INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

ABSTRACT BOOKLET

2015 Global Forum: Informing Societies, Uniting Cultures, Celebrating Diversity



ISSN: 2374-1260

CO- EDITORS
Osman Ozturgut, PhD
Murat Tas, PhD

CONFERENCE ADVISORY BOARD

Osman Ozturgut, PhD, Co-Chair - University of the Incarnate Word
Murat Tas, PhD, Co-Chair – Alamo Colleges, San Anonio
Atilhan Naktiyok,PhD - Ataturk University
Carole Murphy,PhD - University of Missouri-St. Louis
Norman St.Clair, PhD – University of the Incarnate Word

CONFERENCE REVIW BOARD

Alec Couros, PhD University of Regina
Ali Ibrahim, PhD United Arab Emirates University
Ann C. Gaudino, PhD West Liberty University
Barbara Trueger, PhD Rutgers University
Carla R. Monroe, PhD The Alliance Group International
Crain A. Soudien, PhD University of Cape Town
Datta Kaur Khalsa, PhD University of Maryland
Elif Colakoglu, PhD Ataturk University
Ellina Chernobilsky, PhD Caldwell College
Frank Farley, PhD Temple University
Jie Lin, PhD Concordia University
Joanne Tompkins, PhD St. Francis Xavier University
Kathleen A. Wilcox, PhD Spring Arbor University
Krishna Bista, PhD Arkansas State University
Lazarus Ndiku Makewa, PhD University of Eastern Africa
Levent Kucuk, PhD Ardahan University
Loreta Vivian R. Galima, PhD Nueva Vizceya State University
Marta Fülöp Hungarian, PhD Academy of Sciences
Mary M. Murray, PhD Bowling Green State University
Melda N. Yildiz, PhD Kean University
Natasha Sarkar, PhD University of Washington
Nigel Bagnall, PhD The University of Sydney
Wai Chun Cheung, PhD Hong Kong Baptist University
Xyanthe Nicole Neider, PhD Washington State University

CONFERENCE SCIENTIFIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Mehmet Emirhan Kula – Erzurum Technical University
Fatih Yildirim – Kafkas University
Rolando Sanchez – University of the Incarnate Word

SPONSORS



OFFICE *of*
RESEARCH &
GRADUATE STUDIES







We would like to thank all of our sponsors for their contribution to ICIS 2015 SAN ANTONIO.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACTS APPEAR IN THIS ORDER:

Letter of Credit Operations Issues (at the Level of Companies) and Solution Recommendations……..13

Orkun Bayram, Gencay Karakaya, & Elif Karakaya ……13

Role of Allocative and Operative Justice in Emotional Exhaustion and Desensitization Level of the Academists……...14

Nihat Emre Börekçi , Atılhan Naktiyok & Serkan Naktiyok……14

Nepotism in the Banks and Effects Over Workers……..15

Abdurrahman Çalik & Esra Bildirici Çalik……...15

Representative Bureaucracy and Employment Equity: Patterns of Challenges to Governance in Nigeria and Canada……...16

Nkeiruka P. Ezeji……...16

Investigation of the Relationship between Socio-Economic Facilities with Some Physical and Motoric Compliance Levels of Children Aged Between 8, 9 and 10……17

Alper Karadag & Ömer Kayner……17

The Impact of Market Segmentation Practices on the Profitability of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises…….....18

Yitbarek Seyoum Kebede……..……18

Üniversiteli Gençlerin Mobil Ve Elektronik Ile Olan Iliskileri Üzerine Genel Bir Inceleme…...19

Dr. Abdullah Naralan & Serhat Kula…….....19

Taxpayer Rights in Turkey about the Solution in Taxation Disagreements by Suggestions with Examples around the World…….….20

Ersan Oz & Davut Buzkiran…….…….20

Womens Views about Gender Equality on the Current Social Policy in Turkey……..22

Hulya Oztop & Muge Finkel…….22

Türkiye'de Kayitdisi Ekonominin Önlenmesinde Vergi Suç Ve Cezalari (Vergiye Gönüllü Uyum, Vergi Bilinci Ve Vergi Ahlaki Kavramlari Üzerinden Bir Degerlendirme)……..…23

Keramettin Tezcan & Gozde Erkin……....23

Issues in the Implementation of Quality Improvement Initiatives……...…..24

Muhammad Shafiq…….24

Mediating Role of Information Systems in the Effect of Organizational Culture on Marketing Performance in Family Firms……..……..…25
Ersin Karaman, Fatih Yildirim & Kadri Gökhan Yilmaz…….….25
Fidelity in Contemporary Spanish Film: A Motion Picture Film?.....26
Cristina Sanchez-Conejero…….26
A Market Demand Focused Feedback Model for Evaluating the Effectiveness of Academic Programs in Uganda……..27
Patrick Kabuye …….…….27
An Absence of Training in Cultural Competence: Starting the Conversation…….…..28
Marissa Molina & Inci Yilmazli……...….28
Women Rights in Saudi Arabia…….…30
Hussain Sama & Eyman Alsobhi……..…….30
Prostitution, Film and Spanish Society in Belle Epoque (1992) By Fernando Trueba……....31
Cristina Sanchez-Conejero…….....31
Shifting America: Why Cultural Competence Matters in Healthcare……...……32
Inci Yilmazli & Steven R. Montemayor……...……...32
Stock Market Returns Volatility Contagion during Financial Crises: A Multivariate GARCH Analysis……..……34
Dahiru Bala Abdullahi & Dr. Taro Takimoto……34
The Impact of the Global Fall in Crude Oil Price on the Nigerian Crude Oil Revenue and Prices……..35
Abubakar Adamu……...……35
Testing Nonlinear Behaviour of the World Crude Oil Prices……36
Burcu Kiran……36
Currency Undervaluation and Economic Growth in Central and Eastern European Countries…37
Alina Klein & Rudolf Klein……...37
Examining the Effects of Unconventional Monetary Policy in Japan by Time-Varying Parameter Models……...….38
Jianhui Xu & Taro Takimoto…….….38
Testing Convergence of the Carbon Dioxide Emission: Evidence from G7 Countries……....39
Nilgün Çil Yavuz……...……39

Teacher Reflective Practice……..….40
Ohud Alqarni…….……40
Intrinsic and Extrinsic Interlay Factors in Saudi Graduate Students Perception of Performance and Success……..……..……41
Thomas P. Corbin Jr. & Richard Maguire…….……41
Principals' Leadership Behavior and Teachers' Job Satisfaction in Ilorin Metropolis Secondary Schools of Kwara State, Nigeria……..….43
Patricia Etejere, A.O. Sofoluwe, Rhoda O. Oduwaiye, & David Jimon Kayode……..…43
To Compare the Antisocial Behavior Level of Students Who Studied at the School of Physical Education and Sports…….44
Engin Gezer & Hatice Gezer…….44
Okul Öncesi Egitim Alan 5-6 Yas Çocuklarinin Yaraticiliklarinin Incelenmesi: Ankara, Sivas Ve Van Örnegi…….46
Mübeccel Sara Gönen, Aysel Korkmaz, Servet Kardes……...….46
Comparing Between Traditional and Scientific Inquiry Approach in Physics Courses in Saudi Women Universities……...47
Basmah Habtar……...47
Future of Learning in Higher Education: The Optometry Classrooms of 2030……49
Noah Kasraie & Narges Kasraie……....49
Evaluation of Sports Trainers Perceptions on Computer Aided Education Related To the Attitudes toward Learning……50
Talha Murathan, Oktay Kaya, Fatih Murathan…….….50
Eko-Okul Programini Uygulayan Okul Öncesi Egitim Kurumu Müdür Ve Ögretmenlerinin Sürdürülebilir Gelisme Için Egitimle Ilgili Görüsleri……51
Aysel Korkmaz, & Tülin Güler Yildiz……..51
Evaluatıng Opınıons of the Students Who Prepared for the Transıtıon to Hıgher Educatıon Examınatıon Related to Adequacy of Educatıon That Taken by Students in Prep-School……...52
Murat Korucuk ……..……52
Perfectionism and Achievement Goals in Professional Turkish Ice Hockey Players……..…53
Irfan Kurudirek……...…..53

Preparing Secondary STEM Teachers to Meet the Special Education Needs of Students with Disabilities in High-Need Schools…….....54
Raymond Reynosa, Rubén Garza, &. Ellen Duchaine …….54
A Conversation about Marketing Business Classes to High School Students……..56
Kevin Rubel……...…56
Student preferred teaching reading strategies and learning styles in Saudi schools……..…57
Ibrahim Saadi……...…..57
How Undergraduate Math Students' Perceptions of the Tutoring Environment Relate to Time Spent in Math Tutoring…….…….59
Matthew Shirley…….59
Barriers towards On-Time Graduation of Post-secondary Students……..……60
Sadeq Sohrable & Noah Kasraie……...…60
How to Make Chinese Males "Open Their Eyes?" ……...…62
Zhengping Zhan…….62
Neem Seed Oil: Microencapsulation and Controlled Release Study for Agricultural Application…….....63
Nirmala Devi……..…63
The Determination of Consciousness Level about Occupational Health and Safety of the Employee in the Landscaping Unit in Ataturk University…….....…64
Emre Çomakli & Cevdet Ağyürek…….…64
Monitoring Urban and Land Use Changes in South Of Al Riyadh Using Gis and Remote Sensing……..…….65
Khaled Kheder……...…65
Effect of petroleum prices on IMKB-100 index……..……..……66
Ali Akgün……..……..…66
Sustaining Satisfaction for Credit Risk Governance: Empirical Evidence from Indian Commercial Banks…….…67
Anju Arora ……...…67
A New Approach In Public Budgeting: Citizens' Budget……..……...68
Semih Bilge……..……..……68

Türkiyenin Orta Gelir Tuzagindan Çikis Stratejilerinin Degerlendirilmesi (Evaluation of Turkey Avoiding Strategies from the Middle Income Trap) ……69
Erhan Gümüs & Durdane Küçükaycan…….…….....69
Türk Vergi Hukukunda Uzlasma Müessesesi Ve Idarenin Takdir Yetkisi……70
Engin Hepaksaz…….…70
An Investigation of the Relationship between Working Capital Management and Firm Value Indicators with Financial Analysis in Manufacturing Sector Quoted On Borsa Istanbul……71
Ismail Öztanir & Muhsin Çelik…….…….....…71
Teaching Global Competence through Short-Term International Service-Learning……....72
Edwin Blanton……..…….…….....72
Increasing Diversity Awareness in U.S. Healthcare through Cultural Competency……74
Marissa I. Molina & Ivan Acevedo……....74
Globalization in Cuba……..……..…….……...75
Rolando Sanchez……..…….…….75
Culturally and Linguistically Integrated Science Lesson on Teacher Candidates' Teaching…...76
Jiyoon Yoon, Kyoungjin Kim, & Leisa Martin…….....76
Trends, Challenges, & prospects for promotion of International Tourism in Ethiopia: The case of Lake Tana, Bahir Dar Town……..……..…...……..…77
Fikirte Adugna ……..……..……..77
Osmanli-Amerika Iliskileri, Francis Hopkinson Smith Ve Ermeni Meselesi……....79
Berrin Akalin…….…….....79
How (De)Centralized was the Ottoman State in 19th Century? A Discussion within the Context of "Reluctant Flexibility" and Autonomous Implementations……..81
Yakup Akkus & Kadir Yildirim …….……..81
First Migration to Anatolian from South Caucasus Center Revan '(Erivan) …….….83
Kemal Aras…….…….…….…….83
"Tracing the Role of Technology in Iranian Politics: From the Islamic Revolution 1979 to the Presidential Election Riot of 2009"…….…….……...….84
Farid Al-Salim…….…….…….…….……...….84
Iphestos Plan of Greek Cypriot Government to Exterminate Turkish Cypriots During the Year 1974……..…..85

Ata Atun……..……...85
Ortaçag'da Ortadogu'da Yönetim Gelenekleri ve Modern Çaga Yansimalari…….…87
Savas Egilmez……..…….…87
Fascist Leadership and the Cult of Personality: An analysis of how Ideological and Authoritarian elements within a Leadership context allow for the rise of Cultic Movements in Past and Present…….……...88
Sara Mariam Emani…….……..88
The Evolution Of Modern Nigeria Through Missionary Activities Within Colonial Schemata, 1840-1960……..……....89
Chika J.B. Gabriel Okpalike……..……...…89
Case Study of Transboundary Dispute Resolution: The Water Diplomacy Model for the Euphrates and Tigris Basin…….……...90
Elif Colakoglu…….……...90
The Impact Of Religion On The Middle East Policy: The Case Of Akp Before And After The Arab Spring……..……..……...…91
Mehmet Ali Göngen & Nurullah Cihan Agbay……..……..….91
A Feminist Analysis on International Refugee Law…….……92
Nkem Unice Nju…….……..…....92
The Meeting of Reza Shah and Ataturk…….…….……...93
Aysel Yildiz…….…….……93
Gender Equality and Leadership…….……..……94
Nilufar Amonzoda……..……..……....94
Charismatic Leadership and Player Outcomes…….…….……....96
Gokhan Caliskan…….…….…….……96
Are you such a non-conformist, as to express Cynicism of the "Sacred Writings of Leadership Exegeses? …….……..……...…97
Hamid Khan …….…….……....97
Gender Equality in Turkish Sports Federation Managements…….…..……98
Alparslan Muharrem Kurudirek & Ali Dursun Aydın……..……....98
Youth civic leadership development through service: Cardinal Community Leadership Program……..……99

Cigdem Kocoglu-Meek……..……99
Business Countinity of Content of Leader Manager: An Example Izmir Banks……..….100
Oguzhan Nacak & Nezih Metin Özumutaf…….…….……...….100
The Potential Effect of Cultural Variables on the Roles of Women in Leadership…….101
Patricia Noske……..……....101
The Re-Birth of African Moral Traditions as Fundamental To Sustenable Development in Africa……..…….102
Chika J.B. G. Okpalike……....102
Lawrence Sternes Tristram Shandy: A Paradigm for Successful Human Communication…….104
Asad Al-Ghalith…….……..…….……..….104
Göstergeler Isiginda "Kañli Koca Oglu Kan Turali Destani" ……....105
Hülya Askin Balci……....105
Making James Joyce Contemporary……..…….……106
Rebecca Clay……..……..…….……..……....106
Examples from the Images of the American Cultural Memory.……..107
Refia Gülin Ögüt Eker…….107
Empowerment against Organizational Cynicism……..…….……..……...108
Seda Kayapalı……..…….…….……..……....108
Development of a Service Quality Scale for Higher Education: Students and Teachers Perspective……..….109
Muhammad Shafiq……...109
The Comparison of Emphatic Tendencies of the Management Department Students……110
Emre Belli, Fatih Yildirim, Serkan Naktiyok, Ali Gürbüz & Ali Dursun Aydin…..…..110
Evaluation of Community Coalition Created to Increase Enrollment in the Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Marketplace…….111
Andrea Guajardo…….….111
Empowerment and Participation of Women in ecotourism; A case of Amhara Regional state, Ethiopia……..……..112
Fikirte Adugna……112
Antioxidation Effects on Apoptosis Induced in Mice Liver Cells by Arsenic……....113
Saad Alkahtani……113

Magnetic and magneto-optical properties of LSMO……..…114
Mohammed Alqahtani & Hasan Albargi……..……..…114
David Hume's Sympathy Mechanism and Cognitive Penetration of Moral Experiences…..…115
Emre Arda Erdenk……...115
How "the effects of TV Advertising on children" have been studied: A review of methodological and publication trends……..…116
Tania Hasan…….……116
The Academys Integrative Turn: New Directions in Interdisciplinary Scholarship……117
Juan Muñoz & Patrick Hughes……....117
Reading Woman at the Paintings…….118
Nezahat Özcan……..…118
A Psycho-Political Analysis on the Relationship between the Factors Influencing Voter Behaviour and the Voter Psychology -An Empirical Study in the Axis of Political Psychology……..….120
Ihsan Kurtbas……..….120
Social Inclusion and the State: NRLM and Implications for Inclusive Development in India...121
Jayanta Krishna Sarmah……..….121
Indonesian Schools: Shaping the Future of Democracy in a Muslim Country…….…...122
Kathleen Woodward……...….122
After the Independence of Civil Society Organizations in Georgia……123
Dursun Karagoz……...123
A Model Proposal for Measurement the Quality of Urban Life…….……....124
Burcu Koyuncu, Ihsan Konak, Uygar Öztürk, Yücel Özden, & Sila Sanbancilar Eren..124
The European Union Water Policies and Hydropolitical Position of Turkey in the European Union Full Membership Process……..125
Gökhan Tenikler…….……125
Ethnic Identity among Maronite Lebanese in the United States……..127
Charles Khachan……..127
Siyasal Islama Göre Kadin (Taliban Örnegi) ……..……128
Abdullah Mohammadi……..……...128
Reading of A Modernity in the Shade of Simülakr……..…...129

Bahtinur Möngü……...129
The Role of Ethiopian Muslim Women in Socializing Children……..……...…130
Yekatit Getachew Tsehayu……..……130
A Study on R&D Concept and Technoparks Operating In Turkey……...…..131
Vasviye Özlem Akgün……131
3D Printing Processes Applied to the Creation of Glass Art……..132
Morgan Chivers……...132

Author/Authors: Orkun Bayram, Gencay Karakaya, & Elif Karakaya

University: Istanbul Commerce University

Title: Letter of Credit Operations Issues (at the Level of Companies) and Solution Recommendations

Abstract: Due to the nature of international trade in long distance business transactions between the parties has revealed the existence of a lack of confidence. At this point, a lack of confidence also encountered under a case of risk that concerns both sides are. In the name of eliminating this shortcoming, it is necessary to ensure the full and complete payment and related goods that it can be delivered timely and robust a legal contract for the property with a letter of credit payment have arisen. In our country and other countries during international trade payments are carried out through extensive letters of credit. So to be the choice of letter of credits; • During the time in which the trade in question guarantor role is that of one or more banks, • The nature of a contract and legal sense of letter of credits to the parties to submit to the will of the validity in the sense that it is a document that, • Although it is not very clear and precise in both parties as closely as equal or of risks according to be a form of payment that should be propagated We can explain with reasons such as. There are so many used a process rightly have very little share of mistakes and incorrect proportions expect have landed. However, this has yet to occur in the full sense in the market expectations. There is so much more preferred form of payment letter of credit even during the opening of many disruptions we have seen released. This glitch is caused by the complex structure of letter of credits to large extent. However, it performs operations personnel are also responsible for the first degree in the formation of the glitch. It was at this point that our work is formed by the main theme of letter of credit transactions, problems encountered and solutions we are looking for the answer to the question of what it could be. In the first part of this study, we briefly used in international commercial transactions, the second form of payment section as letters, special and comprehensive as the final chapter in the functioning in letter of credit transactions at the level of companies that the problems we face and the solutions we are going to try to explain.

Author/Authors: Nihat Emre Börekçi , Atılhan Naktiyok & Serkan Naktiyok

University: Ardahan University, Ataturk University, Kafkas University

Title: Role of Allocative and Operative Justice in Emotional Exhaustion and Desensitization Level of the Academists

Abstract: In this work has aimed to determine the the connection explaining the relationship between these concepts by moving of the effects of emotional exhaustion and depersonalization level on the employee and operative justice which is an element of organizational justice and that expresses how a path followed during the performance in the distribution and obtain reward in proportion to the work they do, which means employees' distributive justice organizations. For this purpose, over 112 academic staff that located ın Ardahan University has conducted a questionnaire. In consequence of received findigs are determined to affected allocative and operative justice which the organizational justice sizes of emotional exhaustion and desensitization.

Author/Authors: Abdurrahman Çalik & Esra Bildirici Çalik

University: Yuzuncu Yil University

Title: Nepotism in the Banks and Effects over Workers

Abstract: Nepotism is located in our language meaning ‘’newphew’’ and came from ‘’Nepos’’word in Latin.Nepotism can be defined as favored to business life regadless of the personal characteristics, achievement, experience,ability of family members.Banks are important financial services enterprises experiencing intense competition in nowadays.in these organizations poses a major problem for another workers due to become privileged of some employees with nepotism behaviours and receive higher salaries them, their rewarded with higher premiums and their promoted in less time. Workers should be convinced that a fair performance review system and necessary performance review are done fairly because it is required to motivation of the workers, their organizational commitment and their job satisfaction and not affect their intention to leave work.

Author/Authors: Nkeiruka P. Ezeji

University: Federal University of Technology

Title: Representative Bureaucracy and Employment Equity: Patterns Of Challenges to Governance in Nigeria and Canada

Abstract: This paper is derived from a study that examines and compares the extent of achievement of employment equity through representative bureaucracy in the two federal states of Nigeria and Canada. Focusing primarily on Nigeria, the paper strives to find out whether the implementation of the federal character principle has achieved representative bureaucracy and if this in turn has translated to employment equity. The paper used available and survey data from relevant ministries/agencies and the public in the Federal Capital City of Abuja, the commercial city of Lagos and the Imo State capital city of Owerri. Using between-methods-triangulation, the analysis is descriptive and comparative, as the results are compared with trends as reported in existing studies on Canada. The paper found that the 21st-century-governance-challenge of employment equity is less in the developed, nationally mobilized, albeit socially diverse Canadian society, but more disruptively severe in the developing, heterogeneous Nigerian society. Nigeria's colonial history was found to have created a traditionally heterogeneous society on ethno-linguistic and religious bases. Thus, the emerging incongruence between state-centric representative bureaucracy and ethnically-perceived employment equity tend to have rubbished the state-centric implementation of the federal character principle, and consequently exacerbating feelings of marginalization, ethnic-nationalism and militancy among the ethno-linguistic and religious equity groups in Nigeria. In developed nations like Canada were discriminations tend to occur along non-traditional lines (viz: gender, disability, nativity), the challenges of employment equity tend to be less tense. The paper recommends that the implementation of the federal character principle in Nigeria should address the interests of ethno-linguistic and religious equity groups by being more nation-building than being state-centric in approach.

