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I am very pleased to publish first issue in 2014. As an editor of International Journal of New Trends in Arts, Sports & Science Education (IJTASE), this issue is the success of the reviewers, editorial board and the researchers. In this respect, I would like to thank to all reviewers, researchers and the editorial board. The articles should be original, unpublished, and not in consideration for publication elsewhere at the time of submission to International Journal of New Trends in Arts, Sports & Science Education (IJTASE), For any suggestions and comments on IJTASE, please do not hesitate to send mail.

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INVESTIGATION THE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVEL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the physical activity level of the Physical Education and Sport Teacher Departments' Students. Totally 149 student who were study in Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Physical Education and Sport Teacher Department, joined to study voluntary. International Physical Activity Questionary (IPAQ) short form used to collect data. One Way Anova, T-Test and Pearson Correlation models used in SPSS 11,5 statistical program. Analysis showed that; participants' physical activitylevels (PAL) of classes1,2,3 and 4 were: 7341,9±3068,7 MET-min/wk, 5817,1±3039,2 MET min/wk, 5686,1±3605,3 MET min/wk, 2780,1±1854,7 MET-min/wk respectively. ANOVA showed that class 4 had significantly lover PAL than males. PAL had significant but negative correlation with class and body mass index. As a confucion; there was significantly differences between classes according the PAL. It is possible to say that; students' PAL should examine regularly and make arrangements on curriculum to help them stapphysically active may prevent such differences between classes.

Keywords: Sport, Physical activity, Physical education

INTRODUCTION

Along withthe ever-evolving technology as well as the increasing sedentary lifestyle. Because of the technological machines, people found morefree time, but the quality of physical activity was decreased. Thistermdescribes the state of inactivity. The activity level of inactivity is defined as less than 150 minutesper week. The minimum activity levelthat might be useful to healtheveryday for at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity activity or activity has been reported that severe (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 1996). Lack ofphysicalactivityincreasesthe risk ofheartdisease, obesity, type 2diabetes, colon cancer, reported thatthe relationship betweendepressionandillnessessuch asbreastcancer (Bull et al. 2004). The frequency ofphysicalactivityshould be increased to avoidinactivity. Physicalactivitydefined asbody movementwhich increasesenergy expenditureabove thebasallevel and produced byskeletal muscleswork (Jassen et al 2006, American College of Sports Medicine 2001, Pate et al 1995). Type ofphysicalactivity, including violence and its purpose can be many classifiedin ways (Baranowski et al. 1992). Activitytakes placein aperson'sor group'sphysicalactivityoftenare classified according to the environment. Common categories, business, homeactivities and home environment, people care, leisure, sports or includes transportation (Vanhees et al. 2005). Leisureactivity, racingsports, recreationalactivities(cycling, mountain climbing, etc.). Andalsocan be divided intosub-categories, such as exercise training (Burton and Turrell 2000).

It is possible to say that persons who lead an lifelong active lifestyle become more advantageous situation than the sedantary according to meeting health problems. Especially people who work in physically active job, may reach a more advantageous. Profession of Physical Education Teacher may more preferable in terms of working in physically active job than other professions. In addition, high levels of physical activity of individuals is expected to bein this profession. Preparation for the professionisa veryintensive and physically active period In Turkey, but the physical activity level of students decreased over timewas observed. It is may be cause of the number of applied courses is more than theoretical in the curriculum. From this situation the purpose of this study was to investigate the physical activity level of physical education students according to classes.

METHOD

Subjects

Totally 149 (77 male, 72 female) students (21,3±1,9 years mean age) who study in Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Department of Physical Education and Sport Teacher (PEST)participated in to the study voluntary. Althoughthe targetpopulation was 200, 16 participants' survey were erroneous,





30 participants out of 200 weredidn't exist at the schooland 5 out of 200 weredidn't want tojoin the study, therefore, studywas completedby149participants. Studentsfilled outthe questionnairesat the breaks.

Procedure

Demographic survey sheet which was prepared by researcher, include questions such as gender, class, age, body height, body weight, used to find demographic variables. International Physical Activity Questionnaire Short Form (IPAQ-S) which was performed in different countries by Craig et al (2003) used to evaluate physical activity. IPAQ-S Turkish validity and reliability was made by Öztürk (2005). The IPAQ-S asks participants to report activities performed for at least 10 minutes during the last 7 days. Respondents are asked to report time spent in physical activity performed across leisure time, work, domestic activities, and transport at each of 3 intensities: walking, moderate, and vigorous. Examples of activities that represent each intensity are provided; for example, participants are asked about vigorous activities such as "heavy lifting, digging, aerobics, or fast bicycling." Using the instrument's scoring protocol,(IPAQ research committee 2005) total weekly physical activity was estimated by weighting time spent in each activity intensity with its estimated metabolic equivalent (MET) energy expenditure.(Craig et al 2003, *IPAQ research committee 2005*). The IPAQ scoring protocol assigns the following MET values to walking, moderate, and vigorous intensity activity: 3.3 METs, 4.0 METs, and 8.0 METs, respectively.Calculations and classifications were made according todirectives the IPAQ research committee (2005)

Data Analysis

SPSS11.5statisticalanalysisprogram used to analyze data. One Way ANOVA used to compare differences between classes. T-test for independent samples used to compare differences between genders. Pearson correlation used to analyze relation between variables. Findings accepted at p<0,05 level.

RESULTS

Table 1. Comparison the descriptive variables of participants (ANOVA)

Variables	Class	N	X± Sd	F-value	P-value
	1	40	18,8±0,7		
	2	34	$20,7\pm0,7$		
Age (year)	3	35	22,4±0,7	222,271	0,001
	4	40	23,3±1		
	Total	149	21,3±1,9		
	1	40	62,7±8,9		
Body weight (Kg)	2	34	65,2±8,3		
	3	35	69,3±8,3	4,672	0,004
	4	40	68,3±8,3		
	Total	149	66,3±8,8		
	1	40	170,8±7,1		
Body height (cm)	2 3	34	169,6±7,3		
Body neight (cm)	3	35	168,9±8,8	0,361	0,782
	4	40	169,5±8,1		
	Total	149	169,7±7,8		
	1	40	21,4±2,1*		
Body Mass	2	34	22,6±1,9**		
Index(BMI) (kg/m ²)	3	35	24,2±1,5	17,647	0,001
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	4	40	23,7±1,7	•	,
	Total	149	22,9±2,1		
	1	40	7341,9±3068,7***		
Total Physical	2	34	5817,1±3039,2		
Activity Score (FAP)	3	35	5686,1±3605,3	16,811	0,001
(MET-dk/hf)	4	40	2780,1±1854,7****		
	Total	149	5380,3±3371,5		



- *: Significant difference on favor of class 1 when compared with class 3 and 4
- **: Significant difference on favor of class 2. when compared with class 3
- ***: Significant difference on favor of class 1. when compared with the other classes
- ****: Significant difference against class 4. When compared with the other classes.

Comparison thedescriptive characteristics and physical activity scores (mean ± standart deviation) of participants according to classes were shown Table 1. Descriptive findings showed that, totally 149 participants joined in to the study and their total average scores of BMI and PAL were 22,9±2,1 kg/m² and 5380,3±3371,5 MET-dk/hf respectively. Also average BMI scores of classes 1,2,3 and 4 were; 21,4±2,1 kg/m², 22,6±1,9kg/m², 24,2±1,5kg/m², 23,7±1,7 kg/m² respectively. Beside average PAL of classes 1,2,3 and 4 were 7341,9±3068,7 MET-min/week, 5817,1±3039,2 MET-min/week, 5686,1±3605,3 MET-min/week,2780,1±1854,7 MET-min/week respectively. Average BMI scores of classes pointed that participants were normal in BMI classification (World Health Organisation 1995). In addition, PAL scores of classes showed that; class 1 was high, class 2, 3 and 4 were moderate in IPAQ classification (IPAQ research committee 2005).

ANOVA analysis proved that; there was statistically significant differences between classes according to BMI and PAL scores (p>0,05). Class 1 had statistically significantlowerBMIscores than the class 3 and 4. Besides class 2 had statistically significantlowerBMIscores than the class 3. Analysis also showed that class 4 had statistically significanthigherPALscoresthan the other classes (p>0,05).

Table 2. Correlation between PAL, BMI and CLASS

Variables		PAL	CLASS	BMI
	r^2	1	-,479**	-,263**
PAL	p		,000	,001
	N	149	149	149
	r ²	-,479**	1	,458**
CLASS	p	,000		,000
	N	149	149	149
	r^2	-,263**	,458**	1
BMI	p	,001	,000	
	N	149	149	149

^{**} Correlation is significant at p= 0.01 level

Correlation between PAL, CLASS and BMI was shown in Table 2. Pearson Correlation analysis proved that there was statistically significant correlation between variables. PAL had statistically negative correlation with CLASS and BMI found. This mean, while increasing PAL scores, CLASS and BMI scoreswere decreased. In addition there was statistically positive correlation between CLASS and BMI scores found. This mean while CLASS increasing, BMI scores were increased too.

Table 3. Comparison the BMI and PAL scores according to gender

	GENDER	N	X± Sd	t-value	p-value
BMI	Male	77	23,3±1,6	2.252	0.020
DIVII	Female	72	22,5±2,4	2,352	0,020
PAL	Male	77	6475,6±3427,3	4,341	0,001
ГAL	Female	72	4209,1±2903,1	4,341	0,001

T-test anlaysis results of comparison the BMI and PAL scores according to gender were shown in Table 3. Analysis proved that, there was statistically significant differences according to BMI and PAL scores between gender. Femaleshad statistically lower BMI scores than the males. Whereas other findings of analysis was that males had statistically higher PAL scores than the females.





DISCUSSION

The aim of this study was to investigate the Physical Activity Level of the Students who are study in the Department of the Physical Education and Sport Teacher. and to compare the PAL according to classes. At the end of the study it is found that there was statistically significant differenes between classes according to PAL. According to total average PAL score it is found that PEST students were highin PAL classification (5380,3±3371,5 MET-dk/hf). However it is found that classes 1, 2 and 3 were high (7341,9±3068,7 MET-min/wk, 5817,1±3039,2 MET-min/wk, 5686,1±3605,3 MET-min/wk respectively), but class 4 was moderate (2780,1±1854,7 MET-min/wk)according to PAL classification. There wasn't any research in the literature which was compare the physical activity leveles' of PEST students according to classes. After the new research's findings, recent findins can discuss. On the other hand past studies investigated differences the PAL between PEST students and other students. They found that PEST students were physically more active than the other students (Tekkanat 2008, Tucel 2009). Although it wasan expected result, more studies included comparisons between the classes is needed.

Recent study found that PAL scores of males were statistically higher than the females. Similar findings detected in the literature. Özdöl (2010) found that male PEST students had higher PAL scores than the female PEST students but there wasn't any statistically significant difference between gender. However Savcı (2006) found that males had statistically higher PAL scores than the females who were study in the Department of Health. In addition Cengiz et al. (2007) found that male students were statistically more physically active than female students. Beside Bloemhoff (2010) reported that male university students are highly significantly more physically active than femalestudents. These findings support the recent findings but there is more findings about PEST student needed.

Another findings of this study was about the students' BMI scores. Analysis showed that according to average BMI scores (22,9±2,1kg/m²), PEST students were normal in BMI classification (World Health Organisation 1995). Similar findingsreported by Özdöl (2010) that PEST students were normal in BMI classification. These result may cause of PEST students had physically active educational program. On the other side Savcı (2006) found that total BMI scores of students who were study in different departments were higher than 25kg/m². This finding may be prove that PEST students had more physically active curriculum. Total BMI scores when compared with gender, recent study showed that females had statistically lower BMI scores than the males. Similar findings reported by Savcı (2006) and Aslan (2007). These findings support the recent findings.

Recent study proved that there was statistically negative correlation with BMI and PAL (Table 2). It is possible to say that while increasing BMI scores, PAL scores were decreased or opposite. Similar results found by Hallal et al (2003), Andersen et al. (1998), Kimm et al. (2005). This findings may cause of the curriculum. But there was opposite findings in literature that there wasn't any correlation between BMI and PAL noticed by Aslan et al. (2007) and Raustorp et al. (2004). Beside recent study found that there was statistically positive correlation between CLASS and BMI. On this basis it is possible to say that while passing classes students became less physically active. This study was the first who compared such variables in literature. So that similar studies are needed to discuss the findings.

CONCLUSION

Study showed that by passing the classes students became more inactive. To finding the reason of this stiuation, new studies should perform. Nevertheless to keep PAL of students from the first class till the graduate, curriculum may revisedor students encourage to do exercise regularly.



