speaks at least 3 languages. The constitution is written in English and official language is English in the government. French is the language of business and culture, spoken on the street. Creole is the local language of the island and spoken at homes between family members.

Keywords: EEZ, Exclusive Economic Zone, Mauritius, Blue Economy, Indian Ocean

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF BURNING AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN ALBANIA

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Abstract

The environment in Albania remains a significant challenge for the government, civil society, and community. Although a substantial part of the country's tourism industry relies on nature, other fires have destroyed some of nature's most important assets. The most significant tourist influx occurs during the summer when many foreign or emigrant tourists come. On the other hand, it is during this period that farmers start burning their lands. Burning agricultural lands is the wrong practice of farmers to eliminate harmful plants or waste resulting from the exploitation and production of farming lands. Fires cause irreparable damage to the loss of human life and property, burning land, vineyards, homes, forests, and pastures. Burning of agricultural lands must be regulated legally, preventing you from the comprehensive negative consequences before it is abnormal activity. The paper methodology relied on the focus group tool making six focus groups in three regions of Albania, Shkoder, Lezhe, and Fier. The results are focused on the descriptive analysis, giving options for the future policies needed to be adopted in Albania.

Keywords: Fire, Agricultural land burn, Environment.