Author/Authors: Alper Karadag & Ömer Kayner

University: Ardahan University

Title: Investigation of the Relationship between Socio-Economic Facilities with Some Physical and Motoric Compliance Levels of Children Aged between 8, 9 and 10

Abstract: Progression of compliance indicators of children's physical and motoric (strength, speed, endurance, flexibility ...) is one of the main indicators of a healthy development process in terms of physical and motoric. This study is designed to examine the relationship between some physical and motoric compliance profile and some socio-economic opportunities of the children aged between 8, 9, and 10 that are studying in the primary schools located in Ardahan. With the permission of parents (on a voluntary basis) a total of 526 boys and girls participated in this study. Of each children; height, weight and the fat percentage and of motoric features; standing long jump, hand grip strength, flexibility, pulling up and coordination with 5x10 with speed characteristics were measured. Moreover; with the questions that are prepared to categorize the situation of whether the children's residences are away from the city centre or not, total monthly incomes of the children that participated in the study, and education levels of the parents, a survey was conducted. Similarities and differences between social, cultural and economic indicators that are possessed by the families and physical and motoric features that measured, were evaluated as p 0.5 level.

Author/Authors: Yitbarek Seyoum Kebede

University: Andhra University

Title: The Impact of Market Segmentation Practices on the Profitability of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises

Abstract: This study is designed to assess the impact of market segmentation practices on the profitability of small and medium scale furniture manufacturing enterprises in Hawassa city. Market segmentation has been defined as dividing a market in to smaller groups of buyers with distinct need, characteristics or behavior, which might require separate products or marketing mixes. Small and medium scale business is a business which is independently owned and operated, not dominant in its field of operation and meets certain standard of number of employee and capital. Profitability for a period in this study is typically defined as the earnings of an investment during the period divided by the capital employed in the investment at that time. In order to achieve the objective of the study, both primary and secondary data sources were employed. The data were collected through a questionnaire which has three parts, i.e. demographic, market segmentation and profitability questionnaires which are developed based on the theoretical assessment of related literatures. The questionnaires were distributed to 60 SMEs in which only 48 were fully completed and returned. The data collected were analyzed using SPSS software such as correlation and multiple Regression analysis. On the basis of the data obtained from the respondents, the study identified that there exists a positive significant relationship between market segmentation practices and profitability ranging from medium to substantial in the selected sample SMEs. The findings of this study also revealed the levels and bases of market segmentation used in the enterprises as well as their relationship with profitability as its major findings. Almost all the enterprises gained moderate and substantial profits by implementing market segmentation practices in their enterprises. However, they were also found with a problem of selecting appropriate levels and bases of segmentation. Moreover, they were facing difficulties in evaluating the effectiveness of their segmentation practices which prohibited them from generating high profits from their segments.

Author/Authors: Abdullah Naralan & Serhat Kula

University: Ataturk University

Title: Üniversiteli Gençlerin Mobil Ve Elektronik Ile Olan Iliskileri Üzerine Genel Bir Inceleme

Abstract: Bu çalismamda Atatürk Üniversitesi ögrencilerinin GSM operatörü tercihlerini belirleyen bazi degiskenler, marka baglililiklari, abone olduklari operatörün tarife fiyatlari hakkindaki düsünceleri, cep telefonu alirken nelere dikkat ettikleri, cep telefonlarini ne amaçla kullandiklari, wi-fi özellikli bir cihaza sahiplik düzeyleri, agirlikli hangi mobil uygulamalari kullandiklari, bilgilendirme smslerine olan bakis açilari, cep telefonlari ile gerçeklestirilen iletisime ne düzeyde güvendikleri, 3G teknolojisini kullanim oranlari ve agirlikli nedeni, E-Devlet/M-Devlet uygulamalarini takip seviyeleri ve E-Devlet üyelik katilimlarinin ne seviyede oldugu incelenmistir.

Author/Authors: Ersan Oz & Davut Buzkiran

University: Pamukkale University

Title: Taxpayer Rights in Turkey about the Solution in Taxation Disagreements by Suggestions with Examples around the World

Abstract: Tax can be described as the monetary value that is collected by the state or the law juristic people whom the state has employed as compulsory and unreturned by the superiority of the state to pay the public expenditures. We see tax in the 73rd matter, named as the tax responsibility, in the 4th part of the constitution, named as political rights and responsibilities, as an authority and responsibility whose lines are described. Taxation authority is the legal and actual power which the state owns by depending on its dominance on the country. In limited meaning, taxation authority means only to force the others to pay tax, on the other hand, in brief meaning, it includes all kinds of economic responsibility authority. In the 8th matter of the Law of Taxation System, the citizen who has the responsibility to pay tax, in other words, the taxpayer, is described as "the real or law juristic person who has the responsibility to pay tax loan according to the taxation laws (1). The term "tax loan" in the law also includes other respondibilities such as recording, informing, keeping the documents besides paying the tax. In the taxation process, there is a direct legal relationship between the state and the citizen (taxpayer) in which the sides are not equal. In the taxation law relationship, it is important to establish and protect the benefit balance between the taxpayer and the state. In this sense, the taxpayer has to be given some rights besides his respondibilities. These rights are some authorities which are given to the citizen by laws through constitution contracts, laws and other sources, and by which the taxpayer can demand from the state to do or not to do something while establishing or practising the rules of taxation law. Also, besides having negative or positive demands, these rights provide legal protection when there is a violation of authorities. In addition to these, apart from the taxation relationship and the rights caused by the laws which organizes the relationship, they should be perceived as the rights which are both rooted to the basic human rights that are in the universal law system and protected by constitution, international agreements, laws and administrative arrangements, and which the taxpayer can use in the tazation process. In this study, the rights of the taxpayer in the solution of the taxation disagreements which appear especially in the administrative level in Turkey will be handled and examples from the world about solving these problems will be shown. 1. As the real and law juristic people can pay their own taxes, third people such as their legal representatives or

the people who are responsible about their taxation can complete their responsibilities. As a result, the term "taxpayer" should be perceived larger to include these people, too.

Author/Authors: Hulya Oztop & Muge Finkel

University: Hacettepe University, Pittsburgh University

Title: Womens Views about Gender Equality on the Current Social Policy in Turkey

Abstract: It is necessary that make women equal with men in every places of social life in order to carry out sustainable development in society and to increase womens social statue. The aim of this research is determine womens views about gender eguality on the current social policy in Turkey. The study group of the research is 1218 women dwelling in Çankaya/ANKARA. Only 41.1 of women who are included in this research work full-time. 24.7 of participants quit their job in order to look at their children. 19.5 of participants quit their job because their husbands don't want a wife who is working. 15.6 of participants quit their job in order to spend time with their homes. It is very interesting that 95.8 of women arent a part of any association which are active about problems and rights of women. We formed questions in order to emphasize womens views about the current applications which is related to social gender roles of women. According to the factor analyze of these questions, it is occured that 11 item as positive and negative views form under 2 subscale. At the end of the one-way varience analyze, it is found that statistically, there is a meaningful difference between negative scale and ages groups also between positive scale and education level. (P0.01) According to the most of the participants (90.3), the fact that after the divorce women can have half of the property which are onbtained during the marriage is the best-known topic about current social policy in Turkey. According to the women, the most important problems are firstly domestic violence and secondly insufficient job opportunities.

Author/Authors: Keramettin Tezcan & Gozde Erkin

University: Izmir Katip Celebi University

Title: Türkiye'de Kayitdisi Ekonominin Önlenmesinde Vergi Suç Ve Cezalari (Vergiye Gönüllü Uyum, Vergi Bilinci Ve Vergi Ahlaki Kavramlari Üzerinden Bir Degerlendirme)

Abstract: Günümüzde, birçok dünya ülkelerinde oldugu gibi Türkiye'de de kayitdisi ekonominin varligi çesitli yönleriyle literatürde yer bulmaktadir. Kayitdisi ekonominin varliginin en önemli etkilerinden birisi kendisini bütçe üzerinde göstermektedir. Vergi gelirlerinin olmasi gerekenden daha düsük düzeyde gerçeklesmesi bütçe açiklari ve borçlanma seklinde olumsuz etkiler yapabilmektedir. Vergi hukuku açisindan degerlendirdigimizde vergiye gönüllü uyum ve vergi kültürü açisindan mükelleflerin vergi kanununa aykiri hareketlerinde karsilasacaklari müeyyideleri bilmeleri önem arzetmektedir. Diger taraftan kayitdisi ekonominin mükellef üzerindeki genel olumsuz etkileri ayri bir kisit olarak ortaya çikmaktadir. Bu çalismanin bir amaci, kanun disi faaliyetlerin ortaya çikardigi vergi suç ve cezalarinin mükellef üzerindeki baskilayici etkileri ve ortaya çikan olumsuz sonuçlarin, çesitli istatistiki veriler ve uygulama örnekleri açisindan inceleme konusu yapilmasidir. Mükelleflerin yasal sinirlar içerisinde kalarak vergiye gönüllü uyumunun saglanmasi, vergi bilinci ve vergi ahlakinin olusmasinin kayit disi ekonominin önlenmesi üzerinde yapacagi etki yadsinamaz bir gerçektir. Bunu gerçeklestirmek üzere gerek mükellefler ve gerekse devlet yönüyle atilmasi gereken bazi adimlara iliskin öneri ve degerlendirmelerimiz, bu çalismanin ikinci bir amacini olusturmaktadir.

Author/Authors: Muhammad Shafiq

University: University of the Punjab

Title: Issues in the Implementation of Quality Improvement Initiatives

Abstract: This paper aims to identify the issues faced by the Pakistani textile companies during the implementation of quality improvement initiatives. The literature is reviewed to identify the major issues faced by different companies during the implementation of quality improvement initiatives. A self-completion questionnaire was developed to identify the perception of managers from the textile companies based in Pakistan about the issues they have faced during the implementation of quality improvement initiatives within their organisations. A total of one thousand and fifty questionnaires were sent to the member companies of All Pakistan Textile Mills Association (APTMA) located in the province of Punjab. From the textile companies, senior managers from multi-departments including Quality, Operations, Finance, Sales & Marketing and Human Resource were selected as the respondents for this study. The findings of this study indicated that managers' awareness of TQM, multiple quality initiatives, a mindset that quality is a money wasting activity, the mis-matched organisational culture, a lack of top management commitment and lack of communication are the major issues which hinder the successful implementation of quality improvement initiatives. This study has also indicated that contingency factors like size and type of textile companies has a relationship with the issues they have faced during the implementation of quality improvement initiatives.

Author/Authors: Ersin Karaman, Fatih Yildirim & Kadri Gökhan Yilmaz

University: Atatürk University, Kafkas University, Gazi University

Title: Mediating Role of Information Systems in the Effect of Organizational Culture on Marketing Performance in Family Firms

Abstract: This study investigates the mediating role of information systems in marketing performance for the family organizations according to their organizational culture characteristics. In this quantitative study, three questionnaires including, information success model, marketing performance and organizational culture are used for data acquisition from 30 family firms operating in Erzurum, Turkey. These firms have at least 15-years experiences and the second generations are heading the firms. All the firms included this study use at least a transaction processing systems. In statistical analysis, although one can see the trend that the organizational culture has also an advantage in market success and IS success, this effect does not reach to significance in the ANOVA. The reason of this may be the small sample size (i.e. there are only 6 companies in organizational culture category clan and adhocracy, 10 in market, and 8 in hierarchy). It may also be a result of companies' functioning in different sectors.

Author/Authors: Cristina Sanchez-Conejero

University: University of North Texas

Title: Fidelity in Contemporary Spanish Film: A Motion Picture Film?

Abstract: In this article I examine how different religious and non-religious beliefs look at this betrayal behavior from a moral (religious or not) point of view. Through the studies of films such as Balada triste de trompeta (2010) by Álex de la Iglesia, Belle Epoque (1992) by Fernando Trueba, El otro lado de la cama (2002) by Emilio Martínez Lázaro, Huevos de oro (1993) by Bigas Luna, and Chuecatown (2007) by Juan Flahn, among many others, I emphasize the need for a new ethics theory and the role Western values plays in how we see fidelity in our societies. The role of Spanish film is paramount in the representation of this current Spanish reality and in the eliciting of public awareness of the issue. This study is carried out though a philosophical, religious, ethical, and critical analysis.

Author/Authors: Patrick Kabuye

University: Muteesa I Royal University

Title: A Market Demand Focused Feedback Model for Evaluating The Effectiveness Of Academic Programs In Uganda

Abstract: Effectiveness evaluation as envisaged from an academic perspective focuses on how relevant a certain academic program is and its effect as projected before being initiated. Different universities globally whether private or public, have different rules/procedures they follow in establishing academic programs basing on varying factors depending on the niche of the institution. Professionals produced by these institutions, are consumed by a market driven economy and thus supposedly contribute to national development. On 8th September 2014, a national newspaper quoted the president of Uganda issuing a directive to all public Universities to scrap off irrelevant courses that he deemed as to no contributing to national development (Anguyo, 2014). According to the universities and other tertiary institutions Act 2001 (PAR, 2006), individual universities possess a senate, which is mandated by law to direct and regulate the instruction programme and the structure of any degree, diploma or certificate course within the University, legislate on the eligibility criteria, make regulations regarding the content and academic standard of any course to be offered by that particular University. However the law is silent on what basis these courses are initiated and to whether they are effective or not. There is also a gap on when each individual course ceases to be relevant and thus not contributing to national development. This paper therefore seeks to address this gap by proposing a market demand focused feedback model for evaluating the effectiveness of academic programs in Uganda. This study will follow both qualitative and quantitative approaches in data collection, and this will be compounded by using of system dynamics modeling as tool for developing the Market demand focused feedback model using Stella Software. This will result to a profound simulation model addressing the relevancy of an academic program as established by a particular institution and predicting its lifetime.

Author/Authors: Marissa Molina & Inci Yilmazli

University: University of the Incarnate Word

Title: An Absence of Training in Cultural Competence: Starting the Conversation

Abstract: Texas demographics are changing and Bexar County is no exception to this trend. According to 2014 U.S. Census data, the population of Bexar County is 1,817,610 with 59 Hispanic, 29 White, 7 African American and 4 other. This diversity and ever-changing demographics bring challenges in healthcare. "Health disparities primarily affect African Americans and Hispanics, those in geographically underserved regions, and low-income individuals and families" (TX Health Disparities Task Force, 2008). Given the situation, cultural competence in understanding the patient's environment and providing culturally appropriate care is needed and inevitable. Healthcare settings present both linguistic and cultural barriers for the increasing diverse patient population. Culturally or ethnically specific healthcare facilities, located within the community served, should implement an intervention to improve delivery of healthcare services to its diverse population. Cultural competency training programs in healthcare facilities are not sufficient enough to provide culturally appropriate care. Becoming a culturally competent healthcare facility requires identification of community needs, community engagement and staff training. The design of the training should start with identifying the needs of the local community and healthcare facility's patient population so that the specific needs of specific groups can be prioritized. Then, based on those needs, staff training should be implemented. An effective training program includes cultural assessment of staff, multiple and ongoing training methods and measurement (Health Research & Educational Trust, 2013). The training is categorized into knowledge-based, attitude-based, and skill-building with topics such as enhancement of self-awareness towards different racial and ethnic groups, increasing knowledge about the cultural beliefs and practices, attitudes toward health care, healthcare-seeking behaviors, and diseases specific to different populations, and improvement of verbal and nonverbal communication skills. Having culturally competent healthcare staff can position both the providers and healthcare facility for success by improving patient satisfaction and access to care regardless of patients' backgrounds. This study examines the impacts of cultural competency training in healthcare on awareness and sensitivity of healthcare providers and their ability to meet the needs of the increasingly diverse patient population. In our preliminary research in local healthcare facilities, we found that there is no cultural competency training implemented facility-wide. Some facilities

have limited and unit specific trainings. Among the goals all healthcare facilities have in common are patient satisfaction and profitability. These two goals are inter-related and in a diverse city like San Antonio, culturally competent healthcare plays a critical role in meeting patients' needs. It is self-evident that without system wide cultural competency training, culturally competent healthcare cannot be a realistic expectation.

Author/Authors: Hussain Sama & Eyman Alsobhi

University: University of the Incarnate Word

Title: Women Rights in Saudi Arabia

Abstract: Since King Abdullah, the former king of Saudi Arabia (2005-2015), led the country, there have been many significant changes. Some of his initiatives are King Abdullah Scholarship Program (KASP), interfaith dialogue, and involvement of women in the Shura Council- the most powerful authority in Saudi Arabia. How did these decisions affect the Saudi society? What do we know about Saudi women rights and privileges? It is 2015 and women in Saudi Arabia are still prohibited from driving and they must have guardians (a spouse or male relative) in many aspects of their daily lives. In this presentation, we will focus on Saudi women rights and their roles in the society.

Author/Authors: Cristina Sanchez-Conejero

University: University of North Texas

Title: Prostitution, Film and Spanish Society In Belle Epoque (1992) By Fernando Trueba

Abstract: Focusing on Belle Epoque (1992) By Fernando Trueba, in this paper I explore the controversy over prostitution in our society today, regarding semantics but also the public opinion, split between those who are against and those who are for it. Furthermore, among the latter, there are often disagreements over the conditions under which prostitution should exist. The case of Spain is interesting because although prostitution is not illegal per se, is not considered a legitimate job either, which means it is not regulated. I focus on the social repercussions of prostitution in Spanish society today from an ethical point of view. This study is carried out though a philosophical, religious, ethical, and critical analysis.

Author/Authors: Inci Yilmazli & Steven R. Montemayor

University: University of the Incarnate Word

Title: Shifting America: Why Cultural Competence Matters in Healthcare

Abstract: Health disparities and healthcare quality are equally critical issues especially among racial and ethnic minorities in the United States. According to the Census Bureau projections report (2015), total population will increase from 319 million to 417 million in 2060. Thus, the rapidly changing demographics of the US population and the impacts of health disparities on the healthcare system which include reduced work productivity, lost economic opportunity, and increased costs (Brusin, 2012) require culturally diverse and competent health services in order to improve quality of care. Immigrants who come to the United States not only bring their language but also their culture, beliefs, and traditions. There are many American-born individuals who are second, third, or fourth generation of immigrants who continue their family traditions while living in the United States. However, for those individuals who are not familiar with the customs and traditions of other cultures, they run the risk of being involved in cultural faux-pas. As people's behaviors are shaped by sets of cultural values and norms, their definition of health, illness and health behaviors are also influenced by their culture (Diallo & McGrath, 2013). This creates challenges for healthcare providers when caring for a culturally and racially diverse population. The Institute of Medicine (2002) report on racial and ethnic disparities in healthcare concludes that bias, prejudice and stereotyping by healthcare providers also contribute to the problem. In addition to the challenges of cultural differences, language barriers, health literacy gap, cultural differences in communication styles make it even more difficult for providers to treat their patients (HRET report, 2013). Healthcare providers are expected to be culturally competent but what does this really mean? Truong, Paradies, and Priest (2014) describe it as the knowledge acquired to comprehend and develop better practices to serve minorities more effectively and state that it originated from the language and cultural obstacles emerging with the healthcare industry. Individuals take culture seriously and are expecting that their cultural needs will be met when seeking medical attention (Delgado, Ness, Gannon, & Gillett, 2013). Being culturally competent is often misinterpreted as knowing everything pertaining to a particular culture. However, healthcare providers do not need to speak the language or know everything about a particular culture. They need to be open-minded, avoid assumptions and be capable of gathering facts in order to make decisions while caring for patients (Dettlaff & Fong, 2011). The complexity of the

issue with several contributing factors suggests that there is not one final solution to solve healthcare disparities and low quality of care. Betancourt (2002) identified three components for cultural competency; organizational, systemic, and clinical. Implementation of cultural competence into the healthcare system requires collaboration of different disciplines at different levels. Cultural competency lies in the core of today's and future's healthcare with the changing demographics. Developing a culturally competent healthcare system has the potential to improve health outcomes, patient satisfaction, access to healthcare and quality of healthcare while reducing healthcare disparities, medical errors and legal claims.

Author/Authors: Dahiru Bala Abdullahi & Taro Takimoto

University: Kyushu University

Title: Stock Market Returns Volatility Contagion during Financial Crises: A Multivariate GARCH Analysis

Abstract: We investigate stock returns volatility and contagion in four emerging and four developed stock markets using Multivariate GARCH (MGARCH) models namely CCC-GARCH, diagonal VECH, CCC-VARMA-GARCH, CCC-VARMA-AGARCH and BEKK-GARCH models (with and without asymmetry). The paper compare and contrasts eight stock market indices returns in the context of global financial crisis in the period 2007 to 2009 and examine stock markets interdependence using monthly data from 1994 to 2014. Structural break test (namely the ICSS algorithm) finds significant evidence of breaks in the unconditional variance in five out of eight indices returns. We fitted an EGARCH model with breaks to assess the impact of variance breaks on stock market returns. Major findings reveal that correlations among emerging markets tend to be lower compared with that among developed markets. The DJIA and FTSE-100 returns have the highest conditional correlations, while the conditional correlation between DJIA and Nikkei-225 returns is ranked third behind Nikkei-225-FTSE-100 correlations. Consistent with extant literature, own-volatility spillovers are to a large extent higher than cross-volatility spillovers especially for the emerging markets, while these tend to be negative for developed markets. These results and implications on the analysis of spillover effects and volatility forecasts of stock markets are aimed at advancing the literature on contagion during financial crises.