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FİZİK ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN DERSLERİNDE ÖZEL ÖĞRETİM YÖNTEMLERİNİ KULLANMA DURUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ¹

THE INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICS TEACHERS' USE OF SPECIAL TEACHING METHODS IN THEIR LESSONS

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ÖZET

Fizik dersi kavramların öğrenilmesinde ve günlük hayatla ilişki kurmada öğrencilerin zorlandıkları bir derstir. Derslerde günlük hayatla ilişki kurmak ve özellikle kavramları, sıkıcı matematiksel işlemlerden uzak tutmak için özel öğretim yöntemlerinin kullanılması gerekli görülmektedir. Bu araştırmanın amacı üniversitede özel öğretim yöntemleri dersini alan fizik öğretmenlerinin derslerinde bu yöntemleri nasıl kullandıklarını incelemektir. Çalışma 2012-2013 eğitim yılında Diyarbakır il merkezinde bulunan ve devlet okullarında çalışan 50 fizik öğretmeni ile yapılmıştır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden özel durum yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Fizik öğretmenleriyle görüşmeler yapılmış ve veriler araştırmacı tarafından hazırlanan dört adet yapılandırılmamış soru ile toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde betimsel analizden faydalanılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonuçlarına göre fizik öğretmenlerinin büyük bir çoğunluğu özel öğretim yöntemlerini derslerinde kullanmaktadırlar, özel öğretim yöntemlerini kullanan fizik öğretmenlerinin ise tamamının teknoloji destekli (bilgisayar, internet, simülasyon) öğretim yöntemlerini tercih ettiklerini görmek mümkündür. Bulgulara dayalı olarak bazı öneriler yapılmıştır.

Anahtar sözcükler: Fizik Öğretmenleri, Özel Öğretim Yöntemleri

ABSTRACT

Physics course is a difficult course for student since they are difficult in learning the concepts and connecting them with the daily life. In order to establish relations with daily life, and to keep away boring mathematical calculations, using special teaching methods seems to be useful. The aim of this study is to examine the use of special teaching methods of in-service physics teachers who already took the special teaching methods in university. The study was conducted with 50 physics teachers working in public schools during 2012-2013 academic year. In the study, special case method, which is one of the qualitative research approach, was used. Interviews were carried out with physics teachers, and data was collected with four unstructured questions prepared by the researchers. Descriptive analysis was used in to analyze the data. According to the findings, majority of the physic teachers use the special teaching methods. Moreover, all teachers who use special teaching methods prefer to teaching methods based on technology (computer, internet, simulation). Based on the findings, some suggestions were made.

Keywords: Physics Teachers, Special Teaching Methods

GİRİS

Geleneksel öğrenme ortamları ve bu ortamların fen bilgisi öğrenimi üzerindeki olumsuz etkisi, alanda araştırma yapan eğitimcileri endişelendirmektedir (Akt. Efe ve diğ. 2007, McRobbie ve Thomas, 2000). Öğrencilerin üniversite ve liselere giriş sınavlarına değil hayata iyi hazırlanmaları, nitelikli, yaratıcı düşünme becerilerine sahip, sorgulayıcı, merak eden, kavramlar arasında ilişki kurabilen bireyler haline gelebilmeleri için fizik dersinden iyi istifade etmeleri oldukça önemlidir.

Yapılan çalışmalar üniversite düzeyindeki fen derslerinin gerçek anlamda bilimsel araştırmalar yapmak için öğretmen adaylarını yeterince hazırlamadığını ortaya koymaktadır (Akt. Bayır ve Köseoğlu 2013, Crawford, 1999; Haefner & Zembal-Saul, 2004; Helms, 1998; Roth, 1998, 1999; Shapiro, 1996). Fizik dersini sıkıcı matematiksel işlemlerden ve problemlerden uzak tutmak, konuları

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¹ Bu çalışma Ulusal Fizik Eğitimi Kongresi'nde (2013) özet olarak sunulmuştur.



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günlük hayatla ilişkilendirebilmek kısacası dersi geleneksel öğretim yöntemleriyle değil özel öğretim yöntem veya teknikleri ile yürütmek öğrencilerin fizik dersini ezberlemeden tekrar etmeden her yönüyle iyi anlamalarına vesile olacaktır. Öztürk'e (2011) göre eğitim yer ve kişiye bağımlı olmaktan uzaklaşmakta ve gün geçtikçe daha bireyselci, özgür ve etkin olmaktadır.

Özel Öğretim Yöntemleri Dersleri

Fen eğitiminde özel öğretim yöntemleri I ve II dersleri, Yüksek Öğretim Kurulu'nun 1997 yılında eğitim fakültelerinin yeniden yapılandırılması çerçevesinde bazı öğretmenlik alanları için konulan zorunlu derslerden biridir. Özel öğretim yöntemleri I ve II derslerinin kapsamı; "konu alanında öğretim yöntemleri, öğrenme kuram ve yaklaşımları, öğretme-öğrenme süreçleri, genel öğretim yöntemlerinin konu alanı öğretimine uygulanması, konu alanındaki ders kitaplarının eleştirel bir açıyla incelenmesi ve özel öğretim yöntem ve stratejileri ile ilişkilendirilmesi, mikro öğretim uygulamaları, öğretimin değerlendirilmesi "konularından oluşmaktadır (Karamustafaoğlu ve Yaman 2006).

Kaput (1991)'a göre öğretim sürecinde bilginin çeşitli şekillerde sunulmasının gerekliliği, geleneksel öğretim araç – gereçlerinin yerine, yeni bilgi teknolojilerinin kullanılmasını ön plana çıkarmaktadır. Özden, (1997) 'e göre ise öğretim esnasında öğretim etkinliklerinin istenen öğrenmeyi sağlayabilmesi için değişik yöntem ve tekniklerin kullanılması önemli bir gerekliliktir. Bu yöntemlerin seçiminde ise öğretmenin yönteme yatkınlığı, zaman ve fiziksel imkânlar, maliyet, öğrenci grubunun büyüklüğü, konunun özelliği, öğretim sonucunda öğrencide geliştirilmek istenen nitelikler gibi özellikler göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır (Küçükahmet, 1997).

Arastırmanın Önemi

Üniversite düzeyindeki fen derslerinde gerekli deneyim ve yeterlilikleri kazanamayan öğretmenlerin özel öğretim yöntemleri dersinden almış oldukları kazanımlarla bu açığı gidermeleri ve fizik dersini işlerken en uygun öğretim yöntemlerinden faydalanmaları beklenen ve istenen bir şeydir, fizik öğretmenlerinin özel öğretim yöntemlerini kullanıp kullanmadıklarını, kullanıyorlarsa hangi yöntemleri kullandıklarını ortaya koymak önemli görülmektedir. Literatüre bakıldığında fizik öğretmenlerinin derslerinde hangi yöntem veya tekniklerden faydalandıkları ile ilgili bir çalışmaya pek rastlanmamıştır. Bu nedenle yapılan bu çalışmanın literatüre önemli bir katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

YÖNTEM

Bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden özel durum yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Özel durum yöntemi bir olayı derinlemesine incelemeye imkân sağlayan bir yöntemdir. İncelenecek durum bazen bir okul, bir kişi veya bir grup olabilir (Denscombe, 1998; Wellington, 2000). Bu yöntem bir durumun özelliği üzerine odaklanır ve farklı veri toplama tekniklerinin bir arada kullanılmasına imkân sağlar (Cohen & Manion, 1994; Çepni, 2007). Bu araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden yapılandırılmamış mülakat kullanılmıştır. Araştırmalarda yaygın kullanılan veri toplama tekniklerden biri olan görüşme ya da mülakat; önceden hazırlanmış soruları sorduğu ve karşısındaki kişinin sorulara yanıtlar verdiği amaçlı bir söyleşidir (Kuş, 2003,s:50). Yapılandırılmamış mülakat, açık uçlu soruların sorulduğu, tartışma ve keşfe yönelik bir mülakat türüdür. Mülakatçı pasif, örneklem ise aktiftir. Bu yolla geniş veri elde edilebilir. (Çepni, 2012).

Çalışma Grubu

Bu çalışma 2012-2013 akademik yılında Diyarbakır il merkezindeki devlet okullarında çalışan 50 fizik öğretmeniyle gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Veri Toplama Araçlarının Geliştirilmesi

Mülakatta soruların ilk olarak kapsam geçerliğinin sağlanması gerekir. Bunun için soruların, araştırılan kavramın kapsam geçerliliği uzman görüşleri alınarak sağlanmalıdır. Bununla birlikte, mülakat süresince önemli olan samimi ve güvenilir bir ortamın oluşmasıdır. Bu durum





oluşursa gerçek verilerin elde edilebilme olasılığı artar. (Çepni, 2012). Yapılandırılmamış mülakat soruları iki fizik eğitimcisi ve bir eğitim bilimleri uzmanına incelettirilerek kapsam geçerliği sağlandı. Yapılan mülakatta aşağıdaki sorulara yer verilmiştir.

- 1- Derslerinizde özel öğretim yöntemlerini kullanıyor musunuz? Neden?
- 2- En çok hangi özel öğretim yöntemini kullanıyorsunuz?
- 3- Derslerinizde özel öğretim yöntemlerini kullanmanın olumlu yanları sizce nelerdir?
- 4- Derslerinizde özel öğretim yöntemlerini kullanmanın olumsuz yanları sizce nelerdir?

Verilerin Toplanması ve Analizi

Araştırmada Diyarbakır il merkezinde görev yapan fizik öğretmenlerinin derslerinde özel öğretim yöntemlerini kullanıp kullanmadıklarını bunları yararlı görüp görmediklerini ortaya çıkarmak adına 50 fizik öğretmeniyle yapılandırılmamış mülakatlar gerçekleştirilmiştir. Mülakatlar ses kayıt cihazı ile kaydedilmiş, verilerin analizinde betimsel analizden faydalanılmıştır.

Betimsel analizde, görüşülen ya da gözlenen bireylerin görüşlerini çarpıcı bir biçimde yansıtmak amacıyla doğrudan alıntılara sık sık yer verilir. Bu tür analizde amaç elde edilen bulguları düzenlenmiş ve yorumlanmış bir biçimde okuyucuya sunmaktır (Çepni, 2012).

BULGULAR

Diyarbakır il merkezinde görev yapan 50 fizik öğretmeni ile görüşmeler yapılmış ve şu bulgular elde edilmiştir.

Tablo 1. Derslerinizde özel öğretim yöntemlerini kullanıyor musunuz? Neden? Sorusuyla ilgili fizik öğretmeni görüşleri

	Frekans	Yüzde
Sadece Geleneksel Yöntemlerle Ders İşlerim	12	24
Geleneksel Yöntemlerin Dışında özel Öğretim Yöntemlerini Kullanırım	38	76
Toplam	50	100

Tablo 1'de görüldüğü üzere Diyarbakır il merkezinde görev yapan 50 fizik öğretmeninden 38' i derslerinde özel öğretim yöntemlerini kullandıklarını söylemişlerdir.

Bu durumu bir öğretmen şöyle açıklamıştır;

"Dersliklerde gösterilmesi zor veya imkansız olan bazı konularda simülasyon veya animasyon destekli öğretim yöntemini kullanıyorum. Bu anlamda faydalı olduğunu düşünüyorum."

Öğretmen 1

Diyarbakır il merkezinde görev yapan 50 fizik öğretmeninden 12' si ise derslerinde özel öğretim yöntemlerini kullanmadıklarını, derslerinde geleneksel öğretim yöntemlerini kullandıklarını (düz anlatım, soru-cevap- problem çözme) söylemişlerdir.

Bu durumu bir öğretmen şöyle açıklamıştır;

"Fizik dersinde öğrencilerin konuları iyi anlayabilmesi için konu anlatımından çok problem çözmenin daha faydalı olduğunu düşünüyorum. Bunun için özel öğretim yöntemlerini kullanmanın faydalı olduğunu düşünmüyorum."

Öğretmen 42

Tablo 2. En çok hangi özel öğretim yöntemini kullanıyorsunuz? Sorusuyla ilgili fizik öğretmeni görüşleri

	Frekans	Yüzde
Bilgisayar Destekli ile	42	100
İnternet (Web) Öğretim Yöntemi ile	30	71,4
Simülasyon Destekli ile	30	71,4

Tablo 2'ye göre Diyarbakır il merkezinde görev yapan 50 fizik öğretmeninden derslerinde özel öğretim yöntemlerini kullandıklarını söyleyen 42 fizik öğretmeninin tamamı Bilgisayar destekli, 30'u internet (web) destekli ve 30'u simülasyon destekli öğretim yöntemini kullandığını belirtmişlerdir.

Tablo 3. Derslerinizde özel öğretim yöntemlerini kullanmanın olumlu yanları sizce nelerdir? Sorusuyla ilgili fizik öğretmeni görüşleri

	Frekans	Yüzde
Öğrencilerden İyi Dönüt Almak	42	100
Kavram Öğretiminde Faydalı Olması	25	60

Tablo 3'e göre özel öğretim yöntemlerini kullandıklarını söyleyen 42 fizik öğretmeninin tamamı özel öğretim yöntemleri ile ders işlemenin olumlu yanlarını öğrencilerden iyi dönüt almakla gördüklerini söylemişlerdir. 25 fizik öğretmeni ise özel öğretim yöntemleriyle ders işlemenin kavram öğretiminde faydalı olduğunu belirtmiştir.

Bu durumu bir öğretmen şöyle açıklamıştır;

"derslerin özel öğretim yöntemiyle anlatılması sonucunda öğrencilerden çok iyi dönüt almam bana doğru yolda olduğumu söylüyor.."
Öğretmen 25

Tablo 4. Derslerinizde özel öğretim yöntemlerini kullanmanın olumsuz yanları sizce nelerdir? Sorusuyla ilgili fizik öğretmeni görüşleri

	Frekans	Yüzde
Fazla Zaman Alması	25	100
Mevcut Sınav Sistemine Çok Faydasının Olmaması	32	60

Tablo 1'e göre özel öğretim yöntemlerini kullandıklarını söyleyen 42 fizik öğretmeninden 25'i özel öğretim yöntemleri ile ders işlemeyi "fazla zaman almasıyla" olumsuz bulduklarını söylerken, 32 fizik öğretmeni ise "mevcut sınav sistemine çok fazla bir faydasının olmaması" diyerek olumsuz bulduklarını belirtmişlerdir.

Bu durumu bir öğretmen sövle acıklamıstır;

"derslerin özel öğretim yöntemiyle işlenmesi ciddi anlamda zaman isteyen bir süreçtir. Bu zamanı yakalamak her zaman mümkün olmayabilir."

Öğretmen 38

SONUÇ ve ÖNERİLER

Diyarbakır il merkezinde görev yapan 50 fizik öğretmeninden 38' i (katılımcıların % 76' sı) derslerinde özel öğretim yöntemlerini kullandıklarını söylemişlerdir. Bu durum fizik öğretmenlerinin büyük bir çoğunluğunun derslerinde geleneksel yöntemler dışında müfredata bağlı kalmadan farklı öğretim yöntemlerini kullandıklarını ortaya koymuştur.

Derslerinde özel öğretim yöntemlerini kullandıklarını söyleyen 42 fizik öğretmeninden tamamı Bilgisayar destekli, 30'u internet (web) destekli ve 30'u simülasyon destekli öğretim yöntemlerini kullandıklarını belirtmişlerdir. Fizik öğretmenlerinin daha çok teknoloji destekli öğretim yöntemlerini kullandıkları görülmektedir. Çalışmaya katılan fizik öğretmenlerinin çoğunun teknoloji destekli öğretim yöntemlerini kullanmalarını geleneksel yöntemlere göre daha etkili bulan ve bu sonuçları destekleyen çalışmalara literatürde rastlamak mümkündür. Aycan ve arkadaşları (2002), yaptıkları



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çalışmalarında "yeryüzünde hareket" konusunu bilgisayar ortamında işlemeye çalışmışlar ve geleneksel yöntemlere göre daha yararlı olduğunu ortaya koymuşlardır. Benzer şekilde Demirci (2004), çalışmasında Anderson (2001) 'un oluşturduğu web tabanlı fizik programını kullanarak öğrencilerin kuvvet ve hareket konularındaki başarı ve kavram yanılgılarını araştırmış ve geleneksel yöntemlere göre daha etkili olduğu sonucunu ortaya koymuştur.

Özel öğretim yöntemlerini kullandıklarını söyleyen 42 fizik öğretmeninin tamamı özel öğretim yöntemleri ile ders işlemenin olumlu yanlarını öğrencilerden iyi dönüt almakla gördüklerini söylemişlerdir. 42 fizik öğretmeninden 25'i ise özel öğretim yöntemleriyle ders işlemenin kavram öğretiminde faydalı olduğunu belirtmiştir.

Özel öğretim yöntemlerini kullandıklarını söyleyen 42 fizik öğretmeninden 25'i özel öğretim yöntemleri ile ders işlemeyi "fazla zaman almasıyla" olumsuz bulduklarını söylerken, 32 fizik öğretmeni ise "mevcut sınav sistemine çok fazla bir faydasının olmaması" diyerek olumsuz bulduklarını belirtmişlerdir.

Çalışmaya bir bütün olarak bakıldığında, Diyarbakır il merkezinde görev yapan fizik öğretmenlerinin çoğunluğunun geleneksel öğretim yöntemleri dışında özel öğretim yöntemlerinden faydalandıklarını, özel öğretim yöntemlerini uygulayan fizik öğretmenlerinin ise tamamının teknoloji destekli (bilgisayar, internet, simülasyon) öğretim yöntemlerini tercih ettiklerini görmek mümkündür.

Elde edilen bulgular ışığında bazı öneriler verilmiştir.

- 1- Fizik öğretmenlerinin derslerinde kişilere göre özel öğretim yöntemlerini uygulayabilmeleri için zaman sorunun olmaması gerektiği anlaşılmakta ve bunu içinde mevcut sınav sisteminin (üniversite giriş sınavı) ruhunda yer alan "zamanla yarıştırma" gözden geçirilmeli, gerekirse sınav sistemi baştan yapılmalıdır.
- 2- Fizik öğretmenleri teknoloji destekli öğretimler dışında kalan diğer özel öğretim yöntemlerini de yerine göre kullanmalı.

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Extended Abstract

Physics course is a difficult course for student since they are difficult in learning the concepts and connecting them with the daily life. In order to establish relations with daily life, and to keep away boring mathematical calculations, using special teaching methods seems to be useful. The aim of this study is to examine the use of special teaching methods of in-service physics teachers who already took the special teaching methods in university. The study was conducted with 50 physics teachers working in public schools during 2012-2013 academic year. In the study, special case method, which is one of the qualitative research approach, was used. Interviews were carried out with physics teachers, and data was collected with four unstructured questions prepared by the researchers. Two experts from physics education and one expert from educational sciences provided the content validity of the unstructured questions. The questions asked in interviews were as follows:

- 1. Do you use special teaching methods in your lessons? Why?
- 2. Which special teaching method do you use most?
- 3. What are the positive outputs of using special teaching methods in your lessons?
- 4. What are the negative outputs of using special teaching methods in your lessons?

Interviews were recorded with a recorder, and descriptive analysis was used in to analyze the data. According to the findings, all 42 physics teachers who use special teaching methods in their lessons explained the best aspect of using special teaching methods that they are able to get good feedback from the students. Of 42 physics teachers, 25 participants stated that using special teaching methods helps to teach concepts. While 25 physics teachers using special teaching methods remarked that conducting a lesson with special teaching methods "takes too time" as negative aspect, 32 physics teachers pointed out that "those methods are not compatible with current examination system. With regard to the study as whole, the majority of the physics teachers in Diyarbakır city center use the special teaching methods as well as traditional teaching methods, all physics teachers who use special teaching methods prefer to use teaching methods based on technology (computer, internet, simulation). Based on the findings, following suggestions can be recommended:





- Time limitations result in using special teaching method in physics teachers lessons, therefore "competition against time" should be reconsidered in current examination system (student selection examination), the examination system should be remade if necessary.
- Physics teachers should use special teaching methods other than technology based ones in their lesson appropriately.





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CONTINUING EDUCATION IN BIOMECHANICS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

Biomechanics is an essential core science for understanding humanmovement and for professionals that teach movement like physical educationteachers. Mastery of biomechanics principles is not strong following traditional university instruction, and physical education teachers often reportnot using biomechanics in their professional practice. This paper proposes abiomechanics continuing education course for Brazilian physical educationteachers based on meaningful learning theory and the professional skill of qualitative diagnosis of movement. The main elements to be considered in planning potentially meaningful learning such as student, content, teacher, context and evaluation were summarized and illustrated. With the implementation of this coursewe hope to elicit meaningful learning in essential biomechanical principles incurrent physical education teachers, improve their application of these principles in professional practice, and contribute to improved biomechanicsteaching strategies in other biomechanics courses. Key-words: meaningful learning, qualitative diagnosis, constructivist, teaching, scaffolding.

Keywords: Continuing Education, Biomechanics, Education, Teacher.

INTRODUCTION

Biomechanics and other scientific subdisciplines of kinesiology are fundamental to professional practice in physical education throughout the world. Biomechanics "involves the precise description of human movement and the study of the causes of human movement" (Knudson, 2007, 1) integrating knowledge from biology and physics. Physical education teachers must integrate biomechanics with other kinesiology subdisciplinary knowledge to plan instruction and training in motor skills, reduce the risk of injuries during activity, and in the professional skill of qualitative diagnosis of human movement.

Despite the importance of biomechanics in teaching and diagnosing human movement technique (Knudson, 2013), many teachers do not consider or try to apply this knowledge in their classes. Corrêa (2004) interviewed Brazilian physical education teachers and found that even though they believed in the importance of biomechanics to their field, they described their use of this knowledge as "little or never" in daily professional practice.

The limited use of biomechanics by physical educators is likely a multifactorial problem. One important possible factor is the physical teacher's initial biomechanics experience in the introductory course. Mastering many biomechanical concepts is difficult and counterintuitive, given they are based on Newtonian mechanics that have been consistently shown to be counterintuitive for most physics students (Hake, 1998; Halloun & Henestes, 1985; McDermott, 1991; Redish, 1999). In many kinesiology programs throughout the world, many majors enter the biomechanics class without essential, prerequisite knowledge of human anatomy (Barlow 1997; Belmont 2010; Knudson et al 2003), mathematics (Knudson et al, 2003), or physics (Garceau, Knudson & Ebben, 2011; Vilas-Boas, 2001).



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Introductory biomechanics courses are also often taught in large lecture settings, with only about 61% of students experiencing key concepts in a laboratory setting (Garceau, Ebben & Knudson, 2012). Common student complains include that they do not see the relevance in biomechanics content (Hamill, 2007) and the overly mathematical and quantitative methods used in the courses (Vilas-Boas, 2001). Some scholars believe that some of that poor attitudes about and mastery of biomechanics in physical education students is related to the instructional strategies commonly used (Lobo da Costa & Santiago, 2007; Vilas-Boas, 2001) and the behaviors and strategies to learn chosen by students (Belmont & Lemos, 2012; Hsieh & Knudson, 2008).

Despite numerous conferences on teaching biomechanics in kinesiology and publications since 1978, the actual research documenting learning biomechanical concepts is limited (Knudson, 2010). Studies that have examined student learning of biomechanical concepts have shown that student interest in the subject and perception of professional application can influence in their learning (Hsieh & Knudson, 2008; Hsieh, Mache & Knudson, 2012). Beyond a poor experience in introductory biomechanics and a fading memory, other factors that may limit physical educators use of biomechanics knowledge in their professional practice include access to advances in knowledge and relevant application examples. Most educators do not have funding for ease of access to journals or professional conferences to learn about new developments in biomechanics or their application. This theory to practice gap is also exaggerated by a lack of university support for scholars to write application articles for physical educators (Knudson, 2005; Sanders & Sanders, 2001). Teachers often perceive that application articles are unintelligible because emphasis on specific scientific terminology and vague reference to specific uses in real-world problems faced by physical educators (Knudson, 2013).

Many physical educators do strive to improve professionally through informal collaboration with peers, professional publications, or reading of other sources on teaching and learning of motor skills. Given these efforts and some teachers pursuing graduate degrees, we believe there is an opportunity to develop targeted continuing education that could help improve understanding and application of biomechanics in physical education teachers. This paper proposes a biomechanics continuing education course for Brazilian physical education teachers based on meaningful learning theory (Ausubel, Novak & Hanesian, 1978; Gowin, 1981; Novak, 2010) and the professional skill of qualitative diagnosis of movement. We believe this theory and professional skill have potential to engage teachers with everyday professional problems they face and improve their understanding and application of biomechanics, and consequently their instruction. This paper will summarize meaningful learning theory, illustrate how this theory can be used to plan biomechanics instruction for physical educators, and potentially improve the teaching and learning of biomechanics concepts.

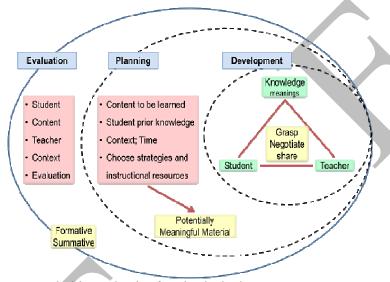
MEANINGFUL LEARNING THEORY

Meaningful learning theory provides an effective structure to address physical educators' difficulties in understanding learning and applying biomechanical concepts and principles. According to Ausubel, Novak and Hanesian (1978) meaningful learning occurs when the new information is linked with prior knowledge by student in a non-arbitrary (non-randomly) and substantive (non-literal) way. In essence, it is an assimilation process of new concepts in which both the new and the student's preexisting knowledge are modified. A meaningful learning experience requires two simultaneous conditions: the creation potentially meaningful material and the student's intentionality to learn in meaningful way.

These aspects of the theory may also partially explain the poor application of biomechanics concepts by students and physical education teachers. If the teaching situations in many biomechanics courses are perceived by students as unrelated to their current interests and future careers, they can have difficulties in attributing meanings to new concepts and avoid meaningful learning of biomechanical concepts. Ausubel (2000) postulates that the opposite approach to meaningful learning is rote learning that, occurs when new knowledge is arbitrarily linked to the learner's cognitive structure. In this case,

there is a weak connection or student seldom establishes linkage between new and specific prior knowledge. Therefore, rote learning or short-term memorization efforts promotes little or no acquisition of new meanings, frailty of the new concepts, with use limited to those situations that are very similar to the ones examined in class.

Within this framework, biomechanics instructors must consider that learning is a complex process which is influenced by several variables such as student, teacher, content, context and evaluation (Novak, 2010). These variables and their relationship are fundamental to developing three stages the creation of an instructional course: planning, development and evaluation (Lemos, 2011). Figure 1 summarizes the teaching process and meaningful learning elements that biomechanics professors should consider in planning more effective instruction. This model is illustrated in this proposal for a



continuing education course in biomechanics for physical educators.