Author/Authors: Abubakar Adamu

University: Bakht Al-Ruda University Sudan

Title: The Impact of the Global Fall in Crude Oil Price on the Nigerian Crude Oil Revenue and Prices

Abstract: Nigeria drives significant proportion of its total annual revenue from the riches of its oil sector. The sector remains the major foreign earner and revenue contributor to the country. This study examined The Impact of the Global Fall in Oil Price on the Nigerian Crude Oil Revenue and Prices. The aim of the study is to unveil the magnitude of the effect that the global fall in oil price had on the Nigerian crude oil revenue and prices. The study also ascertain the consequences of fall in the prices of crude oil in the international market to the Nigerian economy, as well as identifying the consensus of Nigerians on the effect of over-dependence of the economy on crude oil exports as the major source of foreign exchange earnings and government revenue. Furthermore, the study gave some remedying menace. The study is historical in nature, where secondary data were collected from the use of statistical records maintained by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) and Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). The data were analyzed using T-test, which was used to determine whether significant difference exist between oil revenue generated by Nigeria prior to the crisis and during the crisis. The finding revealed that the global fall in oil prices has a significant impact on the crude oil revenue and prices in Nigeria. It is recommended amongst others that the revenue and foreign exchange contributed by the oil industry should be channeled towards the growth and development of other sectors of the economy so that the danger faced by the country because of the total over-dependence on oil would be reduced.

Author/Authors: Burcu Kiran

University: Istanbul University

Title: Testing Nonlinear Behaviour of the World Crude Oil Prices

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to test nonlinear behaviour of the World crude oil prices by using threshold autoregressive unit root test developed by Caner and Hansen (2001). As a first step, the existence of nonlinearity is tested through the estimation of a two regime threshold autoregressive model. After finding nonlinearity, we investigate the unit root properties of the series based on bootstrap methods. Our findings indicate that World crude oil prices follow a unit root process in both regimes.

Author/Authors: Alina Klein & Rudolf Klein

University: Lynchburg College

Title: Currency Undervaluation and Economic Growth in Central and Eastern European Countries

Abstract: This paper analyzes the relationship between currency undervaluation and economic growth in CEE countries. Rodrik (2008) finds that, in general, developing countries experience higher economic growth when their currency is undervalued. We show that, due to their relatively rapid transition from centrally-planned to market systems, CEE economies are not expected to behave in the same manner as other developing countries. We use Rodrik's procedure of quantifying the undervaluation of a currency, and a sample of 12 countries with about 20 years of data to run panel data regressions with different control variables. In all instances we find that, for the CEE countries, currency undervaluation actually hinders economic growth.

Author/Authors: Jianhui Xu & Taro Takimoto

University: Kyushu University

Title: Examining the Effects of Unconventional Monetary Policy in Japan by Time-Varying Parameter Models

Abstract: Unconventional monetary policy in Japan from 1999 is modeled in several time-varying parameter models such as TVP-VAR models and dynamic mixture models. The estimated variables are divided into three groups: policy variables, financial variables and macroeconomic variables. The paper will focus on the effects of monetary policy on the macroeconomic variables by investigating the financial variables through which the unconventional monetary policy influences the real economy. To obtain robust results, several best models, which are selected by mean square forecast error (MSFE) and maximum likelihood are estimated. Besides, the impacts of monetary policy from other countries, especially the US on Japan's economy are also analyzed. The main results of the paper are as follows: (1) the effects through stock price and interest spreads are significant; (2) other countries' monetary policies would also influence these effects. Specifically, they will offset some effects of stimulating the economy which the unconventional policy in Japan is supposed to impose.

Author/Authors: Nilgün Çil Yavuz

University: Istanbul University

Title: Testing Convergence of the Carbon Dioxide Emission: Evidence from G7 Countries

Abstract: This paper tests the convergence of the carbon dioxide emission for G7 countries by using threshold autoregressive (TAR) panel unit root test. This test splits the data into two regimes. As a first step, the null of linearity is tested. After rejecting linearity, stationarity of the series is examined by using TAR panel unit root test. According to the results, it is found that the United Kingdom is the transition country whose carbon dioxide (CO2) emission has a switch from one regime to the other. Other finding of the paper is that convergence exists in the first regime and divergence in the second regime.

Author/Authors: Ohud Alqarni

University: University of the Incarnate Word

Title: Teacher Reflective Practice

Abstract: The Researcher examined reflective practice through a wide-angle lens for understanding organizational stability and change and the promise of reflective practice as a means of facilitating significant change. In this paper, the Researcher narrows the lens angle to focus more directly on reflective practice as a process of professional development. The purpose is to encourage the development and nurture of such learning opportunities. Although the paper is interpreted and understood in different ways, within an article discussion, reflective practice is viewed as a means by which practitioners can develop a greater level of self-awareness about the nature and impact of their performance and awareness that creates opportunities for professional growth and development. Often reflective practice is the most successful collaborative effort. Moreover, the Researcher reviewed 13 articles, which discussed how teachers can use reflective practice in classroom. Also, this paper contains the literature review and the methodology.

Author/Authors: Thomas P. Corbin Jr. & Richard Maguire

University: Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University

Title: Intrinsic and Extrinsic Interlay Factors in Saudi Graduate Students Perception of Performance and Success

Abstract: The natural symbiotic relationship between intrinsic and extrinsic factors and how they contribute to student success is undeniable. A plethora of work including self-determination (Anderman, 2010), attribution (Graham, 1996) and social cognitive (Bandura, 1986) theories speak about academic achievement by students having a reciprocity relationship between the extrinsic factors that underline or accentuate intrinsic motivating factor that in turn re-enforce extrinsic factors such as familiar and societal pressures upon the student. But a recent study and review of perceptions and attitudes of traditionally underrepresented students engaged in higher education in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia suggests that expectancy-value theory (Eccles, 1983) and goal setting theory (Locke, 1990) perhaps have the best explanation and viewpoint on how the extrinsic motivational factors driving traditionally underrepresented graduate students in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia have strengthened intrinsic motivators so that the perceptions and attitudes that the traditionally underrepresented students can be quantified and explored. Such findings seem to suggest that community leaders and stakeholders in educational, governmental and business realms have an added responsibility to maintain a broader understanding of the purpose behind the acquisition of higher degrees of education and thus supporting motivating positive factors to encourage continued participation and achievement. In turn, measured success such as high grade point averages and high employment statistics of graduates will mitigate and ultimately undermine any demotivating factors that have traditionally stood in the way of progress and success of students in the market place. This review of the study examines to what extent motivating factors, including but not limited to, self-efficacy, attribution and self-regulated goal setting have contributed to the pursuit of higher education in Saudi Arabia by traditionally underrepresented students. The recorded data was collected using mixed method design combining quantitative and qualitative analysis. Closed-ended surveys and interviews conducted in social and traditional sensitive manners were conducted by a controlled group of research assistants at one learning institution on an advanced group of postgraduate students at another institution to gauge and identify the motivational factors that influence tendencies towards postgraduate studies. The initial pilot of the research consisted of thirty master's degree students and five doctoral students.

The research results and their review have shown the strong symbiotic relationship between extrinsic and intrinsic motivating factors. Primary correlating factors as a measure of success is the grade point average of these study subjects and the suggestion that the high grade point average will translate into a high employment rate after graduation. Increased employment after graduation will feed into the underlying belief that these underrepresented students can and should succeed and that will encourage future individuals in this group to attempt higher education.

Author/Authors: Patricia Etejere, A.O. Sofoluwe, Rhoda O. Oduwaiye, & David Jimon Kayode
University: University of Llorin

Title: Principals' Leadership Behavior and Teachers' Job Satisfaction In Ilorin Metropolis Secondary Schools Of Kwara State, Nigeria

Abstract: Generally, the principal is recognized as the chief administrator/academic officer who uses his leadership skills to direct the activities of a secondary school. The extent to which he executes his leadership skills effectively may affect the job satisfaction of his teachers in the school system. This study examined the relationship between principals' leadership behavior and teachers' job satisfaction in Ilorin metropolis secondary schools of Kwara State, Nigeria. It viewed principals' leadership behavior in three dimensions, namely: task-oriented behavior, relation-oriented behavior and change-oriented behavior. Specifically, the study attempted to find out how much of the variation in teachers' job satisfaction could be attributed to any of the three dimensions of leadership behavior studied. The study was conducted in secondary schools in the three local governments of Ilorin metropolis in Kwara State. Out of 76 secondary schools in Ilorin metropolis, 15 secondary schools were selected using stratified random sampling techniques. A total of 160 teachers were selected for the study using proportionate -random sampling techniques. Two sets of structured questionnaires with likert-type scales were used for the study. The first questionnaire, principles leadership behavior questionnaire (PLBC) consisted of 22 items with seven items each for the relations- oriented and change-oriented dimensions while the task oriented dimension had eight items. The Cronbach alpha co-efficients for the reliability test of the three constructs of the PLBQ were .735, .801 and .823 for relations – oriented, task –oriented and change- oriented respectively. Fifteen items were contained in the teachers' job satisfaction questionnaire (TJSQ) which had a Cronbach alpha co- efficient of .94. Four hypotheses (i.e one main and three operational) were formulated to guide the study. These hypotheses were tested at 0.05 alpha levels. SPSS and Partial least square structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM) version 2.0 (M3) was used for data analysis. The findings of the study reveals a significant and positive relationship between principal leadership behavior and teachers job satisfaction.

Author/Authors: Engin Gezer & Hatice Gezer

University: Kafkas University

Title: To Compare the Antisocial Behavior Level of Students Who Studied at the School of Physical Education and Sports

Abstract: The aim of the study was to determine the antisocial behavior levels of the students who studied at the school of the physical education and sports and to discover the correlation between antisocial behavior levels and some socio-demographic variables. The study was conducted with the students who studied at the school of the physical education and sports.

Personal Information Form that was designed by the researcher and included questions about participants' age, gender, academic branch, number of brothers and sisters, place of residence, parental status, employment status, participation in sportive activities regularly and Antisocial Behavior Scale ABS [which was developed by Kartallar (1996) was used to test antisocial deviation in individuals who were not diagnosed with any personality disorder or mental disorder.] were administered to the participants. A total of 425 voluntary students participated in the study; 190 being female students **(42.2)** and 260 being male students (57.8). It was found out that the 54.7% of the participants belonged to 21-23 age group; 37.1% studied at teaching department, 33.8% studied at sports management department, 29.1% studied at training department. It was noted that 62.3% did sports regularly while 37.7% did not sports regularly.

For the analyses of the data; Portable IBM SPSS Statistics v19 package software was used. "Kolmogorov-Smirnov" test was employed to discover whether or not the data followed a normal distribution, "Anova-Homogenety of variance" test was used for homogeneity and it was seen that the data were homogeneous but did not follow a normal distribution. Therefore; Mann-Whitney U test was used in pairwise comparison to explore whether or not social physique anxiety levels of the students differed in terms of personal characteristics while Kruskal Wallis variance analysis statistical method was used for multiple comparisons. Bonferroni-corrected Mann-Whitney U test was employed to know what caused the significant difference. Significance level was accepted as 0.05

It was seen that participant students' Antisocial Behavior Scale ABS score was 11.45±5.053. When antisocial behavior levels of the students were assessed in terms of socio-demographic variables; it was noted that social physique anxiety levels of the male students were considerably higher than female students as far as age variable was concerned ($p<0.05$).

As a result; when antisocial behavior levels of the students were compared with the literature; it was concluded that their antisocial behavior level was within acceptable ranges.

Author/Authors: Mübeccel Sara Gönen, Aysel Korkmaz, Servet Kardes

University: Hacettepe University

Title: Okul Öncesi Egitim Alan 5-6 Yas Çocuklarinin Yaraticiliklarinin Incelenmesi: Ankara, Sivas Ve Van Örnegi

Abstract: Yaratici bireyler teknoloji çaginda yeni görüslere, yeni düsüncelere ve yeni icatlara ön ayak olacaklardir. Bu da yasanilan toplumun gelismesi ve kalkinmasi için oldukça önemlidir. Yasanilan toplumun kültürel degerleri ve birikimi bireyin yaraticiligi üzerinde önemli bir etki birakmaktadir. Bireyin yasaminda okul öncesi dönemin gelisimsel açidan çok hizli ilerlemesinden dolayi kültürün ve çevresel etkenlerin çocugun yaraticiligi üzerine daha fazla etkisi oldugunu belirtmek gerekir. Okul öncesi çagindaki çocuk kendini ifade etmeye çalisirken farkli yollar kullanir. Çocugun oyunlarinda, akran iliskilerinde ve çizimlerin de çocugun yaraticiligini görebiliriz. Çocugun yasadigi ev, mahalle, sahip oldugu ekonomik kosullar, okul ve toplumsal yapi çocugun yaraticiligi üzerinde etki olusturur. Ailenin farkli kültürel degerlerinin olmasi, evde ikinci bir dilin konusulmasi ve çocugun kritik yaslarda ikinci bir dili ögrenmesinin de çocugun yaraticiligi üzerine etkisi vardir. Çünkü bu özellikler çocuga yeni ufuklar açacaktir. Bu çalismamizda Türkiye'nin farkli bölgelerinde okul öncesi egitim alan çocuklarin yaraticiligi üzerinde kültürel degerlerin ve çevresel farkliliklarin etkili olup olmadigi arastirilacaktir. Çalismada Torrance tarafindan gelistirilen yaraticilik ölçegi kullanilacaktir. Ölçegin geçerlilik ve güvenirlilik çalismalari yapilmistir. Analizler sonucunda kullanilan ölçegin geçerli ve güvenilir oldugu degerlendirilmistir. Çalismanin evrenini Ankara, Sivas ve Van illeri olusturmaktadir. Çalismanin örneklemi için evreni olusturan her bir ilden 60 tane ögrenci seçkisiz olmayan örnekleme yöntemlerinden amaçsal örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilmistir. Büyüköztürk, (2012)'e göre amaçsal örnekleme belli bir amaç için zengin durumlarin seçildigi örneklem türüdür. Yurtdisinda kültürün yaraticilik üzerine etkisi konusunda yapilmis çalismaya rastlanmamistir. Bu çalismanin alanda yürütülecek diger çalismalara örnek olacagi düsünülmektedir.

Author/Authors: Basmah Habtar

University: University of the Incarnate Word

Title: Comparing between Traditional and Scientific Inquiry Approach in Physics Courses in Saudi Women Universities

Abstract: Previous studies illustrated that Saudi universities are still using traditional teaching approaches in physics classrooms (Almazroa, 2013). Studies show that students in Saudi Arabia have the ability to provide scientific facts and laws but they have an inability to connect theory and practice (Alhadlaq, Alshaya, Alabdulkareem, Perkins, Adams, & Wieman, 2009). Students also demonstrate a weakness in connecting physics concepts with practical application (Jalil, & Khalil, 2009). The intent of this paper is to compare traditional teaching approaches still used by Saudi universities in physics courses such as lecture and new approaches that focus on students' performance. New approaches such as the inquiry approach focus on students' participation in the learning process and helps creativity. This paper explores how the inquiry approach aids students in making the connection between theory and practical application. To understand the learning process in Saudi undergraduate physics classes it is important to know the environment that impacts the students' life. As a result, the study highlights the significant elements that form education in Saudi Arabia, such as Islamic values, economic resources, and culture. Previous studies have illustrated that Islamic values are the most important element that affects Saudi beliefs (Alkhazim, 2003; Rajkhan, 2014). The Saudi people have overcome various challenges to improve and develop education, especially for women. The study focuses on Saudi female students because women in Saudi Arabia have special conditions that have to be considered. In Saudi Arabia females and males are separated in all levels of education (Rajkhan, 2014; AlMunajjed, 2009). Although the Saudi government attempts to balance the educational needs of both genders, studies show that there is still inequality between the groups (Hamdan, 2005). The review of literature indicates that teacher-centered approaches such as lecture are still utilized in Saudi undergraduate science courses especially physics (Almazroa, 2013). Literature indicates Saudi students taught through teacher-centered approaches are able to provide scientific facts and have inability to connect theory and practical application. Alkhazim (2003) explained that the Saudi workforce faces challenges because students' are leaving universities with inability to demonstrate practical application of physic concepts. The study examines different teaching methods that could support Saudi student development in physics. Alkhazim (2003) identifies the inquiry approach as significantly better

than a lecture approach in science because it develops students' critical thinking. The inquiry approach focuses on the learners' experience, which is supported by Kolb's experiential learning theory. Deming and Cracolice (2004) mentioned that the main goal of using the inquiry approach is to teach students how to think instead of receive the information from educators. Concrete thinkers have to observe data to generate hypotheses and then test the hypotheses to reach their results. Saudi country would reach benefit from this technique of learning when those students successes to move from a level of understanding to a level of practical application and creativity to support important issue in the country such as extraction and production oil, and using solar energy.

Author/Authors: Noah Kasraie & Narges Kasraie

University: University of the Incarnate Word

Title: Future of Learning in Higher Education: The Optometry Classrooms of 2030

Abstract: The rapid advancements in technology have revolutionized the way businesses function and operate in the 21st century. However, institutions of higher education have adapted the new technology at a much slower pace than many other industries. The current literature suggests that utilization of web-based learning technologies is a trend in higher education for many years to come. As more digital natives enter colleges and universities, expectations of integration of technology at a higher level will increase. The purpose of this meta-analysis is to review the literature on the classroom equipment, display capabilities, web-based connectivity, room attributes, and learning technologies of optometry classes in institutions of higher education in 2030. First, the presentation will focus on lowering the walls of future classrooms by exploring the idea of the world as a classroom. Second, the future learning technologies that tailor information, media, and learning needs of the students will be reviewed. What will the future college classroom look like in 2030? What if all a student needs becomes a mobile touch screen device? What if the instructor, better known as the future facilitator, would control the content such text, movie, audio, images, web-based modules, or even wearable technologies of the students? What if students would submit their responses, reactions, or ideas via the same mobile device?

Author/Authors: Talha Murathan, Oktay Kaya, Fatih Murathan

University: Ardahan University, Kafkas Üniversity, Adıyaman University

Title: Evaluation Of Sports Trainers Perceptions On Computer Aided Education Related To The Attitudes Toward Learning.

Abstract: Technologic developments have – the same as they have done it in every sector- influenced the education system. These influences have forced public bodies within the education system to use the computer which is a product of scientific and technologic developments. The aim of this research is to determine, compare, and examine the influences on the conduct for learning of sport educators towards their perception of Computer Aided Education. The perception levels of sport educators related with computer aided education was revealed in this context at the end of the research, the risk factors and their conduct for learning was determined, the variables which might affect their conduct for learning with computer aided education were determined. The population of research was composed of sport educators in Turkey. The sample group was composed of 616 male and 278 female sports educators in the school year 2012-2013. The data obtained was analyzed using SPSS 15.0 statistical package program.

In the end of this research, it had been seen that the perception of sport educators of computer aided education was high. Also it was concluded that significant differences exist on sub-dimensions in their conduct for learning and the relationship between in terms of conduct for learning of sports educators are above average, has a strong relationship positively and significantly ($r = 0.596$).

Author/Authors: Aysel Korkmaz, & Tülin Güler Yildiz

University: Hacettepe University

Title: Eko-Okul Programini Uygulayan Okul Öncesi Egitim Kurumu Müdür Ve Ögretmenlerinin Sürdürülebilir Gelisme Için Egitimle Ilgili Görüsleri

Abstract: Bu arastirma, eko-okul statüsünde olan resmî ve özel okul öncesi egitim kurumu müdür ve ögretmenlerinin sürdürülebilir gelisme için egitimle [SGE] ilgili görüslerini karsilastirmali olarak ele almak amaciyla yapilmistir. Arastirmanin çalisma grubu ölçüt örnekleme yöntemiyle belirlenmistir. Çalisma grubunu Ankara Ili Çankaya ve Yenimahalle ilçelerinde bulunan yesil bayrak ödülüne sahip 4 resmî 4 özel eko-okul programini uygulayan okul öncesi egitim kurumu müdür ve ögretmenleri olusturmaktadir. Arastirma, nitel veri toplama araçlari kullanilarak yürütülmüstür. Bu çerçevede çalisma grubu olarak belirlenen okullarin müdürleri ve her okuldan tesadüfü olarak seçilen 2 ögretmen olmak üzere toplamda 8 okul müdürü ve 16 okul öncesi egitimi ögretmeniyle birebir görüsmeler yapilmistir. Arastirma sonucunda resmî ve özel okul öncesi egitim kurumu müdürlerinin büyük çogunlugunun SGE'ye yönelik farkindalik düzeylerinin yüksek oldugu belirlenmistir. Ögretmenlerin SGE'ye dair görüsleri analiz edildiginde özel okul öncesi egitim kurumlarinda çalisanlarin resmî okullarda çalisanlara göre farkindalik düzeylerinin yüksek oldugu görülmüstür. Arastirmanin sonuçlari isiginda ögretmen ve müdürlerin SGE'ye yönelik farkindalik düzeylerini arttiracak çalismalar yapilmasi önerilmektedir. Egitim alanindaki karar vericilerin, SGE'yle ilgili çalismalarin sonuçlarindan haberdar edilerek gerekli düzenlemeler yapmalari gerektigi vurgulanmaktadir.