Figure 1. A model meaningful learning theory used to design the proposed continuing education course in biomechanics. Although the figure can be read from left to right side, each stage interacts with each other throughout the teaching-learning process. Final evaluation, that includes all variables, is fundamental to reformulated subsequent courses.

PLANNING A CONTINUING EDUCATION BIOMECHANICS CLASS

A 20-hour continuing education course in biomechanics based on meaningful learning theory was designed for Brazilian physical educators by alignment of the content with the objectives of physical education in Brazil (Brazil, 1997). The course plan was also based on scholar proposals of pedagogical goals for physical education in Brazil (Betti & Zuliane, 2002; Ferreira, 2001).

The biomechanics course objectives were:

- (1) Helping teachers to realize biomechanics importance to physical education practice;
- (2) Engaging physical educators in learning general biomechanics concepts and principles that influence human movement;
- (3) Illustrating the use of these general biomechanical concepts in the professional skill of qualitative diagnosis of the movements of pre-college students in physical education classes.

To reach these three objectives the proposed course focuses on qualitative concepts of biomechanics and qualitative diagnosis of human movement (Figure 2). The four tasks of the qualitative diagnosis of human movement (QDM) model formulated by Knudson (2013) and five of the nine biomechanics principles (Knudson, 2007) serve as the target concepts for the course (Figure 2). Many scholars recommend greater emphasis in qualitative diagnosis in biomechanics instruction for physical





educators rather than an emphasis of quantitative problem solving (Knudson, 2003; Lobo da Costa & Santiago, 2007; Pinheiro, 2000; Vilas-Boas, 2001). Because biomechanics is normally considered difficult by most physical educators, its concepts will be introduced together within the evaluation and diagnosis task of QDM as real-world issues in teaching movement. In this way, integrating biomechanics concepts with QDM, teachers will be the opportunity to understand the causes of movements and relate them to daily situations in teaching physical education. According to meaningful learning theory, it is more important teach few essential concepts in a varied way than many of them in restricted situations. Since the course will be limited to twenty hours, biomechanics principles were chosen to focus on the essential concepts of both kinematics and kinetics of movements commonly taught in physical education.

Planning potentially meaningful teaching requires identifying students' prior knowledge. This can be done in many ways, but according to meaningful learning theory the most important aspect is recognizing the student's meanings of concepts specifically related to the new content that will be taught. In the proposed course, physical educator prior knowledge will be diagnosed at first class through a pre-test and if necessary, the course plan will be adjusted.

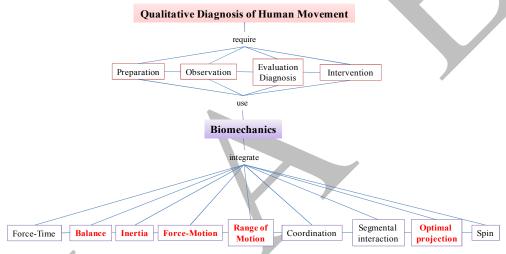


Figure 2. Concept map of qualitative diagnosis and the target principles of biomechanics being taught. Due to the brief duration of the proposed the biomechanics principles in red will be emphasized.

To help physical educators to perceive the relation between biomechanics and their professional practice, real-world human movement problems will be proposed according to the progressive differentiation principle (Ausubel, 2000). Table 1 shows how the course moves from more general and inclusive concepts to progressively embodying new and more specifics concepts. The sequential organization principle (Ausubel, 2000) will be used to formulate the set of problem questions that are sequence dependent, and the integrative reconciliation principle (Ausubel, 2000) will be used during classes exploring similarities and differences in a recursive way between prior and new concepts.

Table 1. General plan for 20-hours of continuing education in biomechanics.

Qualitative Diagnosis			Students work
of Human Movement	Biomechanics	Students work at class	at home
		a) Pre-test (diagnosis evaluation)	_
PREPARATION			
		b) Volleyball underhand serving	
 Knowledge of 		Material: Text about essential features and internet.	
performers.		Problem-situation1 part 1: Suppose that you are	
 Movement goals. 		teaching volleyball underhand serving to student at	
 Essential features. 		elementary school for the first time. What are the	
		important factors that your student should do to carry	
		the serve out with safety and effectiveness? Think	





about between four and eight factors and don't forget to consider the goal of movement.

Individual answers: (10min).

Answers in small groups: (10min) Discussing about essential features and movement goal Comparing answers and elaborating one.

All students: (10 min) Comparing answers among groups and build one conclusion with the professor.

- Terminology of Human Movement
- (Safety, Effectiveness and Efficiency Rationale).

OBSERVATION

- · Gestalt approach.
- Focus on critical features.
- How control the situation.
- · Vantage points.
- Number of observations.
- Extended observation.
- Written plans.
- How to record movements.
- · Using free software.

Anatomical planes and axis of motion.

c) Volleyball underhand serving

Material: Cameras and computers with free software. Problem-situation1 part 2: What is the best way to make the observation and record this movement? Consider as many points as possible from observation phase and make it justifying your answer.

Answers in small groups: (15 min)

All students: (10 min) Comparing answers among groups and build one conclusion with the professor.

Final work step 1: In pairs, choose a new movement from Physical Education context and make the preparation and observation. Remember that you are expected to justify each step.

EVALUATION/ DIAGNOSIS

- Definition and objectives.
- Formative and Summative.
- Strengths and weaknesses points.
- Sequential and mechanical method.
- Using the critical features.
- Knowledge about movements.
- · Identify problems.
- Force-Motion
- Range of Motion
- Optimal Projection
- Inertia
- Balance

d) Review biomechanics principles

Material: Books and websites

Problem-situation2: Why people move? What make

movement of people possible?

All students: (05min)

Answers in small groups: (15min) You have three concepts: Force, Weight and Inertia. Using these 3 concepts, choose one movement in Physical Education context and make an explanation about how it occurs. All students: (10min) Comparing and discussing

answers among groups.

e) Volleyball underhand serving Material: Books and websites.

Problem-situation1 part 3: Identify and explain how these 5 biomechanics principles occur to cause the body and ball movements and how do these inform

your critical features.

Answers in small groups: (15min).

Final work step 2: After vou have made the preparation and observation, make the evaluation and Diagnosis based on Biomechanics concepts. Remember that you are expected to justify each step.





All students: (10 min) Comparing answers among groups and build one conclusion with the professor.

Volleyball underhand serving Material: Books and websites.

Problem-situation1 part 4: Make the evaluation and Diagnosis justifying possible inadequateness with

Biomechanics concepts.

Answers in small groups: (15min)

All students: (10min) Comparing answers among groups and build one conclusion with the professor.

INTERVENTION

- · Feedback.
- Visual models.
- Exaggeration or Overcompensation.
- · Modification of Practice
- Manual and Mechanical Guidance.
- Conditioning.
- · Attentional Cueing.
- · Ecological intervention.

g) Volleyball underhand serving **Problem-situation1 part 5:** Choose the intervention and justify its. Answers in small groups: (15min). All students: (10min) Comparing answers among

groups and build a conclusion with the professor. h) Final work step 4: presentation and discussion among students and the professor.

Post-test

Final work step 3: After vou have made the evaluation and diagnosis, choose the appropriate intervention. Remember that you are expected to justify each step.

EFFECTIVE INTERACTIONS WITHIN THE CLASS

Since the potential to facilitate meaningful learning depends on the organization of subject and the logic and coherence in which course concepts can be related with students' cognitive structure, the instructor will use problem solving strategies with expository moments. In this context, students will be encouraged to think with and about biomechanical principles through many practical examples, and will be assisted in making connections between principles and their various applications. Although instructional strategies such as negotiation of meanings involved in real-world problems and others may be new and challenging to many students, instructors must mediate these teaching situations and help learners to build the knowledge. To avoid memorization practice, often used by pre-college students, the QDM examples must be difficult enough in context and possible intervention that memorization alone is inadequate. Furthermore the teacher will be performing continuous formative evaluation to identify student's meanings and when they are temped to use memorization strategy. The instructor will intervene to help them make connections among concepts and modify their learning strategies.

This course plan gives students the opportunity to ask and answer questions, as well as argue and create hypotheses to explain the biomechanical principles and movement examples. To promote the negotiation of meanings (Gowin, 1981) and stimulate learners to think about and with knowledge, the instructor will answer many of student questions with another question or ask to other students to answer their classmates' questions. Questions are an important instructional strategy, however, two studies have reported that there was no significant association between the number of questions students asked instructors and measures of learning (Belmont & Lemos, 2012; Hsieh et al., 2012). The



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nature of questions seems to be the essential point. To develop improved questions, create hypothesis, and build arguments to support their ideas, students need to interact with knowledge as long as possible and the teachers are important guides in this process.

In spite of teachers' responsibilities to create an active and meaningful learning environment, learners must also take responsibility in their learning. In the triad of student, teacher and content (Gowin 1981), student and instructor must interact, negotiating meanings of content grasped by student intentionally, and sharing these meanings with each other. Gowin (1981) postulates that the choice "to learn a grasped meaning is a responsibility of the learner that cannot be shared" (63), then, the student decides whether learn or not in a meaningful way.

EVALUATING THE COURSE

Evaluation is an essential element of instruction and learning (Ausubel, Novak & Hanesian, 1978; Novak, 2010). To evaluate the students' progress in the course, both formative and summative evaluation data will be collected during the course, specifically focusing on how students apply their biomechanics knowledge.

Meaningful learning is quite difficult to confirm, however it is necessary pay attention on specifics evidence (Ausubel, 2000). This course plan proposes different real-world situations and activities in evaluation from those used in class. In formative evaluation, the professor will qualitatively note how students negotiate meanings with others students and with the teacher through verbal questions and course examples. The sequential organization of plan effectiveness, teaching strategies, and the instructional recourses chosen will also be assessed. Summative evaluation will be based on the pre and post-tests. The pre-test will include problem situations and open-ended questions, will be reviewed and validated by six university faculty with experience in introductory biomechanics courses. The post-test will include both pre-test questions and new questions of the same content in different situations. These tests will be used document the normalized learning of course participants (Hake, 1998; Knudson et al., 2003).

Besides students learning and the performance of teacher, the other elements that influence in teaching and learning such as the material elaborated, the context, and the evaluation strategies and tests will be qualitatively evaluated (Figure 1). All these evaluation results will document whether the course objectives were reached and gather information to reformulate the plan of teaching.

This paper proposed a continuing education program of biomechanics for Brazilian physical education teachers using meaningful learning theory. The professional skill of qualitative diagnosis of human movement served as the model for engaging teachers in learning biomechanical principles and their application in physical education. Future research will focus on the implementation of this continuing education model and documenting its effectiveness. If the course is successful in improving physical educators' mastery and application of biomechanical concepts, this model may provide biomechanics instructors with an important pedagogical strategy to improve the mastery of biomechanics concepts by students and physical educators.

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ÖĞRETİM ELEMANLARININ AKADEMİK ETİK KURALLARDAN HABERDAR OLMA VE ONAYLAMA DERECELERİ

AWARENESS OF THE CODE OF ETHICS AND THE CONFIRMATION OF THE LUCTURERS ACADEMIC DEGREE*

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, KKTC Üniversitelerinde görev yapan öğretim elemanlarının, araştırma sürecine ilişkin, akademik etik dışı davranışlardan haberdar olma ve onaylama dereceleri araştırılmıştır. Bu amaçla hazırlanan, 23 maddeden oluşan bir anket, toplam 72 öğretim elemanına gerek sanal ortamdan, gerek bire bir görüşme ile uygulanmıştır. Bu çalışma içerisinde yer alan anketin 23 maddesi bulunmaktadır. Bu maddeler öğretim elemanının hangi üniversitede görev yaptığı, almış olduğu akademik etiği eğitimi, akademik unvanı ve akademik yayın sayısına göre sorgulanmış ve araştırılmıştır. Öğretim elemanları, maddelerin 10 tanesinde haberdar olma ve onaylama durumlarındaki ayrıntı dikkat çekmiştir. Bu durum, öğretim elemanlarının hangi özelliğinin etkisi olduğu irdelenmiştir. Sonuç olarak; öğretim elemanlarının akademik etik dışı davranışlarında tutumun nesnel, objektif ve dürüst bir yaklaşımla olması gerektiği gibi etik eğitimine önem verilerek, denetimin sağlanmasıdır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Etik, akademik etik dışı davranış, bilimsel etik, intihal, bilimsel yanıltma.

ABSTRACT

In this study, instructors at the Universities of TRNC were investigated on the process of research, academic degrees and certification to be aware of unethical behavior. Prepared for this purpose, a questionnaire consisting of 23 items, a one by one interview was applied to 72 academics both on an internet and a face to face environment. These substances are investigating and questioning at which university the instructor worked during his/her tenure, his/her academic ethics education, degree and the number of his/her academic publications. Faculty members, it is wanted to be drew attention to the materials out of 10 of being aware and approval detail. As a result of these, academic teaching staff's unethical behaviors, attitude as it should be approached objectively and honestly with an emphasis and the provision of audit on education.

Keywords: Ethic, academic unethical behavior, scientific ethics, plagiarism, scientific misconduct.

GİRİŞ

Etik, istenilen bir şeyin yerine konulması veya neyin yapılacağı ya da yapılamayacağının, neyin isteneceği ya da istenemeyeceğinin, neye sahip olunacağı ya da olunamayacağının bilinmesi olarak tanımlanabilir (Karakütük, 2002). "Etik", bir küme insanın toplumca kabul edilmiş bir dizi davranış veya ahlaki ilkeler kümesi olarak ifade edilebilir (Karakütük, 2002; Aydın, 2003; Aypay, 2009; Aydın, 2001). Bilimsel etik, tüm akademisyenlerin veya araştırmacıların oluşturmuş oldukları takımın "paydaşları" arasında en dikkat

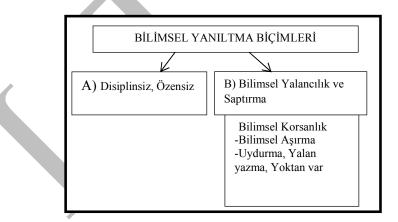
^{*} Bu makalenin geniş bir özeti, 16-18 Eylül 2013 tarihlerinde KKTC'de düzenlenen " International Conference on Primary Education''da sunulmuştur.



ve titizlikle uygulanması gereken temel değerlerdendir (Topal, 2002, s. 6). Bilimsel etik, bilimsel araştırmaların oluşumu sırasındaki planlama ve yürütülmesindeki uyulması gereken bilimsel ölçütlerin toplamıdır (Senatalar, 2001; Ertekin, 2002; Karakütük, 2002). Bilimsel araştırmaların doğal sonuçları olarak, bilimsel yayınlar içerisinde son zamanlarda oldukça etik sorunlar gözlenmiş ve toplumun her kesiminin dikkatini üzerine çekmiştir. (Kansu, 1994; Lynch, 1994). Bilim etiği, bilimsel üretim içerisinde bulunan bilim insanının, bir araştırma faaliyetinde göstermesi gereken davranış biçimlerini ele almaktadır. Bilim etiği, süphesiz bu üretim süreci içerisinde yer alan bilimsel araştırma etiğini ve bilim yayın etiğini kapsamaktadır (Emiroğlu, 2005, s. 6). Tüm bilimsel arastırma daha önce yapılmış arastırmalar üzerine gelişir ve süreklilik sağlar. Ortaya konulan bilimsel çalışmaların yayın içinde ve aktarımında bazı kurallara uyulması, yararlanılan kaynakların, verilerin yine belirli kurallara göre belirtilmesi esastır. Bilimsel araştırma yapma ve araştırma sonuçlarını ortaya koyma aşamasında isteyerek veya istemeyerek yapılan hatalar, araştırmanın genel geçerlilik güvenilirliğini zedelediği gibi, yapılan çalışmanın ilgili bilim dalına da zarar verdiği görülmektedir (Uçak ve Birinci, 2008, s. 188). Türkiye Bilimler Akademisi Bilim Etiği Komitesi (2002)' e göre; bilim insanlarının sorumluluk ve görevlerine değinilerek; gerekli mesleki standartlara ulasmanın, arastırma süresince objektif, dürüst, nesnel ve acık olmanın yanı sıra aynı konuda araştırma yapan bilim insanlarının, katkılarını belirtmeleri gerektiğini vurgulamaktadır (s. 11-12).

Bilimsel Yanıltma Biçimleri

Bilimsel yanıltma (scientific misconduct) yapılan araştırmanın güvenirliğini ve değerini düşüren her türlü girişim olarak ifade edilebilir (Kansu ve Ruacan, 2002, s. 763). Bilimsel yanıltmanın genelde 2 biçimi olduğu bilinmektedir. "Özensiz araştırma" veya "disiplinsiz araştırma" adı verilen; fakat art niyetli olmayan, ancak bilimsel metodolojiye uymayarak etik dışı veya yanlış sonuçlara ulaşan araştırmacılar olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bilerek art niyetle yapılan yanıltıcı yayınlar için ise "bilimsel sahtekarlık", "bilimsel yalancılık", "bilimsel saptırma" gibi başlıklar kullanılmaktadır. Ancak her iki araştırma da bilim çevreleri ve toplumu yanıltılmakta ve bilime zarar vermektedir (Ruacan, 2005, s. 147).



Şekil 1. Bilimsel Yanıltma Biçimleri

Şekil 1'de görüldüğü gibi bilimsel yanıltma biçimlerinde yer alan araştırmalarda, disiplinsiz araştırmanın art niyet olamamasına rağmen; araştırmanın yöntem seçiminde, planlanmasında verilerin analiz ve bulguların yorumlanmasında bir takım yanlışlar ve eksiklikler ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Bilimsel yalancılık ve saptırma yoluyla yapılan araştırmalarda; bilimsel korsanlık ve bilimsel aşırma yapılan araştırmalar da daha önce yayınlanmış veya bir kısmının yayınlanmış olduğu metni kaynak göstermeden kendine mal etmesidir. Bu durum en ciddi bilimsel yalancılığa ayrılan yollardan biridir. Geçmiş dönemlerde elektronik



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kaynaklara ulaşmanın sınırlılığına rağmen bunun tespiti zor iken; bu zamanda bu tip saptırmanın daha sık yaşanması düşündürücüdür. Yapılan araştırmalarda farklı yazarların düşüncelerini, çizimlerini, verilerini ve benzeri olan; yani kendilerine ait olan her türlü içerik o yazarın izni veya kaynağı belirtilmeden araştırmada yer alması bilimsel etik kurallar dışında yer almaktadır. Bilimsel yanıltma biçiminde yer alan uydurma, yalan yazma ve yoktan var etme ise araştırmanın en ciddi yanıltma türüdür. Yapılan araştırma da elde edilen verileri sonuca veya konunun hakimiyetine uygunluğunu sağlamak için uydurulan sonuç, analiz ve veriler gibi durumlar bilimde gerçeğe ulaşmak ölçüsünde oldukça büyük zarar vermektedir. Özellikle akademisyenlerin yayın yapma baskısı üzerinde etki olunca ortaya koydukları araştırmalarda yalan ve uydurma gibi etik dışı kuralları sık kullandıkları bilinmektedir. (Kansu ve Ruacan, 2002, ss. 763-764; Ülman, 2006, ss. 49-52; Arda, 1994, ss. 146-147; Erdem, 2012, ss. 26-27).

Akademik etik dışı kuralların bilimdeki aşırmalar dışında bir takım tekniklerde bulunmaktadır. Yazarlık hakkı sorunları, çoklu yayın yapma, bölerek yayınlama, insan-hayvan etiğine saygısızlık, kaynakların taraflı seçilmesi ve taraflı yayın gibi durumlar bilimsel etik dışı davranışlardır. Bilimsel bir yayında yazarlık hakkı olmayanların isimlerinin var olması; yazarlık hakkı olanların ise var olmaması bilimde büyük bir çatışmaya yol açmaktadır. Böyle durumlar bilimin adalet ve ahlakla uyuşmadığını gösterir. Bir bilimsel çalışmayı birçok dergide yayınlamak veya çalışmayı çeşit çeşit bölerek çoklu yayına gitmek gibi alışkanlıklar bilimsel makalelerde sık karşılaşılan durumdur. Yapılan bilimsel araştırmaların insan ve hayvan eğitine karşı saygısızlık oluşması etik denetimi kontrollünden geçmeden çalışmayı sürdürüp yayınlamaları kişilerin haklarını korunmasına zarar vermektedir. Araştırmacıların veya akademisyenlerin yayınlarında taraflı davranmaları kaynakçaların kullanımına doğru bir şekilde yer vermemeleri bilimde objektif bir araştırmayı zedelemiştir. Bütün bu teknikler akademik etik kuralları oluşturmaktadır (Ruacan, 2005, ss. 147-148; Köklü, 2003, ss. 139-140; Kansu ve Ruacan, 2002, ss. 763-765; Gerçek, Güven, Özdamar, Yelken, Korkmaz, 2011, s. 81).

İlgili Araştırmalar

Ruacan (2005) "Bilimsel araştırma ve yayınlarda etik ilkeler" araştırma makalesinde bilimsel yanıltma biçimlerinin neler olduğu ve bunların günümüzde akademik yükseltmeler, iş başvuruları, araştırma fonlarına başvurular ve akademik prestij kaygılar ve benzeri durumlar akademisyenleri daha çok yayın yapma baskısı altına aldığı ortaya çıkarmıştır.

Köklü (2003) "Akademisyenlerin Araştırma Etiği Konusundaki Görüşleri" adlı makalesinde bilimsel etik olmayan davranışların gösterilmesinin nedenlerini bulmaya çalışmıştır. Yapılan araştırmada, bilimsel yetersizlik araştırma ortamının uygun olmayışı, kolaya kaçma, denetim eksikliği, etik komitelerinin ve araştırma etiği konusundaki yetersizlikler olduğu sonucuna ulaşmıştır.

Ülman (2006) "Bilimsel Yayın Etiği" makalesinde bilimsel yayın etiğinde olması gerekenler ve bu etik dışı davranışların önlenmesi için, araştırmacı adayının daha öğrenci iken bilimsel yayın yapma konusunda eğitilmesi gerektiğini; aynı zamanda bilimsel yayının etik yönden denetlenmesi aşamasında her şeyden önce nesnel, tarafsız olunması gerektiği belirtmiştir.

Uçak ve Birinci (2008) "Bilimsel Etik ve İntihal" adlı araştırma makalesinde bilimsel iletişim, etik konuları ve bilimsel alanda görülen etik dışı davranışlar incelenmiş; bunun bireysel ve toplumsal nedenlerden ortaya çıktığını vurgulamıştır. Aynı zamanda intihalin etkisi ve önlenmesinde toplumsal araçların da etkisini ortaya çıkarmıştır.

Kansu ve Ruacan (2002) "Bilimsel Yanıltmanın Günümüzdeki Durumu: Türleri, Nedenleri, Önlenmesi ve Cezalandırılması" adlı araştırma makalesinde bilimsel yanıltmanın türlerindeki yalancılık faktörünün sık



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olduğunu; nedenleri olarak akademisyenlerin yeterince araştırma eğitimi disiplini olmamış olmaları; önlenmesi içinde mali baskıların ve eğitim öğretimin düzensizliği nedeniyle oluştuğu sonucuna ulaşmıştır.

DJ Benos, J Fabres, J Farmer, JP Gutierrez, K Hennessy, D Kosek, JH Lee, D Olteanu, T Russell, F Shaikh and K Wang, (2005) "Ethics and scentific publication" adlı araştırma makalesinde bilimsel etik ilkelerinin teorik ve uygulama olarak iyi bir araştırma eğitimi çerçevesinde gerçekleşmesi gerektiğini vurgulamışlar. Akademisyenlerin bilimsel yayıncılık faaliyetlerinde etik dışı davranışlar bulunmasının vine iyi bir araştırma eğitiminden gecmediğini ortaya koymaktadırlar.

Smith (1996) "Publication ethics and applied sicences" makale çalışmasında bilimsel yayın etiği kurallarını ortaya koyarak; araştırmacıların uygulamalı bilimleri eksik ve aşırmacılığa yer vererek yayınlarda etik dışı bir çalışma yaptıklarını ortaya çıkarmıştır.

Öğretim elemanlarının akademik etik dışı kurallardan haberdar olma ve onaylama derecelerindeki konuya ilişkin, yapılan literatür araştırmalarında araştırmacıların, bilimsel yanıltma biçimleri, akademik bilimsel etik eğitimi eksikliği, akademik prestij kaygılar, fazla yayın yapma kaygısı, etik komitelerinin yetersizliği, psikolojik sorunlar ve denetim eksikliği gibi bir çok faktör, bu duruma neden olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Aynı zamanda bu çalışmalarda, bilim yayın etiğinde teori ve uygulama sahasınında birbirinden uzak olduğu görülmüştür. Yapılan araştırmalarda, bu durum öğretim elemanlarının çıkarsızlığı, dürüstlüğü, yansızlığı ile çözümlenmesi istenir; ancak akademik bilimsel çalışmalar sürecinde araştırmacıların, akademik etik dışı davranışlarla veya akademik etik kurallarla karşılaşması durumunda, haberdar olma ve bu durumu onayladıkları tespit edilememiştir.

Araştırmanın Önemi

Bu çalışmada mevcut literatür gözden geçirilerek, akademik etik dışı davranışlardan haberdar olma ile onaylama durumundaki farklılık ve anlamlılık ilişkisindeki çıkarımları ortaya koymak amaçlanmıştır. Bilimsel makalelerin yayınları üzerine son yıllarda çok büyük tartışmalar yaşanmakta ve bu aşamadaki bilinen etik dışı kurallar ve bu sorunlar da tespiti için somut belgeler oluşturulmuştur. Bilimsel yanıltmada yayın etiği çok özel bir konuma sahiptir. Bilimsel araştırmada etik dışı davranışlar ancak yayına dönüştüğünde fark edilmektedir. Ayrıca aşırma, sahtecilik, saptırma, yayın tekrarı, dilimleme gibi etik dışı davranışlar ancak yayınlar sonucu ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu nedenle yapılan bu araştırmada bilim ve yayın etiği ilkelerini, öğretim elemanının etik eğitimi, yayın sayısı ve akademik unvanına göre ilişkilendirilerek ve tespitlerde bulunularak araştırmaya önem verilmiştir.