Author/Authors: Murat Korucuk

University: Kafkas University

Title: Evaluatıng Opınıons of the Students Who Prepared for the Transıtıon to Hıgher Educatıon Examınatıon Related to Adequacy of Educatıon That Taken by Students in Prep-School

Abstract: The purpose of this research is to reveal the ideas of students prepared for transition to higher education exam about the competence of education they received from private courses. In the study, it is tried to expose the current situation with scanning model. A questionnaire was developed for data collection. After the validity and reliability of the questionnaire was tested, it was conducted in the centre of Kars between April and May 2010. Statistical analysis was based on the scale conducted to a group, consisting of 248 students from Private FEM course, Private Özen Final Dergisi Course, Private Kavram Course and Private Kars Çözüm Course in Kars. The competence of education measured by questionnaire consists of four dimensions. These dimensions are the pedagogical competence of course teachers, the adequacy of course teachers, the adequacy of preparation for higher qualification exams performed in courses and the adequacy of current physical condition of courses. As a result of the analysis on the data, the course students prepared for transition to higher education examinations, assessed the pedagogical competence of course teachers, the adequacy of preparation for higher qualification exams performed in courses and the adequacy of current physical condition of courses as medium-level proficiency. Only, they expressed the adequacy of course teachers as a high-level proficiency. Consequently; the students of private teaching institution have regarded their teachers as people who have enough knowledge in their own domain, but the level of their instructiveness functions as medium and the physical condition of the private teaching institution as sufficient.

Author/Authors: Irfan Kurudirek

University: Kafkas University

Title: Perfectionism and Achievement Goals in Professional Turkish Ice Hockey Players

Abstract: This work has been done determining to relations between achievement goals and perfectionism of Professional Ice Hockey Players in Turkey. Research has been done with screening model. Sample of research composes from 133 ice hockey players who played Super League of Ice Hokey in Turkey. In data collection was applied with 2x2 achievement goals in sport and Particular to Sport Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale. Results of research shown to a positive and significant relation between personal standards of perfectionism and all subscales of achievement goals. Results of research supported that perfectionism is not negative entirely and supporting to opinion that can be adaptation in the dimensions.

Author/Authors: Raymond Reynosa, Rubén Garza, & Ellen Duchaine

University: Texas State University

Title: Preparing Secondary STEM Teachers to Meet the Special Education Needs of Students with Disabilities in High-Need Schools

Abstract: With the increasing need to effectively compete in a global economy, today's schools have become much more diverse, both in the variety of students represented in the classroom and in the kinds of teachers needed to successfully meet the increasing demands of educating these students. Where students from differing ethnicities, socio economic strata, and (dis)abilities come together in one classroom, the need for students to be able to identify with their teachers can become a critical component of their academic success. Therefore, schools must consciously build diversity among the faculty and staff at each campus by recruiting educators who more closely resemble the students they serve and by providing critical training to allow these teachers to be able to better understand the diverse needs of a more heterogeneous student population. Across the globe, the value in educating children with disabilities is fast becoming recognized. Although many nations have inclusive schools, many still do not provide formal education for children who struggle with a variety of disabilities (World Report on Disabilities, 2011). In the US, although many students are included in general education classes, most teachers lack the necessary training and support to meet their special education needs. Therefore, it is critical that teachers are properly trained to understand the different learning needs of all students. Across the US, student achievement in mathematics and science is in need of improvement, especially in high-need schools. Within our participating campuses, student achievement in mathematics and science was lower than the district average and, in many cases, dramatically lower than the state average. Regrettably, with the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (2013) recently reporting that the actual number of newly---certified mathematics and science teachers in Texas in 2012 was 2,643, less than half of the intermediate target of 5,840, there remains a significant, ongoing need for many more new STEM teachers in Texas. This poster presentation will inform attendees of the efforts made by a teaching residency program to address some of these institutional needs; specifically, the needs of preparing STEM and Special Education teachers at the secondary level, in high-need schools. Graduates were prepared through a Masters of Education residency program targeting underrepresented populations to teach science, mathematics and special education. Taking a collaborative approach in planning the residency program, the leadership in Secondary

Education and Special Education within the College of Education built a partnership with the College of Science and Engineering and local area high-need school districts to develop a program to not only recruit, train, and support teachers from underrepresented populations, but also to prepare these teachers to attain success by effectively meeting all students' needs and stimulating the career interests of underrepresented students in the sciences and mathematics through intentional preparation and support for teaching in low-income, high-need schools. Particularly, this program prepared all participants to understand and implement effective teaching approaches for the students with special education needs. During the presentation, results presented will include participant demographics, residents' perceptions of advantages in this type of pre-service teacher preparation program, and teaching successes.

Author/Authors: Kevin Rubel

University: University of the Incarnate Word

Title: A Conversation about Marketing Business Classes to High School Students

Abstract: Students in high school are making decisions on their future more quickly than they have in the past. States like Texas have adopted policies like House Bill 5 (HB5), where students pick an endorsement (similar to selecting a major at the university level), which has a direction of study for the student, and sets their education on a specific path to graduation. When students enter high school in ninth grade, they are asked to select their endorsement. Each student is required to complete a curriculum of general study courses which comprises of classes in the English, Math, Science, and Social Studies disciplines. Students unsure of their direction can choose a multi-disciplinary endorsement, which balances a selection of higher level courses among those four general study disciplines, otherwise known as the four by four. Students also have the option of specializing in courses of study including the Fine Arts and Career and Technical Education (CTE). Career and Technical Education comprises of courses in subjects including Business Education, Health Sciences, Agriculture, and Architecture. General study teachers will always have high enrollments numbers due to curriculum requirements for graduation, however, CTE teachers must recruit students into their disciplines to maintain enrollments. Low enrollments could mean cutting programs, due to tight budgets in high schools, and CTE teachers losing their jobs. Some of these CTE courses can provide an advanced perspective to the students giving them a more marketable profile for their college application. Specifically, high school business teachers have the ability to teach global business and economic issues, which could broaden the students' global perspective before they reach the university level. High school business classes also teach students how to write a resume and how to interview, skills that every person should possess. This study attempts to discover how CTE high school teachers can best market the importance of their curriculum to eighth and ninth grade students to maintain enrollments and better prepare students the university and lifelong learning.

Author/Authors: Ibrahim Saadi

University: University of Jeddah

Title: Student preferred teaching reading strategies and learning styles in Saudi schools

Abstract: Learning styles constitute the framework in which individuals acquire knowledge and use their preferred approaches to process information so that they will learn successfully. Larkin and Budny (2005) stated that a "learning style is a biologically and developmentally imposed set of personal characteristics that make the same teaching and learning methods effective for some and ineffective for others" (p. 1). Understanding and being aware of student learning style preferences is an important factor for teachers in schools. O'Connor (1997) showed that learning styles provide teachers with new ideas for changes in their classrooms and opened the classroom to different approaches to intellectual work. Also, Guild et al. (1998) asserted that when a teacher is aware and accepts that there is a diversity of learning styles within the learning environment it consequently creates an atmosphere wherein students are individually encouraged to reach their full potential. Whittington and Connors (2005) noted that lesson plans are commonly prepared on a general basis and may not accommodate the special needs of students. Pizzo (1981) and McMurren (1985) determined that students have a relatively higher academic achievement when their learning style preferences meet the teaching methods, but have low academic achievement when the teaching method is not compatible with their preferred style of learning. A teacher involved in the teaching of Arabic reading at grade 7 and another teacher involved at grade 8 were selected randomly from each school. A total of 16 teachers were selected. . The students within these classes participated in this study; the student cohort within classes was between 35 and 50 students and the final sample in the first phase of the study comprised 602 students. 33 from the top and 33 from the bottom were selected from each group (male and female) according to their score in both the Reading Achievement Assessment Form (RAAF) and first term reading exam performance (FT). The final cohort of 399 students from eight schools participated. Teachers also responded to the Teaching Reading Strategies Questionnaire self-report questionnaire consist of 43 items. It has five subscales (RI, RR, RS, AS and DR) while students responded to VARK questionnaire. The data derived from the VARK was categorised using two different methods. Firstly, students were classified according to their learning styles into two groups, multimodal style (M) and single style (S). The second classification method, labelled as VARK7G, categorised students into seven learning style groups that consisted of visual, aural, read/write, kinaesthetic,

bi, tri and quad styles. Chi square analysis was used to investigate contrasts between the student responses regarding their preferences for the use of the five subscale teaching reading strategies examined in the TRSQ according to their preferred learning style strategy. VARK 7G chi-square results revealed a significant association between VARK7G learning styles and RA, 2(18, N =399) = 30.107, p .05. The association was small, = .275, and RA accounted for 7.6 of the variance in learning style preference.

Author/Authors: Matthew Shirley

University: University of the Incarnate Word

Title: How Undergraduate Math Students' Perceptions of the Tutoring Environment Relate to Time Spent in Math Tutoring

Abstract: In 2012 the ACT reported that only 48 of high school students tested were considered college ready for mathematics. To help underprepared students learning assistance in the form of tutoring is often suggested. The environment that the students are tutored in is the subject of this study. Some experts recommend making the tutoring environment look friendly, and that the tutors should express empathy towards the tutees. However there is not much quantitative data on whether tutees' perceptions of the tutoring environment have any relationship to the use of tutoring. The purpose of this study was to investigate correlations among the number of hours spent in tutoring and the perceptions of the tutoring environment. A total of 94 students were survived from two different private universities. The tutees were asked questions to rate various aspects of the tutoring space, the tutors, and levels of distraction during tutoring. They were then asked to report the amount of time they spent in tutoring each week. The data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences. The relationships that were found will be discussed.

Author/Authors: Sadeq Sohrable & Noah Kasraie

University: University of the Incarnate Word

Title: Barriers towards On-Time Graduation of Post-secondary Students

Abstract: Barriers towards On-Time Graduation of Post-secondary Students Some scholars argue that graduation rate is not the best tool to be used as the success rate and student success is more than graduation or completion of the program. Pecorino (2006), for example, says that a successful student is the one who gained what he came to the college for, which most of the time is more than just graduation. Most of studies related to student success fail to define student success, rather they focus on factors predicting or identifying student success. For example, Cech, Metz, Babcock, and Smith (2011) have studied the role of institutionalized supportive programs on Native American nursing student success. Authors in this paper discussed about barriers to being a successful student but did not offer any definition of success. Again when Gwazdauskas, McGilliard, and Corl (2014) discussed about factors affecting student success in a psychology and anatomy class they did not clearly define student success. In some other type of studies, the researchers use success as an opposite to failure which is usually refereed to drop-out. Dean (2011) reported from a conference using this type of terminology to approach the student success, when she is talking about researchers in the conference mostly considering drop-out as a failure and so persistence in the program is a success. In another set of studies, persistence and retention considered to be equal to success, so persistent student is considered to be successful. Crisp and Nora (Crisp et al., 2009; Crisp & Nora, 2010) studied several variables that might affect success (persistence) of Hispanic students in a community college. Hart (Hart, 2012) reviewed major literatures on factors "leading" to student persistence in online programs most of them considering persistence as success for college students. Hirschy, Bremer, and Castellano (2011) comprehensively reviewed and compared seven theoretical postsecondary student persistence models from 1975 to 2009 in chronological order and also taxonomical environmental characteristics. The models were Tinto (1975, 1993), Bean and Metzner (1985), Bean and Eaton (2000), Swail, Redd and Perna (2003), Nora, Barlo and Crisp (2005), Braxton and Hirschy (2005), Reason (2009). In his book, Padilla (2009) introduces a conceptual model for determining student success factors in finishing their schools. The Enterprise Student Success Model (ESSM) was derived from expert system theory and based on four assumption on student life experience on campus. It is used to determine success factors. Using a qualitative approach, Padilla uses an unfolding matrix (figure 1) to identify five

issues related to student success: a) barriers toward graduation, b) required knowledge to overcome barriers, c) actions to take to overcome barriers, d) changes institutions can make to help students overcome barriers, and finally e) problems that may rise due to changes that institutions may make to help students overcome the barriers.

Author/Authors: Zhengping Zhan

University: University of the Incarnate Word

Title: How to Make Chinese Males "Open Their Eyes?"

Abstract: "The Allegory of the Cave" is a story firstly used in Plato's learning and teaching philosophy. A few prisoners are in imprisonment with their hands handcuffed against a wall. There is a bonfire in the middle of the only entrance of the cave so the only view prisoners can see is the shadow on the wall. A wise releases one of the prisoners and ask him go outside the cave. The released slave is impressed by the views outside the cave. However, when he came back and told how beautiful the view is outside the cave to his peers, he got laughed at. The released slave is the one who "open his eyes" to the world; the other locked-up prisoners could be only limited in the shadows on the wall. China, as a seclusion country in modern history, used isolationism in policy for a long period of time. Beside, Male Chauvinist was one of the most popular philosophies in Chinese history. In Hofstedes cultural dimensions research, China owned 66 in Masculinity. According to researches, Chinese males are labeled as "conceited", "responsible", and "Stubborn" (Blodgett, et al. 2008). Highly expectation are given to Chinese males. Comparing to the locked-up prisoners, limited in the shadows on the wall, in "The Allegory of the Cave", Chinese males also have very limited possibilities to explore themselves to the greater views. In the 21 century, China is undergoing a rapid economy development. In this particular situation, Chinese males have to face the economic pressures. In other words, making money for feeding the family is the inevitable duty. According to a report published by Beijing University, more than 50 of B.A students in Chemistry major go study abroad after graduation in 2012. What makes Chinese students likely to abandon Chinese education system and travel abroad to seek out other education systems all around the world? Because studying abroad can make Chinese males large their visibility to a wide view. Using words in the "The Allegory of the Cave", it will be "Open the Eyes".

Author/Authors: Nirmala Devi

University: Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati

Title: Neem Seed Oil: Microencapsulation and Controlled Release Study for Agricultural Application

Abstract: Natural pesticide Neem (Azadirachta Indica A.Juss.) seed oil (NSO) has limited application to the soil due to its liquid nature. Controlled release by microencapsulation seems to be the best way to convert NSO into a solid form and at the same time to protect the oil from environmental damage and thus securing a long shelf-life. Natural polymers, due to their eco-friendly nature, cost effectiveness, free availability and most important - their biodegradability nature, are undoubtedly the best choice for soil applications. In this work, microcapsules containing neem seed oil (NSO) were prepared using polyelectrolyte complexation of natural polymers chitosan/gelatin A and sodium alginate/k-carrageenan. The yield of the polyelectrolyte complex was dependent on the ratio of the two polymers and on the pH of the medium. Viscosity and turbidity measurements were carried out in order to support the ratio of the two polymers that produced the highest yield. The encapsulation efficiency and the release rates of NSO were dependent on the amount of crosslinker, oil loading and polymer concentration. Scanning electron micrographs showed the formation of free flowing spherical microcapsules. Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy and Differential Scanning Calorimetry study showed that there was no significant interaction between NSO and the polyelectrolyte complex. The NSO encapsulated polymer microcapsules showed immense potential for agricultural applications as green alternatives for pest control.

Author/Authors: Emre Çomakli & Cevdet Ağyürek

University: Atatürk University

Title: The Determination of Consciousness Level about Occupational Health and Safety of the Employee in the Landscaping Unit in Ataturk University

Abstract: The conscious level of occupational health and safety of the employee in the landscaping unit, who are responsible for the university campus sites' being clean, healthy and tidy, has an important role in their being confident and successful in their workplace environment. This study has been planned and conducted to determine the conscious level of the personnel working in the landscaping unit. The personnel working landscaping unit in Atatürk University are included in the scope of study (n=64). The data of the study was collected in October-November 2014. The personnel taking part in this study are male and 46.9 % of them are in 41-50 age group. Employment duration of the personnel varies from 1 year to 26 years and 48.8% of them work for 26 years. At the end of the study, it has been determined that most of the personnel (84.4 %) have taken the basic training of occupational health and safety. When the personnel's opinions on occupational health and safety is analysed, their expressions are as follow; the highest proportion state 'our workplace's institutive knowledge about occupational health and safety is insufficient '(48,4%), 'my workplace is in the least dangerous workplace class '(43,4%), 'our workplace wasn't arranged to protect our physical health' (70,3%), 'In the department I work, there isn't any technical substructure related to prevent occupational accidents and wounding (57,8%), 'sufficient safety precautions haven't been taken in the unit I work' (53,1%) ' some precautions have been taken to regulate the weakness on occupational safety by enterprise management' (71,9%), 'In our workplace, the factors threatening our health are being ignored' (50,0%),' In the precautions of occupational accidents the biggest cause of the accident chain is insecure conditions '(67,2%), 'teamwork is the most important element in occupational health and safety' (65,6%), ' we should be more educated to play an effective role in occupational health and safety' (54,7)

Author/Authors: Khaled Kheder

University: Salman Bin Abdulaziz University

Title: Monitoring Urban and Land Use Changes in South Of Al Riyadh Using Gis and Remote Sensing

Abstract: In this paper, we present an integrated study concerning the effect of urban area on the land use (agriculture particularly) in the south of Al Riyadh (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS). This research work investigates the spatial and temporal features of urban expansion and land use/ land cover changes from 1990 until 2014. At first, the results suggest that during the last of the period under review, there has been a growth in terms of physical structures mostly located around the Hanifa wadi. These changes are evidence of population growth in the Al Riyadh city during the past decade. Prior to this, the south of the city was largely developed by green space as a result of increasing of treated wastewater quantities coming from many stations in Al Riyadh city. In addition, the results from research work confirm that, spatially, as with the rest of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, desertification has continued to expand more and more agriculture area. This phenomenon has led to decrease the irrigation water as evinced by the depletion in land cover, the rock and soil area percentage is increasable changed in the south of Al Riyadh city. Finally, the research work infers that the trends of urban expansion and land use/land cover changes in the south of Al Riyadh city can be traced to the population growth, planning traffic conditions, industrialization and of cause depending of government planning policies.

Author/Authors: Ali Akgün

University: Selcuk University

Title: Effect of petroleum prices on IMKB-100 index

Abstract: Today, petroleum has an effective economic power on the positive or negative effect on the foreign trade of countries. We think that this effect will be continue in the future and petroleum's strategic meaning will be protect several years. Petroleum's importance is be derived from the being of thousands product's raw materials and additives. In this time, this economic power's positive or negative effects on our country have to analyze. In this work, we analyze that the effects of international petroleum prices on the IMKB- 100 (BIST-100) index with the other seven parameters. Our results show us that the international petroleum prices have an effect on the IMKB-100 (BIST-100) index but this effect is not a strong effect that can change the IMKB-100 (BIST-100) index alone.

Author/Authors: Anju Arora

University: University of Delhi

Title: Sustaining Satisfaction for Credit Risk Governance: Empirical Evidence from Indian Commercial Banks

Abstract: This paper explores the issues underlying the credit risk governance mechanism of banking institutions in emerging economies. This is an important area of study given the essential role that banks play in the financial markets of emerging economies and the widespread banking reforms that these economies have implemented. The aim of this study is to draw conclusions about the level of satisfaction among banks' credit risk officials' with respect to Credit Risk (CR) governance mechanism currently installed in their respective commercial banks and proposes a novel research model. The proposed research model is based on the premise that by being in constant touch with the credit risk officials through their opinion surveys and in addition by acting upon the information so gathered can lead to significant improvement in CR governance mechanism in emerging economies. This paper attempts to gain insights into the four important elements underlying Credit Risk (CR) governance mechanism in commercial banks, namely, CR governance organistaion, CR governance policy and strategy, CR governance operations and systems at transaction level and CR governance operations and systems at portfolio level. The study draws conclusions on the basis of primary data collected from the senior credit risk officials who are themselves involved in designing and implementing CR governance mechanism in their respective banks. It also attempts to identify potential revisions/modifications in the existing CR governance mechanism that may be targeted in near future in emerging economies. The study findings are based on the empirical data collected from thirty commercial banks in India, an emerging economy through a structured questionnaire. The study concluded that Indian credit risk officials had medium level of satisfaction with regard to current CR governance practices followed in their respective banks. It was further concluded that there lays a strong case to take remedial measures with regard to some issues to build up a sustainable CR governance mechanism. The top priority issues identified, such as; sanctioning of authority in accordance with the professional qualification of the personnel, regularity in training, regular revisions in credit risk rating model, monitoring practices at the transaction level and credit portfolio management have clearly highlighted avenues for future areas of improvement and up-gradations in CR governance mechanism in commercial banking sector, a special subset of Corporate Governance.

Author/Authors: Semih Bilge

University: Eskisehir Osmangazi University

Title: A New Approach In Public Budgeting: Citizens' Budget

Abstract: Change and transformation in the understanding and definition of citizenship has led to the emergence of citizen-oriented public service approach. This approach also raised a new term and concept in the field of public budgeting because of the transformation in the processes of public budgeting: citizens' budget. The citizens' budget which seeks to ensure participation of the citizens in the budgeting process serves as a tool to ensure that the budget is shared with the public transparently and that the people take part in the budgeting processes. Citizen's budget is one of the main tools and instruments that the central and local administrations could use to ensure greater transparency and citizenship participation. This study focuses on the concept of citizens' budget, its goals and principles. In addition, the paper also analyzes the phases of budget-making and the expected outcomes out of the citizen-oriented budgeting. Furthermore, the study, referring to practices of different countries in this field, offers some insights on the citizens' budget.

Author/Authors: Erhan Gümüs & Durdane Küçükaycan

University: Eskisehir Osmangazi University

Title: Türkiyenin Orta Gelir Tuzagindan Çikis Stratejilerinin Degerlendirilmesi (Evaluation of Turkey Avoiding Strategies from the Middle Income Trap)

Abstract: The term Middle Income Trap is by now being frequently used in economic literatüre. Also, how to climb from trap are being debated at the highest levels of in our country. Some of the middle income countries are escaping from trap to move on high income countries, so we have to examine of successful countries. At the end of the study, target strategies to escape from a middle income trap of our country has the same policies of successful countries. Our country for moving on high income countries, to evaluate available potentials of our country and to enforce stability target policies.