Problem Cümlesi

- 1. KKCT'deki üniversitelerde görev yapan akademisyenlerin akademik etik dışı davranışlardan haberdar olma ve bu davranışları onaylamaları ne düzeydedir?
- 2. Akademisyenlerin onaylama ve haberdar olma düzeyleri okul, akademik eğitimin kaynağı, akademik ünvan ve yayın sayısı değişkenlerine göre anlamlı bir farklılık göstermekte midir?

YÖNTEM

Araştırmada betimsel yöntem kullanılmıştır. KKTC'deki üniversitelerde görev yapan öğretim elemanlarının akademik etik dışı davranışlardan haberdar olma ve bu davranışların akademik etik dışı sayılmalarını onaylama düzeyleri ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır.

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Calışma Grubu

Araştırmaya KKTC üniversitelerinde görev yapan 72 öğretim elemanı katılmıştır. Öğretim elemanlarının özelliklerine ilişkin bilgiler bulgular kısmında detaylı biçimde sunulmuştur (Tablo 1, 2, 3, 4). Katılımcılar araştırma sorularını internet üzerinden e-mail yoluyla yanıtlamışlardır.

Veri Toplama Araçları

Araştırmanın verileri araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen bir ölçme aracı ile toplanmıştır. Ölçme aracı iki bölümden oluşturulmuştur. Birinci bölümde okul, akademik etik eğitiminin kaynağı, akademik ünvan ve yayın sayısı gibi kişisel bilgileri ölçen dört soru yer almıştır. Ölçme aracının ikinci bölümünü ise ilgili literatür tarandıktan sonra 23 tane akademik etik dışı davranış belirlenmiştir. Söz konusu maddelerin uygunluğu için Türkiye ve KKTC üniversitelerinde görev yapan 5 öğretim üyesinden görüş alınmıştır. Bu görüşler doğrultusunda maddelerin ifadelerinde çeşitli düzeltmeler yapılmıştır. Her bir maddeye akademisyenlerin evet veya hayır şeklinde yanıt vermeleri istenmiştir. Araştırmadan elde edilen veriler doğrultusunda ölçme aracının haberdar olma bakımına ilişkin alpha (α) güvenirlik katsayısı .89 onaylama kısmına ilişkin ise .83 olarak hesaplanmıştır.

Verilerin Analizi

Araştırmada elde edilen verilerin analizinde bağımlı gruplar arası t-testi kullanılmıştır. Grupların normal dağılım göstermediği durumlarda ise parametrik olmayan istatistiksel tekniklerinden Kruskal Wallis ve Mann-Whitney U-testi kullanılmıştır.

BULGULAR VE SONUÇLAR

Örnekleme İlişkin Bulgular

Tablo I. Araştırmaya Katılan Akademisyenlerin Okullarına göre Dağlılımı

Üniversite	f	%
Lefke Avrupa Üniversitesi	11	15,3
Yakındoğu Üniversitesi	12	16,7
Girne Amerikan Üniversitesi	21	29,2
Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi	9	12,5
Uluslararası Kıbrıs Üniversitesi	10	13,9
Kuzey Kıbrıs Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi Kampüsü	9	12,5
Toplam	72	100,0

Tablo I'den de anlaşılacağı üzere, araştırmaya katılan akademisyenlerin yüzde 15,3'ü Lefke Avrupa Üniversitesi (LAU); yüzde 16,7'si Yakındoğu Üniversitesi (NEU); yüzde 29,2'si Girne Amerikan Üniversitesi (GAU); yüzde 12,5'i Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi (DAU); yüzde 13,9'u Uluslararası Kıbrıs Üniversitesi (CIU); yüzde 12,5'i ise Kuzey Kıbrıs Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi Kampüsü (METU)'den oluşmaktadır. Frekansı en yüksek olan yani katılımı büyük oranda olan grup Girne Amerikan Üniversitesi olmuş; frekansı en düşük olan, Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi ile Kuzey Kıbrıs Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi Kampüsü olmuştur.



Tablo II. Akademisyenlerin Etik Konusunda Alınan Eğitimin Kaynağı

Etik Konusunda Alınan Eğitimin	C	0/
Kaynağı	f	%
Bu konuda özel bir kursa gittim	4	5,6
Üniversitede araştırma yöntemleri dersinden	27	37,5
Kendi kendime öğrendim	41	56,9

Tablo II'den de anlaşılacağı üzere, akademik etik konuları, akademisyenlerin yüzde 56,9'u "kendi kendine" yüzde 37,5'i "Üniversitedeki araştırma yöntemleri dersinden" ve yüzde 5,6'sı ise "bu konuda özel bir kurstan" öğrendiklerini belirtmişlerdir. Böylece akademisyenlerin büyük çoğunluğu akademik etik dışı davranışları kendi kendilerine öğrendikleri söylenebilir.

Tablo III. Akademisyenlerin Akademik Unvanlarına göre Dağlımı

Akademik Unvan	f	%
Profesör	7	9,7
Doçent	15	20,8
Yardımcı Doçent	26	36,1
Doktor	24	33,3
Toplam	72	100,0

Tablo III'ten de anlaşılacağı üzere, araştırmaya katılan akademisyenlerin yüzde 9,7'si "Profesör", yüzde 20,8'i "Doçent", yüzde 36,1'i "Yardımcı Doçent", yüzde 33,3'ü ise "Doktor" unvanına sahip olduklarını belirtmişlerdir. Böylelikle Tablo 3'de akademik unvanlara göre bu çalışmaya en çok frekans eden "Yardımcı Doçent" iken; en az frekansı "Profesör" olmuştur.

Tablo IV. Akademisyenlerin Yayın Sayısına Göre Dağılımı

Yayın	_	
sayısı	t	%
0	28	38,9
1	25	34,7
2	10	13,9
3	6	8,3
4	3	4,2

Tablo IV'de de görüleceği üzere, akademisyenlerin yayın sayılarının frekans ve yüzdeliklerine bakıldığında; "0" yayın sayısının frekansı 28, yüzdeliği 38,9 olmakla beraber en yüksek frekans ve yüzdeliğe sahip olmuştur. "1" yayın sayısının frekansı 25, yüzdeliği 34,7'dir. Bu frekans ve yüzdelik "0" yayın sayısına yakın bir orandır. "2" yayın sayısının frekansı 10, yüzdeliği 13,9'dur. "3" yayın sayısının frekansı 6, yüzdeliği 8,3'tür. "4" yayın sayısının frekansı ise 3, yüzdeliği 4,2 olmakla beraber en az frekans ve yüzdeliğe sahiptir.



Tablo V. Akademisyenlerin AEDD'den Haberdar Olma ve Onaylama Dereceleri

Etik dışı davranışlar	Haber	Haberdar olma		onaylama		p
	M	S	M	S		
Bilimsel bir araştırma yaparken, baştan savma bir araştırma yaparak verileri bu doğrultuda raporlaştırmak	,9583	,20123	,8889	,31648	1,521	,133
2. Araştırma yöntemini eksik raporlaştırarak, tekrar edilmesini imkânsız hale getirmek	,5972	,49390	,6528	,47943	-,782	,437
Bilimsel bir araştırma makalesinde aynı verileri kullanarak birden fazla makale yazmak.	,6528	,47943	,5417	,50176	1,424	,159
4. Bilimsel bir makalede sık sık doğrudan aktarımlara yer verip, deney verileri üzerine bazen oynama ve manipülasyon oluşturma	,7639	,42767	,8472	,36230	-1,229	,223
5. Bir makaleyi birden çok dergide yayınlamak.	,7778	,41866	,3611	,48369	5,485	,000*
6. Yapılan bilimsel bir makalede istatistikleri yorumlamak ve desteklemek için bilimsel verileri istemli olarak değiştirmek	,6111	,49092	,5972	,49390	,184	,854
7. Bilimsel bir makale yapınca yetersiz verilerle masa başı araştırma yapıp, uygun yöntemlerle araştırmanın önemini arttırmak ve amacının gizlenmesini sağlama.	,6111	,49092	,7222	,45105	-1,424	,159
8. Bilimsel bir makale araştırması yapıldığında, kaynakların tutarlılığına ve SCI (Bilim Atıf Dizinleri) taramasına dikkat etmemek	,2083	,40897	,4722	,50273	-3,852	,000*
 Bilimsel bir makale çalışmasında araştırmacının görüşlerini arttırmak için bazen kaynak bildirmeden aşırma yapmak 	,7778	,41866	,8333	,37529	-,851	,398
10. Yapılan bir bilimsel makalede verilerin, yöntemin ve bulguların; makaledeki popülerliğini arttırmak için kaynak gösterilmeden, kaynaklarda değişiklik yapmak	,7361	,44383	,8889,	,31648	-2,485	,015*
11. Yapılan bilimsel bir makale çalışması, hem konferanslarda sunulması hem de başka dergilerde yayınlanmasını sağlanmak	,5139	,50331	,4444	,50039	,897	,373
12. Konferansa kabul edilmiş olan makalenin kaydı yapılmasına rağmen konferansa gitmemek	,4028	,49390	,4722	,50273	-,843	,402
13. Desteklenerek yürütülen araştırmaların sonuçlarını içeren sunum ve yayınlarda destek veren kurum ve kuruluşların desteklerini reklam içermemesi bakımından belitmekten kaçınmak.	,2917	,45772	,5139	,50331	-2,707	,008*
14. Kendime ait önceki bir çalışmayı aynen bire bir tekrar etmekten kaçınmadan, aynı verileri kullanarak birden fazla	,5556	,50039	,6806	,46953	-1,452	,151





makale yazmak.						
15. İnternet üzerindeki bir araştırmanın ölçme aracını veya makale tercümesini sahibi olan araştırmacıdan izinsiz kullanmak.	,7083	,45772	,8750	,33304	-2,665	,010*
16. Makalenin araştırma raporunda, atıfta bulunmayan eserleri kaynakçaya koyma	,8472	,36230	,8056	,39855	,652	,516
17. Bilimsel bir makalede, araştırmanın sonuçlandırılmasında aktif katkısı bulunanların isimlerini raporda veya yayında yer vermemek.	,5417	,50176	,7639	,42767	-3,214	,002*
18. Bir makale hazırlarken başkalarının metodlarına, verilerine, şekillerine atıf yapılırken onlara ait çalışmaların rapor edilmesinde seçici davranmak.	,4167	,49647	,5833	,49647	-2,432	,018*
 Bilimsel bir makale çalışmasında yazın ve bilimsel araştırmakurallarına bağlı kalmadan istenilen araştırmayı ortaya koyabilme. 	,7639	,42767	,8472	,36230	-1,285	,203
20. Bir makale çalışmasında konuya uygunluğu bakımından, güvenirliği ve geçerliliği belirlenmemiş bir ölçme aracı kullanmak.	,6667	,47471	,8889	,31648	-3,214	,002*
21. Araştırmacının, meslektaşlarıyla yapılan tartışmalarda ortaya çıkan fikirleri temel alarak, bilimsel makale çalışmasında kullanmak	,2361	,42767	,3750	,48752	-1,857	,068
 Bilimsel bir makale çalışmasında akraba, arkadaş, alt-üst ilişkisi gibi şahısların atıf sayısını yükseltmek. 	,7222	,45105	,8750	,33304	-2,262	,027*
23. Bir makale çalışmasında başkasının fikrinden veya verilerinden esinlenilerek geçerli ve etkili bir hipotez oluşturulup hipotezin doğrudan kendine aitmiş gibi ortaya koymak.	,1389	,34826	,5417	,50176	-5,723	,000*