Author/Authors: Engin Hepaksaz

University: Izmir Katip Celebi University

Title: Türk Vergi Hukukunda Uzlasma Müessesesi Ve Idarenin Takdir Yetkisi

Abstract: Maliye Bölümü Mali Hukuk A.B.D. Uzlasma kurumu, Vergi Usul Kanununda, idarenin takdir yetkisinin vergilendirmeye iliskin ikincil sorunlara özgü olmasi kuralinin bir istisnasi olarak getirilmis istisnai düzenlemelerden birisi olarak kabul edilmektedir. Nitekim, uzlasma kurumunda idareye sinirlari çok genis tutulmus bir takdir yetkisinin verildigi görülmektedir. Uzlasma müessesesinin, mükellefi vergi yargisina gitmekten alikoyarak, yargi organlarinin islerini hafifletmek ve verginin biran önce hazineye intikalini saglamak yönleriyle, mükellefler, devlet ve yargi organlari açisindan bazi olumlu yönleri bulundugu savunulsa da, uzlasma konusunda herhangi bir sinirlama getirilmemis olmasi, anayasal ve yasal bazi ilkeleri (kanunilik ilkesi, genellik ve esitlik ilkeleri, hukuki cebir ilkesi vb.) ihlal etmesi, "mali af" çikarma yetkisine ters düsmesi gibi yönleriyle ciddi olarak elestirilmektedir. Bu çalismada idarenin takdir yetkisinin en genis olarak kullanildigi alanlardan birisi olarak uzlasma kurumu yukaridaki yönleriyle ele alinmakta, idarenin genis takdir yetkisinin kullaniminin, anayasal-yasal vergileme ilkeleri ve vergi adaleti üzerindeki etkilerinin uzlasma müessesesi açisindan degerlendirilmesi ve bazi çözüm önerileri üzerinde durulmasi amaçlanmaktadir.

Author/Authors: Ismail Öztanir & Muhsin Çelik

University: Pamukkale University

Title: An Investigation of the Relationship between Working Capital Management and Firm Value Indicators with Financial Analysis in Manufacturing Sector Quoted On Borsa Istanbul

Abstract: Nowadays, commercial competition requires firms to use their assets efficiently and also to minimize the cost of the liabilities which provide those assets. Inventories, an element of current assets are critically important especially for merchandising companies. These inventories should be supplied and storaged with minimum cost and they should be completed their working capital cycle with maximum return as soon as possible to affect company profit affirmatively. This positive change in the company profit stands out as an important criterion to reach the main goal of financial management which are maximizing firm value linked with maximizing wealthiness of shareholders. This research aims to put forth the connection between working capital elements especially inventories and the goal of maximizing company market value. In this manner, the study may present a different viewpoint from the aspect of working capital management for financial managers to maximize the firm profit and market value. Financial ratios of manufacturing companies listed on the BIST stock exchange between the years of 2009 and 2013 were used in this study. The research tries to explain the linkage between financial ratios and firm value with regression analysis method. Research findings show that inventory turnover rate and asset turnover rate have a positive and significant effect to the firm profit. On the other hand, it is understood with study results that positive changes in the working capital elements don't affect in a direct way to maximize the market value of the companies.

Author/Authors: Edwin Blanton

University: University of the Incarnate Word

Title: Teaching Global Competence through Short-Term International Service-Learning

Abstract: The number of service-learning courses on college campuses, especially those that contain an international option, has risen over the last decade. This paper gives an overview of international service-learning and the transformative impact it has on U.S. college students. One particular program is examined at a private university in the southwestern U.S. which conducts a program in the Commonwealth of Dominica. This paper is significant to the field of international education due to its recommendations on teaching undergraduate college students in the United States about different cultures. Recommendations are made that institutions of higher education use the Transformative Service-Learning Process Model to assess the learning that occurs by students and to evaluate the design of their international service-learning programs. International service-learning creates a remarkable amount of teachable moments. Many of these teachable moments occur when students witness injustice and inequality. In essence, international service-learning is likely to foster problem-solving and critical thinking on the part of the students and learning outcomes of international service-learning programs usually include cultural competency. This cultural competency includes respect for other cultures, and a reciprocal relationship between those serving and those being served. Experiences during international service-learning have attributed to very powerful shifts in a student's beliefs and assumptions. Many faculty and university administrators believe that international experiences are significant in promoting global citizenship and professional development in an increasingly interconnected world. The International Service-Learning Project in Dominica is a 14-week program including a one-week immersion experience that is designed to assist undergraduate students in their development as competent global citizens. Learning objectives for the program include: identifying various dimensions of diversity; being aware of multiple cultures in a community different from one's own; demonstration of an increased willingness to discuss; or participate in a conversation about a topic that is considered difficult or uncomfortable; and engage in action for positive change in the community, region, nation or world. The purpose of this paper is to examine the learning outcomes of the program over a three-year period. To determine impact on student learning, a mixed methods assessment plan was devised. The pedagogical and administrative benefits of this international service-learning experience were analyzed using Keily's Transformational Service-

Learning Process model (2005) and the literature on learning. An illustration of the versatility of the learning objectives of the program is described and guidelines are advanced for the effective implementation and assessment of international service-learning projects. International service-learning can prompt transformational learning in college students. Many of these transformations can increase a student's awareness of other cultures and global competency. The design of programs such as the one studied can be modified and implemented at other institutions of higher learning so that higher education administrators and service-learning practitioners can increase the global competence of students. Furthermore, a longitudinal study of this program is warranted in order to assess the long-lasting effects of an international service-learning project on a student.

Author/Authors: Marissa I. Molina & Ivan Acevedo

University: University of the Incarnate Word

Title: Increasing Diversity Awareness in U.S. Healthcare through Cultural Competency

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to explore the importance of cultural competency within the healthcare industry in the United States. This study aimed to examine the impact of the culture competency in regards to the delivery of the health care services within United States, as well as how workshops and other training modules are needed to create awareness and provide culturally appropriate healthcare practices. We argued that without a significant emphasis on culture in diverse contexts, healthcare providers would not be able to deliver effective healthcare services. Understanding the role of culture in the field of healthcare will help reduce the perceived discrimination against minority groups of patients such as Hispanic, African American and other minority populations living in United States. We further argued that the training programs should include micro-aggressions and how they affect patient care. This study recommended training programs that will promote work ethics, trust, respect, patience, understanding and faithful service to all patients, despite their religion, race and backgrounds. Relevance Statement: WLES's Public Statement states that they are "committed to supporting high-impact institutions looking to transform education around the world by, organizing educational summer camps, educational conferences and workshops, recruiting students to the U.S. and around the world." This paper presents the impact of the cultural competency inside the healthcare practice within the United States that allows, "students, scholars and educational institutions to help them make better decisions, convert those decisions to actions, and deliver the sustainable success they desire." Cultural competence has emerged as essential in understanding and effectively serving people from diverse backgrounds. It is demonstrated when the practitioner understands and appreciates differences in health beliefs and behaviors, recognizes and respect differences that occur within cultural groups. Cultural competency would produce economic integration as well as true multiculturalism—integration of cultures around the world that globalization interconnects—required for sustainable globalization. This study examined the need for cultural competency education in the healthcare profession and the consequences of lack of cultural competency in diverse healthcare populations. This study further recommends how culturally competent evaluation can help us design culturally competent training solutions to reduce the culturally inappropriate healthcare services and micro-aggressions.

Author/Authors: Rolando Sanchez

University: University of the Incarnate Word

Title: Globalization in Cuba

Abstract: Cuba is in the midst of a transition from a socialist economy to a more market-based model. This presentation draws on academic sources to explore contemporary issues and initiatives in Cuba's globalization process. In addition, the topic of Cuba's sustainable development will be addressed. Also, the economic and cultural influences of Cuba's main trading partners are examined. Lastly, social and economic change in contemporary Cuban society will be briefly discussed.

Author/Authors: Jiyoon Yoon, Kyoungjin Kim, & Leisa Martin
University: University of Texas at Arlington, Ball State University
Title: Culturally and Linguistically Integrated Science Lesson on Teacher Candidates' Teaching
Abstract: To help American elementary science teacher education candidates adapt to ethnically, culturally and linguistically diverse classrooms, this study evaluated the impact of an integrated, multicultural, diverse instruction on the teacher candidates' self-efficacy to teach science lessons, their belief that their lessons positively impacts their students' ability to learn the class content, and their ability to create multicultural/diverse lesson plans. Because South Korea ranks highly in international science tests and the quality of teachers, Korean instructional methods are introduced to thirty-one American teacher candidates who create their own lessons. The pre- and post-self efficacy tests show an increase in American teacher candidates' self-efficacy to teach science and their culturally and linguistically integrated science lessons support that teacher candidates are able to develop science lessons in multicultural perspectives.

Author/Authors: Fikirte Adugna

University: Bahir Dar University

Title: Trends, Challenges, & prospects for promotion of International Tourism in Ethiopia: The case of Lake Tana, Bahir Dar Town

Abstract: The paper tries to examine the core potential challenges and prospects for the very development of tourism in Ethiopia in general and Bahir Dar town in particular. Obviously, Ethiopia is endowed with a lot of cultural, historical and natural heritages. The trend of travel and tourism in Ethiopia has a long history. Ancient writers, philosophers, merchants, and explorers were highly interested to travel in Ethiopia mainly for three reasons. That was in order to find the source of Blue Nile, to exploit resources of the country and to hunt wild animals. Though the trend of travel and tourism had started previously, much had not been known as to when tourism has clearly begun and develop as an industry throughout the different parts of Ethiopia. Bahir Dar is a city in north western Ethiopia. It is one of the leading tourist destinations in Ethiopia, with a variety of cultural and historical attractions in the near Lake Tana and the Blue Nile River. The city is also celebrated for its wide avenues lined with palm trees and a variety of colorful flowers. In 2002 it was awarded the UNESCO Cities for Peace Prize for addressing the challenges of rapid urbanization and as a focal point for tourist destinations. The paper utilizes the view point of international tourists and covers the tourist spots of in and around Bahir Dar town, Blue Nile falls and island monasteries of Lake Tana. Attempts have been made to gather Information from around 200 randomly selected international tourists. A questionnaire was also developed and used for tourists, and interviews were conducted from the local professionals in the industries. Further, books, magazines, archives, newspapers were also used to collect data. Descriptive statistical techniques were also used for the analysis of the data. Among the foreign tourists visiting Ethiopia; Bahir Dar, Lake Tana and the surrounding Island Monasteries are the major destinations for youth, middle and old aged tourists and families. The paper attempts to find out the social, economic, cultural and environmental impacts of tourism in Bahir dar and its surrounding Lake Tana. The paper concludes that the existence of abundant touristic attraction sites is the core point for the development of tourism in that specific destination, Bahirdar, Lake Tana. Further, the general trend of tourism shows growth in Ethiopia as well as in Bahir Dar town but not with the expected rate. Adversely, lack of government attention to the industry, political instability, lack of skilled

manpower, lack of qualified service giving organizations, lack of accessibilities, are the major drawbacks of tourism development in the destination.

Author/Authors: Berrin Akalin

University: Abant Izzet Baysal Üniversitesi

Title: Osmanli-Amerika Iliskileri, Francis Hopkinson Smith Ve Ermeni Meselesi

Abstract: Amerikan ticaret gemilerinin 1797 yilinda Izmir Limanina gelmeleriyle baslayan Amerika-Osmanli iliskileri, 1830 yilinda iki devlet arasinda bir ticaret anlasmasinin imzalanmasiyla yeni bir boyut kazanmis ve 1831 yilinda David Porter ilk maslahatgüzar olarak Cezayir'den Istanbul'a gönderilmistir. Osmanli devleti bu anlasmayla Amerika'ya da ayricalikli ülke statüsü taniyarak tüm imtiyazlardan yararlanma hakki vermistir. Böylece Amerikalilar, Ermenilerle temas kurmuslar; onlari himayelerine almakla kalmayip ayni zamanda vatandaslik hakki da vermeye baslamislardir. Osmanlida "yabanci" kavrami, topluma yabanci insanlar olmayip, misafir ya da emanet edilmis insanlar olarak görülmüstür. Yabancilar Osmanli Devletine ya turist olarak, ya bir is için, ya da bir misyonu saglamak amaciyla gelmislerdir. Bilhassa liman sehirlerinde pek çok yabanci bulunmaktaydi ve devlet bunlarin can ve mal güvenligini korumakla görevliydi. Bu bakimdan yabancilar, Osmanli Devletinin neresinde olursa olsun asla yargilanmamislar ve saygisizlik görmemislerdir. Yabancilarin sahip olduklari hukuki durumlari, devlet tarafindan özel sözlesmelerle tayin edilmis olup, "Yabancilar hukuku" Osmanlilarda ilk defa kapitülasyonlarla gündeme gelmistir ve bunun sonucunda verilen mali, idari ve ekonomik imtiyazlar uzun süre yabancilarla ilgili düzenlemelerin temelini olusturmustur. Buna göre ayricalikli ülke statüsünde yer alan Amerika'nin Osmanli topraklarindaki resmî olmayan ilk temaslari misyonerlikle baslamistir. Amerikali Protestan misyonerlerin Osmanli Imparatorluguna ilk gelisleri, 1820 yilindadir. Bu tarih Amerikada misyonerlik hareketinin gelismesi ile de ilintilidir. Amerika Birlesik Devletlerinde Protestanlar, XIX. yüzyıl basinda "Büyük Uyanis" diye tanimlanan Protestanlik hareketinden sonra bu mezhebi yayginlastirmak amaciyla kisaca ABCFM olarak anilan American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions adi altinda örgütlenmislerdir. 1829 yilinda Board, Osmanli Imparatorlugundaki Ermenilere yönelik bir misyonerlik hareketi baslatmaga karar verdi ve 1831 yilinda bu görev William Goodell'e verildi. 1830 yilina dek Osmanli Imparatorlugu ve Amerikan Hükümeti arasinda resmî bir antlasma imzalanmadigi için bu misyonerler Ingiliz Konsoloslugu korumasinda görev yapmaktaydilar. Londrali varlikli bir ailenin altinci kusak torunu olarak Amerika Baltimore Maryland'da 1838 yilinda dünyaya gelen Francis Hopkinson Smith, yazar, ressam, is adami ve mühendistir. Ayni zamanda islah olmaz bir gezgin olan yazar, önce hayal ederek sevdigi, sonra taniyarak âsik oldugu

Istanbul’a 1895-97 yillari arasinda resim yapmak için özel izin alarak gelmistir. Böylece Imparatorlugun içinde bulundugu siyasi sartlari ve yasanan güncel gerginlikleri de yakindan izleme firsati bulan Hopkinson Smith’in ülkede bulundugu yillarda Osmanli yönetiminin Ermenilerle yasadigi gerginlikler ciddi boyutlara ulasmisti. Ülkesinin Ermenilere karsi korumaci tutumu ve destekleyici siyasi egiliminin aksine Osmanli Hükümetinin yaninda yer alan sanatçi, Amerika’daki gazetelerde Osmanlinin hakliligi ile ilgili pek çok yazi yayinlamistir. Bu bildiride Osmanli-Amerika iliskilerinin resmî olmayan misyonerlik faaliyetlerinden itibaren nasil gelistigi, bu faaliyetlerin Ermeniler üzerindeki etkisi ve Francis Hopkinson Smith’in olaylarin oldugu yillarda Amerikan gazetelerinde yayinlanan yazilari üzerinden Ermeni olaylariyla ilgili görüsleri anlatilacaktir.

Author/Authors: Yakup Akkus & Kadir Yildirim

University: Ataturk University, Istanbul University

Title: How (De)Centralized was the Ottoman State in 19th Century? A Discussion within the Context of "Reluctant Flexibility" and Autonomous Implementations

Abstract: This study approaches to state-society relations, autonomy and centralization perception of Ottoman Historiography with a multidisciplinary method and utilizes Ottoman archival records. In the study, attentions are primarily drawn to the fact that in literature, basic concepts concerning Ottoman local administrations are often used without their theoretical-practical meanings. For example, the concepts of decentralization (absence of centralization) and deconcentration (extension of authority) are often used with the same meaning. Because of this approach, every practice that deviated from direct control of the Ottoman central power such as expansion of Timar (fief) fields, strengthening of local elites or providing of local privileges are explained by the concepts of political or administrative decentralization or autonomy. However in a large part of Ottoman provinces, there was not the absence of the center but the extension of authority in varying degrees. Because, the provincial bodies -constituting the general structure of the imperial public administration- didn't have an administrative and fiscal autonomy or incorporated body until 1913. In other words, provincial administrations were the branches of the Ottoman central administration. Traditional Ottoman historiography acknowledges a centralized and bureaucratic regime depending on the absolutist Sultan's authority for the Classical period. However, considering large territories and multicultural population, the Ottoman Empire didn't have a large-scale centralized state bureaucracy and technology that could keep control of the provinces. For this reason, she preferred a semi-bureaucratic structure rather than a rigid centralism in the Classical period by making specific laws for each region. In addition, the absence of resource transfer/stream from provinces to the center in the Timar system is another indicator of non-centralized administrative and fiscal power in the Classical period. In the innovative literature, there are some views explaining Ottoman decentralist implementations with "flexibility" and "pragmatism" concepts and considering autonomies as an endogenous process like other Ottoman administrative reforms, and as a strategy delaying the independence of the regions. In the Classical period and afterwards, decentralist flexible policies were implemented in some regions due to the special position/conditions of the area. Then, in the 18th and 19th centuries, centralist policies increased while the Empires monitoring-sanctioning area was being narrowed. Nevertheless, in

the 19th century, in some regions such as Egypt, Serbia, Samos, Crete and Lebanon -where the socioeconomic, geographical and political structure wasn't flexible (institutional rigidity) and therefore it wasn't possible to penetrate the central administration- autonomous/semi-autonomous administrations were established with reluctant flexibility of the state. The Ottoman central administrators complained about this transformation of deconcentration into autonomy, and devoted great efforts to delay such occurrences in this era. In other words, Ottoman administrators could not rationalize these autonomous bodies in their minds. Therefore, the general approaches -considering all autonomies and other decentralist implementations as a strategy and as a usual flexibility- will cause some autonomous structures to be accepted as main institutions by mistake. In this context, this study makes distinction between "willing flexibility" and "reluctant flexibility" based on time and space while discussing the Ottoman flexibility. Additionally we suggest the concept of "reluctant flexibility" to explain the autonomous implementations accepted due to internal-external dynamics in the Tanzimat period, when international relations and therefore fragility increased. Based on this perspective, the autonomous policies of the 19th century should be taken account as a "reactive crisis management" instead of a willing flexibility and long-term strategy. This study, within the framework of the abovementioned discussions, suggests a new theoretical and conceptual reading on the administrative history and state-society relations of the Ottoman Empire.

Author/Authors: Kemal Aras

University: Kafkas University

Title: First Migration to Anatolian from South Caucasus Center Revan '(Erivan)

Abstract: İmmigrant became one of the most important problem in history of Turkey.The Balkans and Caucasus is the primary the begining of the region where reliazed the most important migrant. This migration was realized with more political and economic reasons.Revan where an important region of the South Caucasus reliazed the most important migrant came under Ottoman rule in the last XVI. Century. Revan was constantly changing hands between the Ottoman Empire and Safavid established Khanate of Revan from this date in the middle of XVIII centuries. The majority of the Revan consisted of Muslims before region was not came under domination of Russia. Russia, Muslim population in the region is forced to migrate to the Ottoman Empire in order to rid the Muslim and Christianity this region. Hundreds of Thousands of immigrant who had to take refuge in the Ottoman Empire were sent to various provinces of Anatolia in order to be settled. The imgrants were settled mixed with the local people even if was not hold them, accelerated the cohesion with the locals and their adaptation to their new home and thus be unity has been provided. Agricultural production increased and region became cheerful thanks to settled region with settling of immigrants.This each of the immigrant that lead to bother and ordeal actually, immigrant provided to the removal of the new and more powerful foundation of life.

Author/Authors: Farid Al-Salim

University: Qatar

Title: "Tracing the Role of Technology in Iranian Politics: From the Islamic Revolution 1979 to the Presidential Election Riot of 2009".

Abstract: This paper will attempt to examine the question: Given the advances in technology, why did the 2009 election protest movement fail to accomplish any of their goals while the participations of the 1979 Revolution were able to succeed in accomplishing their expressed objective? This question will provide a simplified test to a common tenant of those that support the use of technology as a means of bringing about regime change: that advances in communication technology are diffusing power away from governments and toward individual citizens and non-state actors. In order to answer this question this paper will examine the role of technology as an enabling factor in both the 1979 revolution and 2009 election protests. A brief historical context of the 1979 and 2009 conflicts will be provided, followed by a short history about the use of the Internet in Iran and finally my concluding remarks. Technology alone is no substitute for structure, leadership, grassroots organizing, and a concrete agenda people can rally behind. Technology cannot replace the fundamentals of organization, but it can help enhance and facilitate them. However, social networking tools could provide a key facilitation component to future social movements given the right circumstances. Recognition of how these communication tools could be incorporated into a larger strategy is what is necessary to achieve overall success.