Tablo V'den de görüldüğü gibi, akademisyenlerinin, Akademik etik dışı dayranışlardan haberdar olma ve onaylama düzeyleri arasında 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22 ve 23. maddelerde anlamlı farklar bulunmuştur. Akademisyenler "Bir makaleyi birden çok dergide" yayınlamak." davranışından haberdar olma ve onaylama düzeyleri arasında haberdar olma durumu lehine anlamlı farklılıklar vardır (t= 5,48, p=,00). Bir başka deyişle akademisyenler bu davranışın etik dışı olduğundan haberdar olmalarına rağmen bu davranışın etik dışı olmasını onaylamamaktadırlar. 8. madde de yer alan "Bilimsel bir makale araştırması yapıldığında, kaynakların tutarlılığına ve SCI (Bilim Atıf Dizinleri) taramasına dikkat etmemek" ifadesinde akademisyenlerin haberdar olma durumu düsük; onaylamama derecelerindeki durumu ise yüksektir (t=-3,852, p=0,00). Böylelikle aralarındaki farkın büyük olmasında haberdar olmayışları ile bu tarama ve tutarlılık ilkesine ağırlık verilmeyişinin göstergesidir. 10. madde ver alan "Yapılan bir bilimsel makalede verilerin, yöntemin ve bulguların; makaledeki popülerliğini arttırmak için kaynak gösterilmeden kaynaklar da değişiklik yapmak" ifadesi akademisyenlerin haberdar olma derecesindeki oranın düşük olduğu halde; onaylama derecesindeki oran yüksek kalmıştır (t=-2,485, p=,015). 13. madde de yer alan "Desteklenerek yürütülen araştırmaların sonuçlarını içeren sunum ve yayınlarda destek veren kurum ve kuruluşların desteklerini, reklam içermemesi bakımından belirtmekten kaçınmak" ifadesinde akademisyenlerin bu durumdan haberdar olma düzeyleri bu maddeyi onaylama düzeylerinden düşük kalmıştır. Bu fark onaylama düzeyleri lehine anlamlı bulunmuştur (t=-2,707, p=,0008). Bu durumdan haberdar olamayan akademisyenin onaylama derecesindeki tutarsızlık bu duruma neden olmuştur. 15. madde de yer alan "İnternet üzerindeki bir araştırmanın ölçme aracını veya makale



tercümesini sahibi olan araştırmacıdan izinsiz kullanmak" ifadesi haberdar olma derecesinin onaylama derecesinden düşük orandadır. Bu fark anlamlı bulunmuştur (t= -2,665, p= ,0010). Akademisyenlerin birçoğu bu durumdan habersiz olmasına rağmen etik dışı bir davranış olarak kabul etmesi, bilimsel etik dışı davranışları eğitiminin yetersiz oluşunu ortaya çıkarmıştır. 17. madde de yer alan "Bilimsel bir makalede, araştırmanın sonuçlandırılmasın da aktif katkısı bulunanların isimlerini rapor da veya yayında yer vermemek" ifadesinde haberdar olma ve onaylama dereceleri arasındaki fark oldukça yüksektir. Bu fark akademisyenlerin onaylama dereceleri lehine anlamlıdır (t= -3,214, p= ,0002). 18. madde de yer alan "Bir makale hazırlarken başkalarının metotlarına, verilerine, şekillerine atıf yapılırken onlara ait çalışmaların rapor edilmesinde seçici davranmak" ifadesinde haberdar olma düzeyi düşük iken; onaylama derecesi yüksektir. Bu madde onaylama derecesi lehine anlamlıdır (t. -2,432, p. 0,18). 20. madde de yer alan "Bir makale çalışmasında konuya uygunluğu bakımından, güvenirliği ve geçerliliği belirlenmemiş bir ölçme aracı kullanmak" ifadesinde akademisyenlerin bu durumu onaylama derecesindeki oran, haberdar olma veya haberdar olmama derecesindeki orandan daha fazladır. Bu durum akademisyenler makale çalışmalarında güvenirliği ve geçerliliği belirlenmiş bir ölçme aracını kullanmayı uygun görmüşlerdir; ancak genel anlamda hepsi bu durumdan haberdar değildir. Bu madde arasındaki farklılık onaylama dereceleri lehine anlamlıdır (t: -3,214, p: 0,002). 22. madde de yer alan "Bilimsel bir makale çalışmasında akraba, arkadaş, alt-üst ilişkisi gibi şahısların atıf sayısını yükseltmek" ifadesinde akademisyenlerin yüksek oranda bu durumdan haberdar oldukları ve onayladıkları halde; haberdar olmayan ve onaylamayanların derecesindeki oranın birbirine yakın oranda oldukları tespit edilmiştir. Bu madde, akademisyenlerin onaylama derecesi lehine anlamlıdır (t. -2,262, p. 0,27). 23. madde de ise yer alan "Bir makale çalışmasında başkasının fikrinden veya verilerinden esinlenilerek, geçerli ve etkili bir hipotez oluşturulup hipotezin doğrudan kendine aitmiş gibi ortaya koymak" ifadesinde akademisyenlerin çoğu bu durumdan habersizdir. Yani haberdar olma derecesindeki oran oldukça düsüktür. Bu maddedeki, yüzdelik değerlerin madde üzerindeki etkisine bakılarak büyük farkın oluşmasında haberdar olma derecesinin lehine anlamlıdır (t: -5,723, p: 0,00). Bu maddeye bakıldığında tüm maddelerdeki haberdar olma derecesindeki en düşük orana sahiptir. Bu oranlarda en yüksek fark bu madde de ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu nedenle akademisyenlerin çoğu bir başka kişilerin veya meslektaşlarının fikirlerini ve hipotez durumunu kendine ait gibi gösterme durumu oldukça yaygın olduğu görülmektedir.

Tablo VI. Akademisyenlerin Okullarına Göre AEDD'den Haberdar Olma ve Onaylama Durumlarının Kruskal Wallis Testi Sonuçları

Haberdar	Okullar	n	Sıra Ort.	sd	X	р
Olma	Lefke Avrupa Üniversitesi	11	36,95	5	8,791	,118
	Yakındoğu Üniversitesi	12	39,83			
	Girne Amerikan Üniversitesi	21	45,26			
	Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi	9	30,33			
	Uluslararası Kıbrıs Üniversitesi	10	24,70			
	Kuzey Kıbrıs Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi Kampüsü	9	30,33			
Onaylama	Lefke Avrupa Üniversitesi	11	41,95	5	6,429	,267
	Yakındoğu Üniversitesi	12	47,17			
	Girne Amerikan Üniversitesi	21	35,50			
	Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi	9	30,06			
	Uluslararası Kıbrıs Üniversitesi	10	28,70			
	Kuzey Kıbrıs Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi Kampüsü	9	33,06			

Tablo VI'da yer alan Kruskal Wallis testinde; akademisyenlerin, akademik etik dışı davranışlardan haberdar olma ve onaylama derecelerini okullarına göre değerlendirilmiştir. Bu boyutta; ortalama olarak akademisyenlerin bu durumdan haberdar olma ve onaylama dereceleri arasında fark bulunmamaktadır. Bu



test sonucunda, haberdar olma grupları içerisinde bulunan okullara göre; katılımcı akademisyenlerin çoğunluklu olduğu GAU'da haberdar olma derecelerindeki ortalama 45,26 olarak en yüksek yüzdelik olmuştur. Katılım oranları düşük olan CIU'da ise; haberdar olma dereceleri ortalaması 24,70 olarak en düşük orana sahip okul olmuştur. Diğer okullar haberdar olma dereceleri ortalaması (DAU, NEU, METU, LAU) 36-46 aralığında olarak bu durumdan haberdar olma dereceleri birbirlerine yakın orantıda olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bir diğer test sonucu olan onaylama derecelerindeki okullara göre durumu; NEU'da yüzdelik oran 47,17 olarak en yüksek ortalamaya sahip olmuştur. Onaylama dereceleri düşük olan, CIU'da yüzdelik değeri 28,70 olarak en düşük onaylama derecesi olduğu söylenebilir. Diğer okulların onaylama derecesi ortalaması 30-42 aralığında olarak tespit edilmiştir. Bu tabloda dikkat çeken ayrıntı ise okullardaki haberdar olma ve onaylama durumlarındaki oranlar doğru orantı biçiminde tespit edilmiştir. Yapılan araştırmalarda akademisyenlerin okullarına göre; yayın etiğinde büyük bir değişkenlik gösterdiği söylenemez.

Tablo VII. Akademisyenlerin Etik Eğitimlerine Göre AEDD'den Haberdar Olma ve Onaylama Durumlarının Kruskal Wallis Testi Sonucları

uçıurı				
Haberdar	Gruplar	n	Sıra Ort. sd X	p
Olma	Bu konuda özel bir kursa gittim	4	57,25 2 4,834	,089
	Üniversitede araştırma yöntemleri dersinden	27	37,78	
	Kendi kendime öğrendim	41	33,63	
Onaylama	Bu konuda özel bir kursa gittim	4	59,38 2 5,197	,074
	Üniversitede araştırma yöntemleri dersinden	27	36,20	
	Kendi kendime öğrendim	41	34,46	

Tablo VII'de yer alan akademisyenlerin, akademik etik dışı davranışlardan haberdar olma ve onaylama dereceleri Kruskal Wallis testi sonuçlarına göre değerlendirilmiştir. Bu test sonucunda akademişyenlerin bu durumdan haberdar olma ve onaylama dereceleri arasında fark bulunmamaktadır. Test analizi içerisine bakıldığında; akademisyenlerin, etik eğitiminden haberdar olma durumunda yer alan, "Bu konuda özel bir kursa gittim." ifadesinde katılma sayısı 4 olarak en az olduğu; ancak AEDD'lardan haberdar olma derecelerindeki oranın 57,25 bir yüzdelikle oranın en yüksek olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu ifadenin onaylama derecesindeki katılım sayısı 4 olarak en az olduğu; ancak AEDD'ları onaylama derecesindeki yüzdelik 59,38 olarak en yüksek ortalamaya sahiptir. "Üniversitede araştırma yöntemleri dersinden" ifadesinde haberdar olma ve onaylama derecelerindeki katılım sayısı 27 olup; haberdar olma durumundaki oran 37,78, onaylama derecesindeki yüzdelik oran 36,20'dir. Aynı zamanda akademisyenler arasında haberdar olma ve onaylama dereceleri arasında katılım sayısı 41 olan "Kendi kendime öğrendim." ifadesi de etik eğitimine göre AEDD'lardan haberdar olma ve onaylama derecelerindeki en yüksek katılıma sahip olduğu söylenebilir. Bu ifadenin haberdar olma derecesindeki oran 33,63; onaylama derecesindeki yüzdelik 34,46 olarak en düşük oranların olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Böylelikle akademisyenlerin etik eğitiminde tutarlı bir yol izlendiği görülmektedir. Ancak yapılan araştırmalarda özellikle; Kansu ve Ruacan (2002) ve Köklü (2006) göre, akademisyenlerin yeterince araştırma eğitimi disiplini almamış olmaları ve etik eğitimi öğrenilmesindeki tutarsızlıklara dikkat çekmişlerdir. Bu doğrultuda akademisyenlerin etik eğitimine göre oluşturdukları etik dışı davranışlar bilindiği veya haberdar olma durumu söz konusu olduğu halde onayladıklarını göstermektedir.

Tablo VIII. Akademisyenlerin Akademik Unvanlarına Göre AEDD'den Haberdar Olma ve Onaylama Durumlarının Kruskal Wallis Testi Sonuçları

Haberdar	Akademik Unvanlar	n	Sıra Ort.	sd	X	p
Olma	Profesör	7	53,43	3	8,369	,039
	Doçent	15	42,87			
	Yardımcı Doçent	26	30,79			
	Doktor	24	33,77			





Onaylama	Profesör	7	64,21	3	15,639	,001
	Doçent	15	38,23			
	Yardımcı Doçent	26	29,29			
	Doktor	24	35,15			

Tablo VIII'de yer alan akademisyenlerin, akademik ünvanlarına göre akademik etik dışı davranışlardan haberdar olma ve onaylama durumları Kruskal Walllis testi doğrultusunda değerlendirilmiştir. Bu test sonucunda akademik unvana göre haberdar olma ve onavlama derecesi arasında büyük fark olusmustur. Bu durumda akademik ünvana göre haberdar olma derecesi düşük kalmış; onaylama derecesi ise yüksek bir oranda tespit edilmiştir. Bu test analizine bakıldığında akademisyenlerin akademik unvanlarına göre sınıflamasında; "Profesör" unvanına sahip olanların 7 kişi olduğu gözlemlenmiş; AEDD'lardan haberdar olma derecesindeki yüzdelik 53,43; onaylama derecelerindeki oran 64,21 olarak en yüksek ortalamaya sahip olmuştur. "Doçent" unvanı katılım sayısı 15 olduğu görülmektedir. AEDD'lardan haberdar olma derecesindeki yüzdelik 42,87; onaylama derecesindeki oran 38,23 olduğu görülmektedir. "Yardımcı Doçent" unvanında, katılım sayısı 26 olduğu görülmüş; unvanlarına göre AEDD'lardan haberdar olma yüzdeliği 30,79; onaylama derecelerindeki yüzdelik 29,29 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Böylece yüzdeliklerde en düşük oran ise "Yardımcı Doçent" sıfatı olmuştur. "Doktor" sıfatında katılım sayısı 24 kişi olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. AEDD'lardan haberdar olma derecesindeki yüzdelik 33,77; onaylama derecesindeki oran 35,15 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Böylece akademisyenler arasında oluşturulan unvanlar içerisinde bu tür akademik etik dışı davranışlar üzerinde etkisi görülmüştür. Yapılan araştırmalarda akademisyenlerin denevim tecrübeleri akademik unvanları üzerinde etkili olabildiği gibi bu tür davranışları onaylama dereceleri de yüksek olduğu gözlenmektedir. Smith (1996)'e göre; akademisyenlerin bilimsel yayın etiğini ortaya koyabilmelerinin bilimsel uygulama ve tecrübe deneyimlerinin iyi derecede olması gerektiğini belirtmistir.