Author/Authors: Ata Atun

University: Near East University

Title: Iphestos Plan of Greek Cypriot Government to Exterminate Turkish Cypriots during the Year 1974

Abstract: The notorious Greek guerrilla organization E.O.K.A. (Ethniki Organosis Kyprion Agoniston - The National Organization of Cypriot Fighters) was set up by Colonel Georgios Grivas in the year 1954 and started the terror campaign against British Colonial regime on April 1, 1955 and to local Turkish Cypriots on 1957 with the intention of making the island purely Greek. The majority of the Greek Cypriots have no idea of the intentions and the plans of the Greek Cypriot Government to abolish the excessive rights of Turkish Cypriots given to them by the 1960 Constitution of Republic of Cyprus and clean the island from the Turkish Cypriots during the dark years 1963-1974. Initially, the Akritas Plan was drawn up by Polycarpos Georkadjis (Constandinos, 2009:p.34), Tassos Papadopulos and Glafkos Klerides on or around 1962. The plan in detail sets out the main headlines and steps to exterminate the Turkish Cypriots in one night by an organized and synchronized military attack on the intentions of achieving Enosis (annexation of the island of Cyprus to Greek Cypriots mainland Greece) This notorious plan was first publicly published by the Pro-Grivas Greek Cypriot newspaper Patris on April 21, 1966. Akritas Plan was put in order on the night of December 21, 1963 and lasted for almost four years until November 15, 1967 without much success due to the stubborn resistance of the Turkish Cypriots. Ata Atun: Prof. Dr., Girne American University, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus The attack of the Greek National Guards (Ethniki Fruro) totaling around 5,000 on November 15, 1967 under the direct command of General Georgios Grivas, reinforced with the special commando troop from mainland Greece, was the last of his kind during the Makarios III reign. Although General Grivas managed with his outnumbered military power to overrun the two small Turkish villages namely Geçitkale (Kofunou) and Bogaziçi (Agios Theodoros) situated on the Larnaca, Limassol and Nicosia junction, which did result in the death of 27 unarmed Turkish Cypriot civilians people and Turkish Cypriot resistance fighters. The civilians were exterminated by soaking them alive to petrol first and setting on fire later. The Greek Government was forced by the ultimatum of the Turkish Government to recall the Greek Division deployed on the island and General Grivas back to Athens, immediately after this inhuman massacre. The will be unifying with Greece never faded away and on July 15, 1974 the military junta in Greece organized a coup against President

Makarios III with the support of E.O.K.A. B and appointed Nicos Sampson as the President of the self proclaimed "Cyprus Hellenic Republic" on July 17. Turkey intervened according to the addendum I, Part IV of the Republic of Cyprus Constitution as one of the three guarantor states. The dossier with the number 216/5/296 and title "Internal Security" containing the Iphestos Plan was found in one of the military camps of Greek Cypriot National Guard. The plan was drafted on March 7, 1974 by the 3rd High Military Tactical Command and signed by its commander Colonel Mikhael Georgitses. The plan aims to clean completely the island from the Turkish Cypriots.

Author/Authors: Savas Egilmez

University: Ataturk University

Title: Ortaçag'da Ortadogu'da Yönetim Gelenekleri ve Modern Çaga Yansimalari

Abstract: Bugün Ortadogu adini verdigimiz bölge, Hristiyanlik çaginin baslangicinda, iki büyük imparatorluk arasinda, bölgenin yazili tarihinin binlerce yilinda, ne ilk ne de son olarak, paylasilamayan bir yerdi. Bölgenin, Bogaziçinden Nil deltasina kadar uzanan Dogu Akdeniz kiyisindaki ülkeleri içine alan bati yarisinin tamami Roma Imparatorlugunun bir parçasi durumundaydi. Bu bölgenin daha eski uygarliklari yikilmis ve eski kentleri Roma valilerinin ya da yerli kukla prenslerin yönetimine girmisti. Orta Dogu tarihin bütün dönemlerinde, dogal kaynaklari, stratejik özellikleri ve bölgedeki halklarin köken, kültür ve inanç yönünden gösterdikleri farkliliklar dolayisiyla sonu gelmeyen krizlere maruz kalan ve istikrar arayislari günümüze kadar sürüp giden bir bölge olmustur. Bu çok çesitli unsurlari kendi siyasi ve ekonomik menfaatleri dogrultusunda kullanmak isteyen bölge disi güçlerin müdahaleleri sonucu uzun süreli ve çözümlenmesi çok zor siyasi ihtilaflar ortaya çikmistir. X.yy in sonlarinda bozkirdan baslayan büyük Türk göçü Ortadogu'nun görünümünü sosyo-kültürel açidan tamamen degistirecektir. Bölgede yeni bir düzen kuran Türkler, Ortadogu diye adlandirdigimiz bölgenin büyük bir kismini uzun bir zamandan sonra ilk kez bir otorite altinda toplamayi basarmisti. Sünni Türkler, siilerle olan mücadele de sünnilige kesin bir zafer getirmislerdi. XIV.yy baslarina gelindiginde bölge Türk topragi haline gelmisti. Yogun Türk göçleriyle bölgede artik Türk ve Müslüman uygarligi söz sahibi olacakti.

Author/Authors: Sara Mariam Emani

University: University of the Incarnate Word

Title: Fascist Leadership and the Cult of Personality: An analysis of how Ideological and Authoritarian elements within a Leadership context allow for the rise of Cultic Movements in Past and Present

Abstract: Historically, there has been no scarcity of cultic movements of past, such as those prevalent during the Third Reich under German Chancellor Adolf Hitler. With this stated, it is important to evaluate the key elements that paved Hitler's expeditious rise to power in Nazi Germany, and such components can be explained in the European fascist leadership model. Hitler's fascist leadership movement was successful as a result of his use of charismatic authority, propaganda, and mass mobilization - all in an effort to portray an idealized heroic figure, the "cult of personality", while amassing millions of devout followers. Additionally, depressed economic conditions, political uncertainty, and polarization within a fractured nation, too, can lead to the emergence of a fascist state. In noting this particular movement, present day Islamic extremist groups such as Al-Qaeda and The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant/Syria (ISIL/ISIS) have risen to power and share key elements of European fascism under their cult leader. In recognizing the key elements that led to the rise of both Hitler and present-day ISIS/ISIL leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, it is imperative to revisit the fascist leadership model as a way to better understand how fascist regimes in present day emerge.

Author/Authors: Chika J.B. Gabriel Okpalike

University: Nnamdi Azikiwe University

Title: The Evolution of Modern Nigeria through Missionary Activities within Colonial Schemata, 1840-1960

Abstract: Much of the existing works on the history of the evolution of modern Nigeria seem to be concentrated on the activities of three principal bodies from Britain: the British explorers, the British traders and the British colonial administrators. The missionaries when discoursed are often mentioned in passing or treated as if their only interest in Nigeria was to carter for the spiritual needs of the people, and as such should not be considered when tracing the factors in the making of Nigeria as a nation. Some have said that the missionary bodies were mere spiritual arms of various European governments in their quest for territorial expansion and enlargement of economic frontiers in sub-Sahara Africa. The missionaries' contributions to the social and economic development of Nigerian nation are most often seen as a mere appendage of their activities in Nigeria. Nevertheless, the galvanizing of the diverse people of Nigeria may not have been achieved by the mere order of British royalty. Even the tools of military, economic and political impositions were not enough to nurture a national consciousness. There was the wrestling down of traditional cultural/tribal consciousness, educational re-tooling of the mind and the personnel training in preparation for nationhood. This is the gap that this paper has filled. The missionary activities in Nigeria, patchy as they may seem, did affect all Nigerians and helped to whip-up the consciousness of a shared identity that enabled them to work together in the building of their nation. Their educational activities helped to train a new set of elite that championed the course of nationalism and constituted a virile leadership for the young nation at independence; the missionaries' contribution to the rise of journalism as well as their role in the development of Nigerian indigenous languages are all treated in this paper. The paper has demonstrated that much as the missionaries had pursued the spiritual need of the Nigerian people, whenever the history of the evolution of modern Nigeria is discoursed, the missionaries should always be remembered as in the larger schemata of European African domination. The paper made copious use of recorded history of missionary involvement in shaping the society and training its first generation of leaders and of observable evidences of continued impact of the emergent churches on the social, cultural, political and economic life of present-day Nigeria. It also evaluated the products of this missionary activities and there capacity to really build a nation.

Author/Authors: Elif Colakoglu

University: Ataturk University

Title: Case Study of Transboundary Dispute Resolution: The Water Diplomacy Model for the Euphrates and Tigris Basin

Abstract: Water security has a major role in shaping the Middle East. The region's water issues include the military actions is considered in the context of environmental security and therefore, water and security are seen and developed in the framework of "common security". In the entire region, only four countries are self-sufficient in water are Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Lebanon, and are over the critical threshold. However, Turkey has below average rainfall. Another important point about its water resources that has to be emphasized is the unbalanced distribution of the preparations throughout the year and among its regions. Also, the people are living in troubled days under increasing water stress, especially even in cases of natural drought occurred in recent years, due to various reasons such as rapidly increasing population, and climate change. Therefore, the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers which are one of the most important transboundary waters in the region, has become an important. The Euphrates River originates in eastern Anatolia in Turkey and flows through Syria before reaching Iraq, where it joins the Tigris River. But the issues are limiting and affecting their regional integration, national security, trade and stability due to using of basin's waters sometimes, may occur among Turkey and its border neighborhoods, Syria and Iraq. This study attempts to analyze comparatively the hydro-politics of the three riparian in the context of recent diplomatic initiatives. Also, it highlights the importance of the Three-Staged Plan as a water diplomacy model for the Euphrates and Tigris Basin.

Author/Authors: Mehmet Ali Göngen & Nurullah Cihan Agbay

University: Akdeniz University, Bitlis Eren University

Title: The Impact Of Religion On The Middle East Policy: The Case Of Akp Before And After The Arab Spring

Abstract: Turkey has recently started to follow an active policy against the Middle East. These policies which were also affected by the ruling JDP (Justice and Development Party) governments ideological identity led up to debates both inside and outside, such as those on axial dislocation and new Ottomanism. The JDP on the other hand defended these policies as normalisation. Balances changed as a result of popular uprisings and denominational dissidence came into prominence after the beginning of the civil war in Syria after the Arab Spring in the Middle East, to which Ahmet Davutoglu, who had a significant impact on this new policy in recent years, firstly attributed great importance in geopolitical, geoeconomical and geocultural aspect. While the mutual economic relations developed prior to the Arab Spring in the Middle East, which bears remarkable energy resources of the world, are understandable in geopolitical and geoeconomical aspect, the geocultural approach shaped on the basis of Islamic brotherhood has come under question in the face of the denominational contradictions that emerged with the Arab Spring. The "Islamic brotherhood" discourse that the JDP developed against the Middle East before the Arab Spring became meaningless in the face of denominational contradictions was disintegrated at micro level and the JDP became a part of these alliances. In this context, this study aims to handle the alliances formed in the Middle East with the Arab Spring with regards to denomination. This study should at the same be assessed as an objection specific to the Middle East against the mentality that ignored the religion phenomenon in international relations after the age of Enlightenment.

Author/Authors: Nkem Unice Nju

University: De Monfort University Leicester

Title: A Feminist Analysis on International Refugee Law

Abstract: The International Law on Refugees consists of the status of the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (statue), the 1951 Convention relating to the status of Refugee (Convention) and the 1967 Protocol relating to the status of Refugee (Protocol), In the 1951 convention relating to the statue of Refugee, the preamble refers to the Charter of the United Nations and the United Declaration of Human Rights concerning the principle of non-discrimination and it has been argued that the refugee convention should be read on the background of this declaration and the prohibition against discrimination should be emphasised. Though Refugees and the mass movement of displaced peoples have existed since time immemorial, the definition of refugee came out as a result of the widespread devastation and human displacement caused by the Second World War. The 1951 convention relating to the status of refugee being the main international instrument governing refugee define "Refugee" under Article 1A (2) as follows: "Owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or unwilling to avail himself of the protection of his country". It was further suggested that the definition of refugee should be expanded to include those with a well-founded fear of persecution because of their gender. This is because, the gender- blindness of the refugees definition may not present a problem for women refugee who flee traditional persecution, such as torture and imprisonment, because of their race, religion, political opinion, or other convention grounds just as their male counterparts. In April 2014, the council of European Union adopted a directive on minimum standards for qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the persecution granted (the qualification directives). This is a directive to harmonise the asylum law within the European Union. However, it is only stating the minimum standards. There are five essential elements proposed by Hathaway based on the Refugee definition in the refugee convention which must be established before refugee status can be granted. The elements consist of: alienage, well-founded fear persecution, grounds and failure of state protection.

Author/Authors: Aysel Yildiz

University: Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University

Title: The Meeting of Reza Shah and Ataturk

Abstract: Although the relations between Turks and Iranians date centuries back, during the times of Reza Shah and Mustafa Kemal these relations gained a momentum and a new shape. Reza Shah's 27-days visit to Turkey in 1934 demonstrated the peak of the bilateral relations between the two countries. Despite the visit has been a subject to several studies the Özsoy opera which was composed in honour of Reza Shah has not been adequately addressed. In this paper, a multidimensional discussion of this opera will be provided. In order to be able to do that first the background of Reza Shah's visit and follow its steps from the beginning to the end will be discussed. Then the opera, in question by focusing on the "brotherhood and friendship" themes emphasized in the opera between Turkey and Iran will be analysed. Taking into consideration the fact that what sort of a new approach does this opera present for a re-reading of the bilateral historical relations between these two major Middle Eastern countries will be discussed. The visit to Turkey was Reza Shah's first and last foreign visit. This meeting should be seen as a success, especially for Reza Shah because he had hopes of obtaining positive results from that visit. For Ataturk, it provided an ample opportunity to show the reforms in the young Turkish Republic to a neighbour and a historical rival. As it was indicated above there is inadequate information about the opera, this does of course highlight the need for further research in the area of opera Özsoy. To say more clearly, opera Özsoy appeared very interesting and important for us, since it was the first dubbed Turkish opera, which was composed, in a limited time and in Turkish. In this opera Ataturk chose Shahname from one of the greatest poets of Iran, Firdausi. As it was mentioned previously his aim was to show the brotherhood and friendship that dated back from early times between Turkey and Iran. While he aimed to show them he preferred to use western style, which is opera.

Author/Authors: Nilufar Amonzoda

University: Khujand State University

Title: Gender equality and Leadership

Abstract: Why gender equality and empower women so important nowadays in Tajikistan? Gender equality and empower women continue to face discrimination in access to education, work and economic opportunities, and participation in government sector in Tajikistan. In the future, I want to support empowering women about their rights and possibilities in my country. I would like to underline 2 main reasons to attend at the International Conference of Interdisciplinary Studies on April 16-19, 2015. 1. What I would to accomplish while there? International Conference of Interdisciplinary Studies is great opportunity for me to create network and collaboration among the youth leaders of other nations. It is unique platform for empowering youth to become active leaders in private and public sector. Firstly, I would like to learn more about gender equality, empowering women, leadership, education, innovation and innovative technologies from my peers during the conference. It is current topic in our society nowadays. This platform will be remarkable opportunity for me to know more about other leaders past challenges and how they took action in order to overcome the difficulties. Although, I would like to feel the atmosphere of team working, demonstration of the leadership, learn more about collaboration, networking, learn more about new challenges and come together to take action. In conclusion, all my experiences and knowledge will help me to contribute for the best future of my country, Tajikistan. 2. What do I plan to do with this when you return to your home country? It is the excellent opportunity for me as the young leader to contribute new skills and experiences for the future of my society, country and the globe. As the female leader of my country, after returning home, I would like to work with youth empowerment and socioeconomic development projects and grants to improve the livelihoods of youth, women with providing job skills and business trainings and right financial education. After the Soviet Union, social-economic opportunities are limited in Tajikistan so large numbers of men are leaving the country to find work abroad. According to official estimates, approximately one seventh of Tajikistan’s population works abroad, leaving almost as many women to support their family themselves. These women are in urgent need of work but lack of skills and opportunities to make a decent living. Furthermore, I would like to address the women’s association for the community’s social and economic needs, work with grants and projects to provided extensive technical assistance and mentoring in rural areas. After all, I would like to work with partner

NGO's and Government sector to provide basic health education and nutrition, conflict resolution and early divorcing, fundraisings, trainings on a variety of topics including family, social partnership for the future of my community. 3. What do I bring to the table? I would like to do presentation about my research on the topic "Gender equality and empowering women in Tajikistan" and share with young leaders about my skills and knowledge.

Author/Authors: Gokhan Caliskan

University: Gazi University

Title: Charismatic Leadership and Player Outcomes

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to discover coaches' charismatic leadership behavior and their effects on coach-player relationship, athlete satisfaction and team commitment at two different league levels. Three hundred forty three players voluntarily participated in this study. The charismatic leadership scale, the Leader-Member Exchange scale, Satisfaction Scale for Athletes and team commitment scale were administered to all participants. Path analysis was used to determine effects of coaching on player's outcomes. Path analysis revealed that direct effects of charismatic coaches on players outcomes were more as compared to non-charismatic coaches and players' perception of charisma in their coaches positively effects coach-athlete relationship, athlete satisfaction and team commitment. Moreover, the indirect effects of charismatic coach perception postulated, the coach-player relationship quality did mediate the relationship between players' charismatic coach perception and athlete satisfaction but the coach-player relationship did not mediate the relationship between players' charismatic coach perception and team commitment. In addition, the effects of players' charismatic coach perception did not differ with respect to the league level. Our findings support that the players' perception charismatic coach improve coach-player relationship, athlete satisfaction and team commitment in a team.

Author/Authors: Hamid Khan

University: Our Lady of the Lake University

Title: Are you such a non-conformist, as to express Cynicism of the "Sacred Writings of Leadership Exegeses?

Abstract: Doing a research on sacred writings of various leadership exegesis, which inspires humanity to follow the leader, is a powerful, wonderful and inspirational pursuit of splendid educational adventure. And picking out a particular chapter which is most influential and extraordinary from the selection of entire verses that span from 2000 to 3000 pages of scriptures, gives the researcher an opportunity to feel tremendously inspired. This inspiration of the researcher presents Idealized Influence-Attributed, Idealized Influence-Behavioral, Inspirational Motivation, Intellectual Stimulation, and Individualized consideration for the for the followers to lead a truly sanctified life where serenity of fellowship, serendipity of nature, and solitude of reflection become the stepping stones for transcendental reality of life. Peace prevails in the individual and in the society peeling away cynicism. Three sacred writings in monotheistic religions will be presented.

Author/Authors: Alparslan Muharrem Kurudirek & Ali Dursun Aydın

University: Kafkas University

Title: Gender Equality in Turkish Sports Federation Managements

Abstract: This study aims to demonstrate the relative value of women on the management boards of sports federations that have more than 20,000 licensed sportsmen in Turkey. Study work out with general scanning model and data was obtained from federations, frequency anaylsis was performed. Examined the association board of directors of the 25 branches in accordance with specified criteria and reached several conclusions. Accordingly, in the management boards of 16 of the 25 federations are no female members. The Board of Directors was found to be 13.3% and the rate of women in the most female members of the federation. All of the board members in the percentage of women at the level of 2.7% of the federations examined in this study. In all federations that including of this research 409 board members from 11 to 398 male to female.

Author/Authors: Cigdem Kocoglu-Meek

University: University of the Incarnate Word

Title: Youth civic leadership development through service: Cardinal Community Leadership Program

Abstract: Democracy requires informed, engaged and socially responsible citizens. To address this need, The Ettling Center for Civic Leadership designed Cardinal Community Leadership (CCL) program specifically for UIW undergraduate students. In this session, I will describe CCL program and propose a framework about processes of an individual growing in civic leadership.

Author/Authors: Oguzhan Nacak & Nezih Metin Özumutaf

University: Izmir Katip Çelebi University

Title: Business Countinity Of Content Of Leader Manager: An Example Izmir Banks

Abstract: The purpose of the study is to evaluate the data derived from the bank managers' behaviour effects of the employees' business contiunity in terms of the perspective/perception of the manager and the members. The survey form prepeared for this subject was applied to 76 individuals as bank employees in the city of Izmir within the period of November 2014 - January 2015. Located in the chapter on the subject of the study 21 propositions Cronbah's Alpha's value is 0.864. In this context, the behavior of the employees affected in a positive direction as the lead manager of business continuity; consultation, initiative, reward, value of freedom, knowledge, self-control, paternalism, inevitable in punishment, motivation, proper working condition, supportive, having vision, charisma, effective idea to transfer, the adoption of opinions, tolerance, commitment, creativity and empathy was determined to be significant.

Author/Authors: Patricia Noske

University: University of the Incarnate Word

Title: The Potential Effect of Cultural Variables on the Roles of Women in Leadership

Abstract: This presentation will rely on a literature review to better understand the apparent contradiction between the traditions of national cultures and the ability of women to function as leaders. In addition to a focus on the relationship between individualistic and collectivistic cultures and gender in leadership, this presentation also highlights some of the variables that may have an even greater effect on the ability of women to transition into leadership roles. Context, for example, appears to have a significant role in a woman's ability to achieve a higher level of participation. Further, it is suggested that independent variables (e.g., societal values) affect the ability of women to more fully participate in leadership than a consideration of national culture (e.g., individualistic or collectivistic) in isolation. National culture matters but questions remain regarding the degree to which it matters and in what context it matters. It is suggested that there are numerous factors contributing to the ability of women to fully participate and that no factor, in isolation, explains the phenomenon of women who have risen to positions of leadership in cultures that are traditionally known for their weak gender egalitarian views.

Author/Authors: Chika J.B. G. Okpalike

University: Nnamdi Azikiwe University

Title: The Re-Birth of African Moral Traditions as Fundamental To Sustenable Development in Africa

Abstract: This work is set against the backdrop of the African environment observed to be morally degenerative. It judges that the level of decadence in the continent that could even amount to depravity could be blamed upon disconnect between the present-day African and a moral tradition that has been swept under the carpet through history; this tradition being grounded upon a world view. World-view lies at the basis of the interpretation and operation of the world. It is the foundation of culture, religion, philosophy, morality and so forth; an attempt of men to impose an order in which the human society works (Achebe, 1986). Most times when the African world-view is discussed, the Africa often thought of and represented is the Africa as before in which it is very likely to see religion and community feature as two basic characters of Africa from which morality can be sifted. In his popular work Things Fall Apart, Chinua Achebe had above all things shown that this old Africa has been replaced by a new breed and things cannot be the same again. In the first instance, the former African communalism in which the community was the primary beneficiary of individual wealth has been wrestled down by capitalism in which the individual is defined by the extent in which he accumulates surplus value. The African individual within the stress of the capitalist invasion lost the old community morality and has been incapable of developing a third, the earlier two having eluded them; mired in the unfamiliar capitalist terrain, the corresponding society devoid of tribal, ethnic, kindred, clan and family ties which sustains communalism did not evolve. What remained is the imbalance between the capitalist system and communalist consciousness as there is the amalgam of western democratic society and citizens steeped in African tribal consciousness. In the second instance, religion which is another essential character of Africa is problematic. Africans have adopted a religion which completely excludes their ancestors, sacred institutions, persons and spaces. Yet the morality that could possibly be acquired via this new religion has been elusive of an African hold. Against this backdrop, the present writer thinks that the old African moral community has been lost in the morass of foreign ideologies that has plagued the continent from the 19th century. Why can't democracy be sustained, diseases and poverty eradicated, rocket technologies initiated, large industries and megacities constructed, maintained and sustained in Africa without foreign interventions? The

simple explanation is that the African moral community once destroyed has not been reconstructed; moral ideas and institutions, moral persons and group of persons, moral situations and environment have been subjected to the jangling discord of their western models. The present work identifies Africa as morally impoverished; proffers reasons for such claims and establishes the grounds for the possibility of the reconstitution of a moral community which will serve as a springboard for sustainable development in the continent.

Author/Authors: Asad Al-Ghalith

University: University of Tabuk

Title: Lawrence Sternes Tristram Shandy: A Paradigm for Successful Human Communication

Abstract: Laurence Sternes Tristram Shandy: A Successful Paradigm for Human Communication Laurence Sterne is primarily concerned with individual perceptions of language and gestures. He creates characters who are constantly getting into difficulties with each other because of some misunderstanding of one anothers ideas or emotions. Even Tristram as narrator resorts to different techniques in attempting to convey his impressions of the people. Yet the strength of these characters lies within their ability to retain meaningful human relationships beyond the confusion and complexities that language and physical expressions often produce. For Sterne, language and physical expressions are subject to misinterpretation, but human beings reveal a capacity to intuit natural emotions through empathy with their fellow beings. Nowadays, the relevance of the topic of communication to us as private individuals or public figures is obvious, for the failure of communication can be extremely costly to all involved and especially to those whose lives are adversely impacted. Therefore, one cannot emphasize enough the importance of successful communication in building enduring relations based on true understanding. Tristram Shandy offers an effective paradigm for human communication that is sadly absent nowadays and ought to be revived if we are to succeed in connecting with each other. Before discussing how the characters in Tristram Shandy succeed in communication by revealing a strong capacity for intuiting emotions and attitudes, I will attempt to show some examples of how language and physical gestures often fail as means of communication between the characters in the novel.

Author/Authors: Hülya Askin Balci

University: Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University

Title: Göstergeler Isiginda “Kañli Koca Oglu Kan Turali Destani”

Abstract: ÖZET: 12 hikâyeden olusan Dede Korkut Hikâyeleri, Türk kültürünün essiz saheserleri olmasi ve Türk edebiyatinda anlatima dayali eserler arasinda önemli bir konuma sahip olmasi sebebiyle birçok incelemeye konu olmustur. Ister yazili isterse sözlü olsun, edebî özellikler tasiyan Dede Korkut Hikâyelerinin çesitli inceleme yöntemlerine göre arastirilmasi Türk kültürünün essiz saheserleri olan bu hikâyelerin ne kadar derin anlamlar tasidiginin bir göstergesidir. Biri Dresden’de, digeri Vatikan’da olmak üzere iki nüshasi olan bu Oguz hikâyelerinden “Kañli Koca oglu Kan Turali destani” Saussure’ün ortaya atip, Hjelmslev’in gelistirerek Greimas’in kuramini olusturdugu “Göstergebilim” yöntemine göre çözümlenmeye çalisilacaktir. Daha önce bu sekilde çalisilmamis olan bu hikâyede göstergebilimsel çözümlemenin yazinsal nitelikli bir metne nasil uygulanabilir sorusu cevaplanarak Greimas’in önerdigi eyleyenler modelinin uygulanmasi bu çalismanin temel amacini olusturacaktir.

Author/Authors: Rebecca Clay

University: University of Texas at Dallas

Title: Making James Joyce Contemporary

Abstract: Can you make James Joyce's short story "Eveline" contemporary and create a modern short story based on Joyce's work? I attempted to create a short story within the spirit of "Eveline," while incorporating modern Irish history within Joyce's form. My story mirrors themes similar to Joyce's: paralysis, what it means to be Irish and the Irish struggle, the meaning of brother, the relatedness of the term "mother" and the depth of family ties between the characters. My story examines two Irish brothers who fight one another in childhood and then fight for the cause of independence. Fate has one brother leaving for a journey to America and one brother staying in Ireland. Sean, the brother who left for America, is a newly retired Green Beret who has been away from Dublin for over twenty years, as the story unfolds during the height of activity of the IRA, and the end of the Vietnam War. The story follows Sean's departure from a life of warfare, in his attempt to return to Dublin and reunite with his older brother Patrick, who is secretly fighting in the war of the IRA. Joyce wrote a female protagonist in "Eveline," and I wrote a male protagonist in my story, to give a mirror image approach. The twist at the end of the story, the placing of memorable objects within the text, and the creation of a dying promise to a mother by older brother Patrick, all reflect features of Joycean techniques. Paralysis was a major feature of "Eveline" and I use paralysis in the modern world, in my story, to depict the state of modern warfare, which was just beginning a few years after "Eveline" was published. In this workshop, I will introduce my short story I developed as a result of my training in creative writing at the University of Texas at Dallas. Based on my study and practice of creative writing, performance, and literature, and my background in psychology and history, I use an interdisciplinary approach to creative writing. Using an exhaustive bibliography, I will discuss some of the historical background for my fiction, as well as some of the critical sources that shaped my thought process. I will make copies of Joyce's story, as well as my own, for each participant to look over and compare. I will discuss how the readings lead to the first draft, and how the creative process works for me. I will illustrate how I used the creative process to write my short story, and what steps other writers can use to create art through classical fiction. The purpose of this presentation is to provide a context to Joyce's short story "Eveline," illustrate the journey of my fiction writing, and expand the conversation on using classical fiction as a guide to modern short story writing.

Author/Authors: Refia Gülin Ögüt Eker

University: Hacettepe University

Title: Examples from the Images of the American Cultural Memory

Abstract: Past and tradition need to be known not to be confined in the archaism of history but to give meaning to today and tomorrow. Traditions maintain their validity as long as they are encoded in the cultural memories of compatriots, adopted as a common ground, used and more importantly believed. 'Social memory', the main feature of the Organized Behavior Theory of Malinowski that symbolizes the importance of social solidarity symbolizes `a thought of being present not in one person's mind but in the common memory of society`. The survival of cultural elements in world geography as indicators of identity at the local and national level depends on the principles of society's members to live out these values and keep them alive.

Cultural memory constitutes the space where mimetic, objects and communicational memory come together. The main feature of cultural memory is '**meaning transfer**.' Societies live and keep their identities and values alive through cultural memory.

In this context, determination of states of cultural images in the United States of America such as the Empire State Building, Times Square, Brodway theatres, The Tejas Rodeo and their use will be analyzed in terms of collective memory. In the research, images that are saved in the American social memory and that should be transferred to subsequent generations will be evaluated from a cultural perspective through belonging to the same society, longing for the past, feminine and masculine archetype perspectives, particulary 'cowboy in rodeo myth' coding. Additionally, departing from **cultural economy,** turning a cultural image to an economic image to gain income, the importance given to these images in economic fields will be evaluated. With all the data gathered, the characteristic 'meaning transfer' of the American cultural memory will be revealed.

Author/Authors: Seda Kayapalı

University: Igdir University

Title: Empowerment against Organizational cynicism

Abstract: Developments in information technology, employee structure whose education level is increasing, information and human element becoming an important competition factor, more flexible, quick decision maker and unlimited structures taking place of command and control structures, innovation and creativity being accepted as base confront by us as effects of globalization on establishments. In this study, "employee empowerment and organizational cynicism" are examined in which employee who came to a state of an important factor plays an active role.

Organizational cynicism concept is an important concept which is examined in terms of relationship between employer-employee. Brandes (1997) describes organizational cynicism as negative attitudes (disdain, distrust, scorn etc.) that employee generally increases it against business management and colleagues. Because, motivations and job satisfaction levels of employees highly effecting organizational productivity causes importance gaining to employee for business. Business employees can exhibit cynicial attitudes towards organization because of the effect of both personal and organizational reasons. This situation ends up with employee commitment decreasing to organization, organizational citizenship disappearing, leave of employment intention progressing. Organizational cynicism ranked among continual investigated issues in recent years because of adverse outcomes that it creates and important organizational studies were developed in order to prevent cynicism.

Businesses, with employee empowerment, get high efficiency from human resource which is the most important competition tool. But employee empowerment applications are both difficult and time consuming applications. Because applying successfully these applications depends both management having proper structure and personal having essential knowledge and skill, also, being qualified personal.

This study was conducted in a bank's lending services. The total number of employees is 310 people in this service. 175 employees participated in the study by completing a questionnaire. The results of the analysis, it was found negative relationship between organizational cynicism and empowerment.

Author/Authors: Muhammad Shafiq

University: University of the Punjab

Title: Development of a Service Quality Scale for Higher Education: Students and Teachers Perspective

Abstract: Education has become a source of global economy. Practitioners consider it as a business and striving hard to enhance the quality of education. Service Quality deals with the measurement of customer expectations and has qualities of intangibility, heterogeneity and inseparability. There is a hardly any universal scale is available to measure the service quality in all the disciplines. It is argued in the literature that customized scales should be developed to measure service quality especially in the disciplines like higher education. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to develop a scale for the measurement of service quality in higher educational institutions. Indeed, many studies have attempted to provide a service quality scale in education however they always considered the feedback from students. Where as in this study data was collected from both students and teachers. The data was collected from 601 final semester students and 130 faculty members of a largest university of Pakistan. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) was used to analyze the data. The findings of this study support the argument that customized scales for the measurement of service quality should be developed for the specific sectors like higher educational sectors. However, generally accepted five dimensions of service quality like reliability, responsiveness, tangibility, assurance and empathy are retained in the current scale specifically developed for higher educational institutions. The scale developed in this study could be effectively used by the practitioners for measuring service quality in the higher educational institutions.

Author/Authors: Emre Belli, Fatih Yildirim, Serkan Naktiyok, Ali Gürbüz & Ali Dursun Aydin
University: Atatürk University, Kafkas University, Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University
Title: The Comparison of Emphatic Tendencies of the Management Department Students
Abstract: The aim of the current research is to make a comparison between the university students majoring at the department of sport management at Kafkas University and Atatürk University in terms of empathy level. For data collection, "Emphatic Tendency Scale", which was developed by Dökmen (1994) and included 20 items, was administered to 463 participants in total consisting of 174 female and 289 male students. For data analysis, SPSS 16. Programme was used for statistical procedures such as frequency analysis for demographic information, independent sample t-test for the comparison of empathy level of gender and university and one-way Anova and Tukey for the comparison of empathy level in terms of age and grade. The results of the study revealed that there were statistically significant differences in gender and empathy level (p=,028), age and empathy level (p=,026), grade and empathy level (p=,039).

Author/Authors: Andrea Guajardo

University: University of the Incarnate Word

Title: Evaluation of Community Coalition Created to Increase Enrollment in the Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Marketplace

Abstract: The Affordable Care Act (ACA) of 2010 created the availability of insurance products offered to consumers at affordable price levels with the assistance of a federal subsidy when the consumer meets certain income and family size criteria. On October 1, 2013, open enrollment in the Health Exchange Marketplace (HIX) began to enable consumers to register and enroll in affordable health insurance products using the www.healthcare.gov website. These consumers faced multiple challenges including low insurance and health literacy. In addition, the healthcare.gov website experienced significant technical issues. A large, interdisciplinary coalition of health providers, educators, elected officials, as well as communications and public relations specialists created a community coalition to maximize enrollment in a large city with a significant Latino population. The coalition members created an organization, focused on cultural competence and communication with the community. , The result was the creation of synergies within the group and community engagement with comprehensive and effective strategies for health insurance enrollment. The study employed the Community Coalition Action Theory (Butterfoss & Kegler, 2002) and achieved measurable success that has the potential to lead to long-term systemic change due to increased community health insurance coverage.

Author/Authors: Fikirte Adugna

University: Bahir Dar University

Title: Empowerment and Participation of Women in ecotourism; A case of Amhara Regional state, Ethiopia

Abstract: In recent years, tourism has acquired widespread support as a tool for sustainable development. Hence alternative forms of tourism such as ecotourism, pro-poor tourism, volunteer tourism, and community-based tourism have emerged. While sustainable tourism development strongly emphasizes environmental issues, it seems that socio-cultural issues have been overshadowed. Gender considerations need to be included in a critical analysis of the socio-cultural impacts of these emerging forms of tourism. This research seeks to verify how the participation of women in tourism enhances their empowerment in Amhara Regional state. The discussion spins around the issues such as women's perspectives on the ecotourism ; the nature of their participation and their motivations to engage in ecotourism and challenges encountered; approaches employed to address the challenges in ecotourism; and future directions in the aforementioned issues in relation to their empowerment. Empowerment is operationalized as a multidimensional process with political, psychological, social, and economic dimensions experienced individually and collectively. This research hypothesizes that womens empowerment and participation will be successful in promoting ecotourism projects, hence development practitioners can be more successful in addressing sustainability if would incorporate a gender analysis assessment.

Author/Authors: Saad Alkahtani

University: King Saud University

Title: Antioxidation effects on apoptosis induced in mice liver cells by Arsenic

Abstract: This study aims to assess the effect of antioxidant BHT on the apoptosis induced in mice by arsenic trioxide (As2O3) in normal adult female SWR/J mouse. Animals were injected with (2.65, 5.35 or 10.70 mg kg-1 b.wt. of As2O3 and killed 24 h later. Another group were treated with 30 mg kg-1 b.wt. of (BHT) 1 h prior to As2O3 administration. The three single doses of As2O3 significantly (P0.05) increased the rate of total structural chromosomal aberrations (CAs). No significant effect was observed in the combined treatment with BHT compared with single treatments. The Histopathological analyses of mice liver cells showed significantly (P0.05) increased in apoptosis markers in all three single doses of As2O3 compared with the negative control and also significantly (P0.05) increased with combined treatment with BHT at low and high doses compared with single doses. This study showed that As2O3 had negative effects as represented in CAs test.

Author/Authors: Mohammed Alqahtani & Hasan Albargi

University: King Saud University, Sheffield University

Title: Magnetic and magneto-optical properties of LSMO

Abstract: The manganite La0.7Sr0.3MnO3 (LSMO) films were grown on (100) SrTiO3 (STO) and (0001) sapphire substrates by using plus laser deposition (PLD) and the oxygen pressure was at base pressure, 100mTorr, 200 mTorr and 300mTorr. The LSMO films show a pronounced hysteresis loops at 300 and 5 K, which verify that LSMO maintains strong ferromagnetic properties at room temperature and this consistent with previous studies. The MCD spectral feature was observed at about 1.7eV and 3.28eV for films grown at different oxygen pressures on sapphire substrates. The strong MCD peak at 3.28eV was found to be shifted to lower energy with decreasing oxygen pressure; this could be attributed to the decrease of the Mn4+ fraction and band width with reduced oxygen [1]. The MCD spectra of LSMO films on STO substrates seem to be dominated by the magneto-optical properties and birefringence behaviour arising from the STO substrate [2-4]. The MCD signal follows the magnetisation for the LSMO film grown on sapphire, but shows a different behaviour for LSMO film grown on STO. The magneto-optical data of LSMO on sapphire substrates are significantly better than LSMO grown on STO substrates. This makes sapphire an optimal substrate for the growth of LSMO. References 1. T. K. Nath, J. R. Neal and G. A. Gehring, Journal of Applied Physics 105 (7), 07D709-703 (2009). 2. D. Pesquera, V. Skumryev, F. Sánchez, G. Herranz and J. Fontcuberta, Phys. Rev. B 84 (18), 184412 (2011). 3. M. A. Geday and A. M. Glazer, Journal of Physics-Condensed Matter 16 (20), 3303-3310 (2004). 4. K. van Benthem, C. Elsasser and R. H. French, Journal of Applied Physics 90 (12), 6156-6164 (2001).

Author/Authors: Emre Arda Erdenk

University: Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University

Title: David Hume's Sympathy Mechanism and Cognitive Penetration of Moral Experiences

Abstract: In A Treatise of Human Nature, one of David Hume's crucial works is his account of how moral deliberation can be done based on our passions and emotions. The sympathy mechanism by which we receive others' pain and pleasure enables us to produce some feelings of approbation or disapprobation of the act or the situation of others. As an empiricist, one of Hume's main problems with the sympathy mechanism is his use of general rules along with sensory experience. In the absence of efficient or proper data collected by impressions of sensation, Hume claims that we apply our customs and general rules in order to sympathize with the feelings of others. However, Hume has no sufficient explanation of how and when we rely on our cognitive states in such cases. All cognitive states are ideas and all ideas must be derived from impressions. In this sense, if our moral judgments depend on these general rules, then this seems at face value inconsistent with Hume's empiricism. As an inference to the best explanation I claim that our moral experiences are cognitively penetrated. In this sense, when I experience an instance of murder –parallel to Siegel's tree example– there must be a match between the memory representation and perceptual input of murder. In Hume's words the experience of murder is an instance of the general idea of murder. In this way we do not need the causal priority of experience to the judgment or the evaluation of the external input. Ultimately, I conclude that cognitive penetration helps us to strengthen Hume's account of sympathy.

Author/Authors: Tania Hasan

University: Lahore School of Economics

Title: How "the effects of TV Advertising on children" have been studied: A review of methodological and publication trends

Abstract: Purpose: This paper traces the developments in methodology and publication and provides direction for future research, by conducting a systematic content analysis in the given area.

Design/Methodology/approach: This literature review was performed on a sample of 109 subject relevant peer reviewed scholarly journal articles and the data has been content analyzed. This paper investigates: Trends in methodologies, in terms of research design, country of data collection, data collection method, sample size, statistical technique, respondent type, respondents' age, and time horizon of studies. ? Publication trends in terms of authorship type, no of authors, author region, most prolific authors and journal ratings.

Findings: For research in studying the effects of TV advertising on children, more studies have been done in recent times but the earliest researches had commenced in early 1970s. North America and Europe have shown more interest and rigor in this field of study. However Australia and Asia have also shown some level of interest in research in this area. There exists a tremendous potential for collaborative studies.

Research limitations: Since this literature review is first of its kind in this area, and has taken the sample papers from peer reviewed scholarly journals only, therefore, it might not be perceived to be providing a picture for the entire research body of the area.

Practical Limitations: The analysis and results from this paper provide view of the area from geographical perspective, across time that might provide direction for practitioners and academicians equally.

Originality: This paper provides a deeper insight into the area, by rigorously analyzing the data, carrying out cross tabulations and advanced cross tabulations, that has never been explored before by any other literature review. This contributes significantly towards identifying future research.

Article classification: Content analysis based literature review.

Author/Authors: Juan Muñoz & Patrick Hughes

University: Texas Tech University

Title: The Academys Integrative Turn: New Directions in Interdisciplinary Scholarship

Abstract: Integrative Studies—a method of synthesis among and within academic disciplines—is a growing field of scholarship. Our article will discuss the theoretical and applied developments in integrative studies. We also draw a clear distinction between Integrative Studies and Interdisciplinary Studies: integrative approaches are additive—cooperative, relational, interactive and pragmatic—rather than disciplinary or multidisciplinary due to the sheer variety of contributing disciplines. Integrative approaches should be transformative moving beyond disciplinary and interdisciplinary practices thereby modifying the processes of inquiry, instruction, research, and curriculum development. This approach would further help to uncover new, unaddressed, and heretofore marginalized questions as well as offer a path towards applied and informed discovery. In other words, an intentionally integrated turn in the academy is a dynamic moment in which synthesis and instantiation of student learning occurs (Czechowski, 2003). Furthermore, Integrative Studies provides for a common body of knowledge, recognizing various disciplinary perspectives as well as learning how to synthesize and evaluate those perspectives, thus empowering people to address meaningful and complex issues in new and unique ways. While these distinctions may seem clear, questions remain about how scholars apply and advance the principles of Integrative Studies in their courses, curricula, and research. In this article we describe contemporary Integrative Studies theories and practices that together reveal moments or phases occurring in the development of this integrative turn such in terms of its impact on theory development, student learning, scholarly research, curriculum development, potential and limitations for implementation, and the challenges and opportunities it presents to university administrators.

Author/Authors: Nezahat Özcan

University: Gazi University

Title: Reading Woman at the Paintings

Abstract: Bu tebligde tablolarda okuyan kadin imaji ele alinacaktir. Resim sanatinda "okuyan kadin", yüzyillar boyunca oldukça ilgi gören bir konu olur. Hemen her milletten ressam, bu konuya dair tablo yapar. Kadin, zarafeti, güzelligi ve cazibesi ile ressamlarin ilham kaynagi olur. Ressam, modelinin elindeki kitap ile onun sadece fizyolojisine degil, duygusalligina ve aklina da vurgu yapar. Okuyan kadin tablolarindaki Meryem, azize -sonralari rahibe- gibi dini kimligi olan kadinlari, saraya mensup soylu kadinlar takip eder. Hizmetçileri de okurken tasvir eden tablolar vardir. Ögretmen; yetimhanedeki bakici gibi meslek sahipleri de is ortamlarinda okuma yaparken resmedilir. Dinî, tarihî, edebî, mitolojik dünyadan; sosyal hayattan; ressamlarin -es, anne, kiz kardes, baldiz gibi- yakin çevrelerinden kadinlar da okuyan kadin tablolarinin modelleri arasinda yer alir. Okuyan kadin tablolarinda, okumayi yeni ögrenen küçük kiz çocuklari, genç kizlar; genç, orta yasli ve yasli kadinlar olmak üzere hemen her yas grubundan kadin vardir. Okuyan yasli kadin, son yüzyillarda gözden düser. Kadinlar pek çok tabloda yalniz okurken tasvir edilir. Okumanin yasit, sevgili, es, anne-çocuk, kiz kardes arasinda sesli gerçeklestirildigi de olur. Tablolardaki okumalar, çogunlukla otururken gerçeklestirilir. Tablolarda dik oturanlardan koltugunda uzanmis; yatarak ya da hamakta okuyanlara, hatta kitap üstünde uyuklayanlara kadar farkli pozisyonlarda resmedilen kadin okurlar vardir. Kadinlarin okuma zamanlari, tablo adlarinda bazen bildirilir. Günün sabah, öglen, aksam gibi dilimlerine vurgu yapilir. Kadinlar okuma eylemini, dogal ya da -mum; gaz lambasi; elektrik gibi- yapay isik altinda yapar. Okuma eyleminin gerçeklestirildigi -bahçe, orman, su kenari, kayaliklar, tren gari, liman gibi- açik; -saray, oda, otel, sinif, tren kompartimani gibi- kapali mekânlar mevcuttur. Okunan materyaller Incil, dua kitabi, Kuran, roman, sone, mektup, nota, tren tarifesi, çiçek notlaridir. Hanimlar, nadiren antik Dünya'ya ait rulolar da okur. Modernlesme ile gazete ve mecmua da hanim okurlarin ellerinde görülür. Incil okuyan kadin tasviri, zamanla azalir. Okuyan kadinlarin çehrelerindeki ifadeler, farklidir. Birçogunda ciddiyet ve tepkisizlik hâkimken masumiyet; huzur; melankoli ve karamsarlik da görülür. Bazi yüzlere muzip bir tebessüm hâkimdir. Çehrelerde bazen korku, endise, merak vardir. Ressamlar konuya atfettikleri önem ve yetenekleri nispetinde okur ile materyali arasinda siki bir bag kurabilir. Okunan materyal ile göz temasinin kuruldugu; okumanin kesintiye ugradigi; okunan kitabin yere düsürüldügü tablolar da vardir. Tablolarda okumanin yarim birakilarak hayal ya da

rüya âlemine dalindigi sahneler de mevcuttur. Kadin figürlerin gözleri, bazen kitap sayfalarinda, bazen de baska noktalara odaklanmis sekilde tasvir edilir. Kitap, bazi tablolarda tutusuyla, pozuyla kadinin zarafetini destekleyen bir obje olarak tasvir edilir. Bazi tablolarda ise ressam, kitabi okuru ile birlikte tablonun merkezine konumlandirir. Kadin-kitap iliskisi Realizm, Empresyonizm, nadiren Pountillisme ve Kübizm gibi akimlar dogrultusunda islenir. XIX. Yüzyil'da okuyan kadin tablolarinin sayisi artar. Kadin-kitap ilgisi, bazi tablolarda elestirel islenir. Tablolarda kitap, ayni zamanda kadin statüsünün göstergesidir. "Okuyan Meryem" figürünün, modern kadinlara "haklarini elde etmis kadin" olma yolunda örnek teskil edebilecegi üzerinde durulur. Okuyan kadin tablolari dinî, sosyal hayat; mekân, aksesuar, kiyafet, esya gibi dönemsel bilgiler de sunar.

Author/Authors: Ihsan Kurtbas

University: Ardahan University

Title: A Psycho-Political Analysis on the Relationship Between The Factors Influencing Voter Behaviour And The Voter Psychology -An Empirical Study in the Axis of Political Psychology-

Abstract: The political psychology has existed as a science, between the 1st and 2nd World Wars. As a result of First and Second World Wars irrational results have occurred such as totalitarian regimes became more popular, the possibility of the cold-nuclear wars increased, the rise of information society and benefits of intensive cumulative knowledge spread all over the world, particularly the increase in the mass media, including social media, postmodernism and shining together in diversity and multiculturalism debate, terrorism, national and global economic crisis has become routine in the world as a result of these damages on the society, humanity force to understand the relationship between “psychology” and “politics”. This study is conducted from a political psychology perspective by using survey technique on 478 voters of 29 March 2009 local elections in Elazig. This survey consisted of two stages, the first stage was just before election and the second one was just after the election on same voters. By this study, the researcher tries to analyze the psychology and awareness of voters before and after the election. Thus, the researcher aims to make a social- psychological and socio-political analysis from a political psychological perspective. At the end of the study, the author aims to make some original contributions to the literature by analyzing the data obtained in the study.

Author/Authors: Jayanta Krishna Sarmah

University: University of Texas at Austin

Title: Social Inclusion and the State: NRLM and Implications for Inclusive Development in India

Abstract: An inclusive society calls for an inclusive development approach in order to pay due recognition to every societal groups and to redistribute recourses, services and opportunities accordingly. Facing chronic poverty and economic inequalities, inclusive development in India has to target mainly 'the excluded', 'the vulnerable' 'the socially and economically disadvantaged'. It is a way to incorporate them into the development process, and hence, to advance the fruits of development to those sections of society. Starting with a conceptual analysis on social inclusion and inclusive development the paper proceeds to contextualize them in the case of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). Effort is made to the study the deep of the policy structure i.e., how the scheme perceives and adopts an inclusive development approach, indicating the emergence of a new paradigm shifts in development discourse. The paper also reflects on the forces and circumstances that have impelled the Indian State to move a step beyond the conventional growth-oriented development model towards an inclusive development model. Finally, the paper tries to explore the politics behind such inclusive strategy, along with the practical limitations that may prevent full realization of an inclusive society, which has gone unnoticed in the due course of formulation of the scheme.

Author/Authors: Kathleen Woodward

University: University of North Georgia

Title: Indonesian Schools: Shaping the Future of Democracy in a Muslim Country

Abstract: The recently elected president of Indonesia, Joko Widodo (Jokowi), has initiated a funding program for poor Indonesian students that pays for their educational expenses for twelve years of schooling and for university if they pass entrance exams. This program is modelled after the one implemented in Jakarta in 2012, by then Governor of Jakarta, Jokowi. Both programs use "Smart Cards," which are pre-paid debit cards to transfer funds directly from the government to the student. With the potential for many more Indonesian youth to attend and remain in school due to this program, a look at the Indonesian educational system is timely. Examining how both public and Islamic schools teach issues of interfaith harmony, tolerance, human rights, and civic responsibility in a diverse society is of particular relevance for this young democratic, majority Muslim country. Indonesia has now held its third democratic election for President since beginning a transition to a democracy in 1998 with the overthrow of its longtime ruler, Suharto. Even though Indonesians were taught Pancasilla, including adherence to a secular nationalist "unity in diversity" ideology for most of its modern history, now that it is a democratic country and groups are freer to express their views, there has been some vocalization of intolerance that occasionally erupts in violence. Islamic schools have sometimes been blamed for fanning these flames, even though Islamic schools have long held a place in educating Indonesia's youth and are predominately moderate. Public schools have recently seen their curriculum changed to reduce the number of subjects taught (not teaching science until later) and increasing the time spent on religious instruction and character building. This paper examines the educational system in Indonesia, both public and Islamic schools, in relation to the political role the schools play by being a product of social and political forces and in shaping these same forces through educating the next generation of leaders. Are Indonesian schools effectively teaching the necessary critical thinking skills and promotion of tolerance and human rights that underpins democratic societies and upholds democratic governing institutions? As millions of students will be able to attend and remain in school longer due to President Widodo's Smart Card program, what will the effect be for this young democratic and most populous majority Muslim country's civic discourse on issues of religion, tolerance, and democratic governance?

Author/Authors: Dursun Karagoz

University: Kafkas University

Title: After the Independence of Civil Society Organizations in Georgia

Abstract: Civil Society Organizations, which have become an important sector in Georgia that gained independence after the collapse of the Soviet Union, their legal basis, activity areas, important contributions to the solution of social problems and their effects in society have been examined in this study. For this purpose, first of all, the concept of Civil Society (Non-Governmental) and its process of the historical development, in addition to this, the features of Civil Society Organizations and the period of Civil Society development in Europe have been examined. Then, it has been mentioned the country profile of Georgia and its importance in respect of our country with the demographic and social structure, relations with global and regional powers and its economic structure. The conclusions of this study in sum follow: Non-governmental organizations (Civil Society Organizations) supported by the Western global powers, which have been carrying out their activities, have been in sight to be important actors in the development of democracy in Georgia, in solving the current social and political problems and in the formation of civil society especially in the last few years. It has been seen that there have been important positive contributions of NGOs (Non-governmental organizations (Civil Society Organizations)) to the process of democratization in Georgia, in the development of participatory democracy; re-planning structural changes according to the democratic dimensions in different areas, such as education, health, justice and security; and the practices on capturing the standards of developed Western countries. It has been ascertained that the survey conducted on more than 20 NGOs, which are carrying out their activities in different areas shows that they have sustained continuous change and development especially since the early 2000s, and they have been looking for solutions for the countrys major problems within the bounds of possibility.

Author/Authors: Burcu Koyuncu, Ihsan Konak, Uygar Öztürk, Yücel Özden, & Sila Sanbancilar Eren

University: Bitlis Eren Üniversitesi

Title: A Model Proposal for Measurement the Quality of Urban Life

Abstract: To measure the level of social development with reshaped development approach, since the 1980s, welfare approach which can be determined through social indicators has stood out. In this context, bearing social indicators in mind new development tools have been established. In the 21th century, one of the widely-acclaimed and perhaps most important development indicator is criterion of "quality of urban life." Today, the quality of urban life which is in the research area of social sciences in the developed countries especially in the EU countries has recently become a significant part of agenda of developing countries. Besides countries, international organizations that do research on development of regions and cities do a variety of research on the quality of urban life. The quality of urban life has become an important benchmark in ranking of the World cities while maintaining the hierarchy among the cities of World that keeps the management and control. In fact, doing research about the quality of urban life of global cities has become a "must." For the benefit of city and global development, more studies should be done to improve the quality of urban life. In this context, the aim of study is to examine models and try to improve an alternative model for improving the quality of urban life.

Author/Authors: Gökhan Tenikler

University: Dokuz Eylul University

Title: The European Union Water Policies and Hydropolitical Position of Turkey In The European Union Full Membership Process

Abstract: Water is life. Water, which is the initiative of life, has started to lose this meaning on the face of the increasing and diversified intensive usage demands. It has become inevitable to handle water, which is intended for a great variety from human consumptions to industrial consumptions or from agricultural consumptions to energy generation, with the sustainable managerial attitude by maintaining the preserve-usage balance. Local solutions on water management issues has become insufficient while these issues which are originated from rapid population grow, irrational usage of water, development and climate changes has gained importance globally rather than handling with the bilateral and international cooperation models. In this context, water would play a significant role in shaping the political and economic framework in 21st century. Water management is a multidimensional issue. Therefore, national and regional efforts are not independent from global water policies. Today, one dimension of unlimited environmental pollution is threats on underground and overground water resources. Value originated from water being a commodity is becoming an economic power. Transboundary water would become a problem for public administrations of source country and user country/countries, and international law. Especially due to the increase of limiting effect of water in social and economic development in some regions, it will feature the national and international use policies (hydropolitics) more than todays. As a supra-national regional organization, European Union has also involved into the water issues globally and become a party to international regulations such as Helsinki, Espoo and Aarhus Conventions which are implemented under the guidance of United Nations. As a natural outcome of these attempts, the main law of the EU water resources management which covers strategies for both inland water and transboundary water management and draws the general frame of water policy of the EU in 2000s. The regulation known as the European Union Water Framework Directive, which came in to force in 2000, takes its base on the idea that “water is not a commercial product but a public resource which should be protected and defended”. Directive, which also emphasises that it is more important to care about the quality rather than the quantity of water, evokes the idea that the EU water policies are directed by the rich Union countries which are not facing with growing population and suffering from the

quantity of water, and have security of supply. In this point of view, Directive classifies the water as "high", "good" and "moderate (poor and bad)". The environmental goal of the Directive is to make the underground and overground water within the boundaries of the EU to "good status" level until December, 2015. One of the fundamental approaches that the Directive based upon is to manage the water with the understanding of "integrated river basin management". Considering that the river basins are a geographic and hydrological whole, it is foreseen that transboundary basin plans potentially should be prepared with the cooperation of bordering countries. Water legislation of the EU is also important for Turkey which is a candidate country and developed only 36 percent of its water resources. Conducting accession negotiations with the EU since 2005, Turkey has been negotiating its responsibilities about water issues under the chapter of "Environment" opended in 2009. The alignment of Water Framework Directive is one of the closing benchmark of Turkey’s environment chapter. In the case of the EU membership of Turkey which has more than 25 river basins, Maritsa (Meriç) Basin will be completely inside the boundaries of the EU, and some parts of specific basins, especially Euphrates (Firat) and Tigris (Dicle), will be basins that reach out of the EU boundaries. This situation could lead to the emergence of a new hydropolitical conflict area for the EU in the Turkey-Syria-Iraq triangle.

Author/Authors: Charles Khachan

University: University of the Incarnate Word

Title: Ethnic Identity among Maronite Lebanese in the United States

Abstract: Immigration is defined as the process of moving across countries and has several effects on sending and receiving countries. Several waves of immigrants came from Lebanon to the United States starting in the late 1800s. They were expected to assimilate into the new society but ethnic faith based communities assisted them in also maintaining that their ethnic identity. The purpose of this mixed methodology study was to explore the role of the church in preserving the ethnic identity among the Maronite Lebanese immigrants in the United States. The mixed methodology study answered three major questions. Quantitative data were collected from youth between the ages of 12 and 23 years old and adults 24 and older from Maronite parishes in the United States who answered an adaptation of the Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure (MEIM) (Phinney, 1992). Qualitative data were collected by interviewing 6 Maronite clergy serving in the United States: 2 were Lebanese born immigrants, 2 were Americans of Lebanese descent, and 2 were of European descent. The quantitative results in this study showed that the majority of Maronite Lebanese in the United States have achieved and understood their ethnic identity. Most of them demonstrated their identity, had positive feelings towards their ethnic group, and were well assimilated into the American society. Ethnic behavior and affirmation were significant predictors of ethnic achievement among the participants. However, assimilation did not predict ethnic achievement. Participants in the qualitative study considered that the church has a great influence on immigrants and plays a significant role in preserving their ethnic and religious identities. This study offered a snapshot of the Maronite church in the United States. The Maronite Church in the United States continues to move into the future while striving to assist Lebanese immigrants to assimilate into U.S. society and achieve and understand their ethnic identity. The Church is called to be an inviting and welcoming church, flourishing and unique, and rooted in Lebanon. The creation of educational and outreach programs would help the church in her efforts to preserve the ethnic identity of her faithful.

Author/Authors: Abdullah Mohammadi

University: Ardahan University

Title: Siyasal Islama Göre Kadin (Taliban Örnegi)

Abstract: SIYASAL ISLAM'A GÖRE KADIN (TALIBAN ÖRGÜTÜ ÖRNEGI) 1970'li yillarin ikinci yarisindan itibaren siyasal Islam kavrami farkli anlamlarda kullanilmakla beraber günümüze kadar tartisila gelmistir. Siyasal Islam'in asil savundugu görüs, Islam'in bir din olarak bireyin kisisel hayati disindaki sosyal ve ekonomik alanlarda da söz sahibi olmasini savunmaktir. Dolayisiyla siyasal Islam'i savunan görüs, "Inancin, ibadetin, egitimin, medeniyetin olabilmesi için siyasi iktidarin da Müslümanlarin elinde olmasi gerekir" denmektedir. Gerçi bu önerme kendi içinde yanlis degildir. Ancak pratikte uygulanabilirligi olanagi hemen hemen mümkün görünmemektedir. Islamcilar kendi tezlerini yasal bir zemine tasimak için her ne kadar Kur'an ayetlerini ve Hz. Peygamberin hadislerini referans olarak göstermeye çalissalar da Kur'an ayetleri tek bir yoruma sahip homojen bir yapida degildir. Hal böyle olunca siyasal Islamcilarin kullandiklari tez, dini referanslara dayansa bile bölgenin kültürel referanslari ve önermeleri daha fazla ön plana çikmis gibi görünmektedir. Islam dininin ve Siyasal Islam'in en çok elestiriye maruz kalan ve tam anlamiyla cevaplayamadigi konu ise kadin meselesidir. Ne kadar ki dini metinlerde kadindan övgüyle bahsedilse bile bu övgüler hiçbir zaman hukuki anlamda erkek ve kadin esitligini ispatlayamamistir. Kur'an ayetlerinden anlasildigi üzere sadece yaratilista ve ibadette erkek ve kadinin esit oldugu anlasilmaktadir. Ancak hukuki anlamindaki konular ise yoruma açiktir Bu çalismada 1994-2001 yillari arasinda Afganistan'da siyasi iktidari ellerinde bulunduran ve siyasal Islam'in farkli bir vizyonunu ortaya koyan Taliban'in uygulamalarindan örnekler vererek genel anlamda Siyasal Islam'in kadin meselesi konusunda profili ortaya koyulmaya çalisilacaktir. Siyasal Islam'in kadin profili ortaya koyulmadan evvel Islam'in kaynaklarindan (Kur'an ve Hadis) hareketle kadin profilini çizmek olacaktir. Anahtar kelimeler: Afganistan, Taliban, Siyasal Islam, Kadin

Author/Authors: Bahtinur Möngü

University: Erzurum Technical University

Title: Reading of a Modernity in the Shade of Simülakr

Abstract: Modernity process based on acceptances that physical and social order is understandable, accordingly which can be issued and figured by people promises easy and steady life as science, intellect and progress oriented to the people. But this process of which roots we can date back to Enlightenment and Renaissance Age could not reveal any result that they promised, in addition it turned into domination tool by deviating from the aim. Discontent began against experienced process in the periods after 1950 and severe criticisms were directed. Our purpose with this study is being able to discuss Jean Baudrillard's simulation theory at the same time while commenting this process from Jean Baudrillard's perspective which began with Marxist conception and media criticism at first, afterwards presented the post-modern manner. According to Jean Baudrillard, bemused and frozen consciousness which hag-ridden by image and display taken the place of reality in modern world deviates from the aims to different ways. The difference between the real one and imaginary one disappeared.

Author/Authors: Yekatit Getachew Tsehayu

University: Addis Ababa University

Title: The role of Ethiopian Muslim women in socializing children

Abstract: The role of Ethiopian Muslim women in socializing children Abstract In a society rife with gender stereotypes and biases, children regularly learn to adopt gender roles, which are assigned to both sexes. As children move through childhood and into adolescence, they are exposed to many factors, which influence their attitudes and behaviors regarding gender roles. These attitudes and behaviors are generally learned first in the home and are then reinforced by the peers, school experience, and the society at large. Often the role of women in socialization is an overlooked theme of research. However, the strongest influence on gender role development seems to occur within the family setting, where by mothers pass on both overtly and covertly their own beliefs and their norms about gender to their children. This paper is concerned with understanding different dimensions of gender socialization, on how Muslim women inject spiritually ascribed gender roles and behaviors to their children based on the lived experience of five Ethiopian young Muslim women. Synopsis of the session the strongest influence on gender role development seems to occur within the family setting, where by mothers pass on their own beliefs and their norms about gender to their children. The presentation explains how Muslim women inject spiritually ascribed gender roles and behaviors to their children.

Author/Authors: Vasviye Özlem Akgün

University: Selcuk University

Title: A Study on R&D Concept and Technoparks Operating in Turkey

Abstract: Nowadays, in the competitive environment created by rapidly developing new technologies and globalization, the ability to achieve international competitiveness to produce technology. In fact, the concept of technology, starting with human history, either directly or indirectly affects every sector of society. In particular, it is very important to track the technological development for businesses which do not want to lag behind the competition and achieve the success in this area. Besides, Research and Development activities that constitute the starting point for technological actvities are considered important sources of innovation for businesses. In many developed and developing countries, the significant amount of value-added in manufacturing and services sectors is formed through R&D activities carried by technoparks. The aim of this study is to give detailed information about the Technoparks in Turkey depending on the increasing ability of innovation and technology in businesses.

Author/Authors: Morgan Chivers

University: University of Texas at Arlington

Title: 3D Printing Processes Applied to the Creation of Glass Art

Abstract: 3D-printing processes are radically changing how we design & create, with ramifications throughout society. Recognizing this methodology as a profound shift in potentiality for artists, I shifted my focus in graduate school to learn how to engage with this emerging technology. Fostering inter-departmental collaboration between the College of Liberal Arts and the School of Architecture, I worked to develop innovative approaches to achieve my creative visions. The unprecedented material control afforded by Computer-Aided Design allows for geometric precision, inter-fitting components, even the possibilities of creating previously impossible forms. Thinking about the technological promise led me to contemplate the enabling achievements of previous generations. Perhaps the most fundamentally advantageous material of human invention is clear glass; advancements in glass shaping technologies (windows, mirrors, laboratory instruments, lenses, fiber optics, etc) have shattered cultural paradigms and opened pathways to previously unfathomable vistas of human potential. With this context in mind, I am experimenting with the application of several CAD processes to glass forming techniques. Successful results (so far) have been achieved with printed-ABS models for both glass castings & blow-molds, and printed-plaster molds for both casting & slumping. [Additional processes which have not yet yielded demonstrable successes are currently in the works and will be ready to discuss by the mid-April conference]