Tablo IX. Akademisyenlerin Akademik Ünvanlarına Göre AEDD'den Haberdar Olma ve Onaylama Durumlarının Mann Whitney U Testi Sonuçları

	Akademik Unvanlar	N	R	U	p
Haberdar	Profesör	24,14	169,00	41,00	,027
olma durumu	Yardımcı Doçent	15,08	392,00		
	Profesör	22,43	157,00	39,00	,033
	Doktor	14,13	339,00		
	Profesör	17,21	120,50	12,50	.004
	Doçent	8,83	132,50		
Onaylama	Profesör	28,14	197,00	13,00	,001
	Yardımcı Doçent	14,00	364,00		
	Profesör	26,86	188,00	8,00	,000
	Doktor	12,83	308,00		

Tablo IX'da ise akademisyenlerin akademik unvanları, AEDD'lerden haberdar olma ve onaylama durumlarını Mann Whitney U Testi sonuçlarına göre değerlendirilmiştir. Bu sonuçlarda yer alan grupların oranlarına bakıldığında, ilk kısım haberdar olma durumu; "Profesör" ile "Yardımcı Doçent" birlikte ele alındığında bunların yüzdelik değeri 41,00 olarak diğerlerine göre en yüksek orandadır. "Profesör ile Doktora" unvandakiler haberdar olma durumuna göre; yüzdelik 39,00 değeri, diğerine göre U oranı daha az; 0,003 değeri olan P oranı ise diğerlerine göre daha yüksektir. İkinci kısım ise onaylama derecelerindeki oranlar belirtilmiştir. Onaylama derecelerindeki oranlara bakıldığında; "Profesör" unvanının N değeri 17,21; "Doçent" yüzdeliği 8,83 olurken, ilki değerinden iki kat fazla olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu değerlerin U değerine göre oranları, 12,50 ile 13,00 dır. Bu yüzdelik değerler birbirine en yakın ortalamadır. Onaylama derecelerindeki, "Profesör" ile "Yardımcı Doçent" N değerindeki yüzdelikleri; 28,14 ve 14,00'dır. U değeri ise 13,00 olarak onaylama derecesindeki en fazla fark, bu değerde görülmüştür. "Profesör" ile "Doktor" unvanlarının onaylama derecesi üzerinde etkisi ise; N



değerine göre yüzdelik değeri 26,86 ve 12,83'dür. Bu testin sonucundaki değeri; yani U değeri 8,00'dır. Bir ile dört N değerindeki sayılar birbirleriyle doğru orantı şeklinde gösterilirken; R değerindeki sayılarda bunlarla ters orantı ilişkisi içerisindedir. Böylelikle bu Mann Whitney U testi sonucuna göre; akademik unvanlarda Profesörlerin diğerlerine oranlarla daha tecrübe ve etik hareket içerisinde olduğu belirtilmiştir.

Tablo X. Akademisyenlerin Yayın Sayılarına Göre AEDD'den Haberdar Olma ve Onaylama Durumlarının Kruskal Wallis Testi Sonuçları

Haberdar	Yayın Sayıları	n	Sıra Ort.	sd	X	p
Olma	0	28	27,46	4	18,908	,001
	1	25	40,54			
	2	10	30,35			
	3	6	58,00			
	4	3	64,67			
Onaylama	0	28	34,95	4	11,221	,024
	1	25	37,66			
	2	10	22,35			
	3	6	56,00			
	4	3	49,50			

Tablo X'da yer alan Kruskal Walllis testinde; akademisyenlerin, akademik etik dışı davranışlardan haberdar olma ve onaylama dereceleri, yayın sayılarına göre değerlendirilmiştir. Bu test sonucunda akademisyenlerin bu durumdan haberdar olma ve onaylama dereceleri arasında büyük bir fark tespit edilmiştir. "0" yayın sayısına sahip, haberdar olma ve onaylama durumlarındaki katılımda 28 akademisyen yer almaktadır. Bunun haberdar olma derecesinde, sıra ortalaması 27,46 olup, aritmetik ortalaması 18,908'dir. Onaylama derecesinde ise; sıra ortalaması 34,95 olup, aritmetik ortalaması 11,221'dir. "1" yayın sayısına sahip akademisyenlerin, haberdar olma derecesinde sıra ortalaması 40,54; onaylama derecesindeki sıra ortalaması 37,66'dır. "2" yayın sayısına sahip akademisyenlerin, haberdar olma derecesi sıra ortalaması 30,35; onaylama derecesindeki sıralama ortalaması 22,35'dir. "3" yayın sayısına sahip akademisyenlerin, haberdar olma derecesindeki sıralama ortalaması 58,00; onaylama derecesindeki sıralama ortalaması 56,00'dır. "4" yayın sayısına sahip akademisyenlerin, haberdar olma derecesi sıra ortalaması 64,67; onaylama derecesindeki sıralama ortalaması 49,50'dir. Akademisyenlerin haberdar olma derecelerindeki ortalama yüksek iken; onaylama derecelerindeki oran düşük kalmıştır. Böylelikle test içerisindeki analize bakıldığında akademisyenlerin en çok yayın yapanların AEDD'lardan haberdar olma oranı en yüksek iken; en cok yayın yapanların AEDD'lardan onaylama derecesi oranları en yüksek olmamıştır. Akademisyenlerin en az yayın yapanları AEDD'lardan haberdar olma oranı en az oranda kalmış; onaylama dereceleri ise en az oranda kalmamıştır. Onaylama derecelerinde yayın sayılarındaki artış, oranlar üzerinde tutarlı bir dağılım oluşturmamıştır. Bu doğrultuda yapılan araştırmalarda yayın sayıları yüksek olan akademisyenlerde, etik dışı davranışlarda bulunanların veya bulunmayanları arasında bir tutarlı ilişki görülmediği belirtilmiştir.

Tablo XI. Akademisyenlerin Yayın Sayılarına Göre AEDD'den Haberdar Olma ve Onaylama Durumlarının Mann Whitney U Testi Sonuçları

	Yayın Sayıları	N	R	U	p
Haberdar olma	0	22,25	623,00	217,00	,017
durumu	1	32,32	808,00		
	0	15,21	426,00	20,00	,002
	3	28,17	169,00		
	0	14,71	412,00	6,00	,010
	4	28,00	84,00		
Onaylama	0	15,61	437,00	31,00	,015
durumu	3	26,33	158,00		



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Tablo XI'de yer alan Mann Whitney U testi sonucuna göre; akademisyenlerin yayın sayılarına bağlı AEDD'lerden haberdar olma ve onaylama durumları tespit edilmiştir. Bu değerlendirme sonucunda haberdar olma kısmına bağlı bulgularda, "0" veya "1" yayın makalesine sahip olanların U değeri 217,00'dir. Bu değerin daha yüksek bir oranda olduğu görülmektedir. Bu durumda bu akademisyenler akademik etik dışı davranışlardan haberdar olma düzeyi yüksek çıkmıştır. "0" ve "3" yayın yapanların U değeri 20,00'dır. "0" ve "4" yayın arasında olanlar U değeri 6,00'dır. Onaylama durumlarına bağlı bulgularda ise; "0" ve "3" yayın sayısı arasında U değeri 31,00'dır. "3" ve "4" yayın yapan akademisyenlerin oranı ise; en düşük olduğu gözlenmiştir. Bu durumda akademisyenlerin çoklu yayınları olduğu halde; bu etik dışı davranışlardan habersiz kaldığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu istatiksel değerlere göre; U testinde en yüksek değeri "0-1" yayın sayısına sahip olan akademisyenlerde tespit edilmiştir. Onaylama durumu kısmında ise; "3" yayın yapmış olan akademisyenler de bu onaylama derecelerindeki oran düşük; hiç yayın yapmamış akademisyenlerde ise bu yüksek oranda tespit edilmiştir.

TARTIŞMA VE ÖNERİLER

- 1. Akademisyenlerin çoğunluğu, akademik etik dışı davranışlardan haberdar olma ve onaylama derecelerinde yer alan; "Bir makaleyi birden çok dergide yayınlamak." ifadesini etik dışı bir davranış olarak kabul etmediklerini belirtmişlerdir.
- 2. Öğretim elemanları üzerinde yapılan araştırmada, "Bilimsel bir makale araştırması yapıldığında, kaynakların tutarlılığına ve SCI (Bilim Atıf Dizinleri) taramasına dikkat etmemek" ifadesinin etik dışı bir davranış olduğundan habersiz oldukları belirtilmiştir.
- 3. Akademisyenlerin, yapmış oldukları bilimsel makalelerin, popülerliğini arttırmak için yöntem, bulgu ve diğer veriler üzerinde yapmış oldukları değişiklik; akademik etik dışı bir davranış olduğundan haberdar oldukları halde, etik dışı olarak onaylamadıklarını belirtmişlerdir.
- 4. Öğretim elemanlarının, akademik etik dışı davranış olan, "Desteklenerek yürütülen araştırmaların sonuçlarını içeren sunum ve yayınlarda destek veren kurum ve kuruluşların desteklerini reklam içermemesi bakımından belirtmekten kaçınmak." İfadesinden haberdar olmadıkları gibi bu durumdan kaçınmayı kendilerine bir şey kazandırmadıklarına inanmaktadırlar.
- 5. Öğretim elemanları, bilimsel makale çalışmalarında; ölçekleri izinsiz kullanma, atıfları kendilerine ait gösterme, başkalarının çalışmasını kendi adına rapor etme gibi durumların, akademik etik dışı bir davranış olduğu durumundan haberdar olduğu halde; bu durumu akademik etik dışı bir davranış olarak kabul etmediklerini belirtmişlerdir.
- 6. Akademisyenlerin, meslektaşlarıyla beraber bir bilimsel konuda tartışmış oldukları veya sohbet ettikleri fikir ve görüşleri, bilimsel makalelerde kendi adına rapor etmesi, etik dışı bir davranış olarak görmedikleri gibi; bu durumu etik dışı olarak onaylamadıklarını belirtmişlerdir.
- 7. Akademisyenlerin büyük kısmı, "Bir makale çalışmasında başkasının fikrinden veya verilerinden esinlenilerek geçerli ve etkili bir hipotez oluşturulup hipotezin doğrudan kendine aitmiş gibi ortaya koymak." ifadesini akademik etik dışı davranış olarak bilmedikleri gibi bu durumu hiç onaylamadıkları belirtilmiştir.

Öneriler;

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- 1. Akademisyenlerin birçok akademik etik dışı davranışlardan haberdar olmadıklarının altında; etik eğitiminin yetersiz kaldığı ve bu konuda özel bir eğitimin alınması (kursa gidilmesi) veya üniversitelerde bu durum için eğitim seminerleri düzenlenmesi gerekir.
- 2. Akademisyenlerin akademik etik dışı davranışlardaki durumlarla sık sık karşılaşmaması için dergilerde yayınlanan makalelerdeki takibi arttırarak hatalarını azaltması gerekir.
- 3. Akademisyenlerin, etik dışı davranışlarındaki durum unvanlarına göre farklılık göstermesi; öğretim elemanlarının bilimsel çalışmalarda üst-alt ilişkisindeki çalışmalara önem vermelidir.
- 4. Öğretim elemanlarının, yapılan bilimsel araştırma makalelerinin değerini ve güvenirliliğini arttırmak için; mesleki prensiplerine nesnel ve dürüstlük gibi davranışları ilke etmesi gerekmektedir.
- 5. Öğretim elemanlarının akademik etik dışı davranışlarda bulunma riskini azaltabilmek için denetim arttırılmalıdır. Bunun için yasal düzenlemeler yapılmalı, uygulanmalı ve bu tür durumlara cezalar verilmelidir.

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Extended Abstract

In this study, the existing literature reviewed, with approval status, becoming aware of unethical behaviors of academic diversity and expressiveness is intended to put forward in the conclusions. In recent years, very large discussions on scientific articles, publications, documentations, and this stage is known for this non-ethical rules and the problems of concrete documents. Scientific publication ethics is a very special location. Scientific research is unethical behaviors but the air changed. In addition, erosion, counterfeiting, diversion, the publication of the result of unethical behaviors, such as slicing, but publications are emerging. For this reason, the publication ethics policies, the number of ethical training, publications and academic instructor were according to be associated with the title and be given importance to investigate detections. Descriptive method was used. Academic teaching staff in universities in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus who served to keep informed about the unethical behaviors, and this behavior has persisted up to the levels of non-academic ethics approval. Participated in the TRNC universities to



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investigate the 72 faculty members. Information on the findings of the detailed characteristics of the Faculty is presented (table 1, 2, 3, 4). Participants' research questions are answered by via e-mail over the internet. Data collected with a measurement tool developed by the researchers. Measurement tool was created in two parts. The education of academic ethics, the first section of the school, academic title and publication, such as the number of personal information that has been involved in four questions. The second part of the measuring tool is the corresponding literature is scanned and then 23 academic unethical behavior. Turkey and the TRNC universities for the suitability of such materials make the task 5 faculty member feedback. These views were made in accordance with items in various fixes. Each item in the form of the scholars was asked to respond with a Yes or no. The research data obtained to keep informed about the maintenance of the measuring tool; alpha (α) confidence coefficient is related to the assertion of 89.83. In the analysis of the data obtained from the t-test dependent groups. Show cases, non-parametric statistical normal distribution of groups of the Kruskal Wallis and Mann-Whitney U-test were used.

- 1. The majority of Academics, academic non-ethical behaviors to be aware of and approve the gamut is located; "To publish An article in more than one magazine." they do not accept as an unethical behavior.
- 2. Teaching staff in research, "is a scientific article, research, resources, referential integrity, and SCI (Science Citation Indexes) scan noticing" unethical behavior they are unaware.
- 3. to increase the popularity of the scientific articles, the Scholars, they have done for the method, finding and other data on their change; even though they are aware of unethical behavior is academic, as unethical their disapproval.
- 4. non-teaching staff, academic, ethical behavior, "containing the results of the research conducted, supported by presentations and publications in support of agencies and organizations for their support in terms of avoiding specifying not contain advertising." as they were not aware of this situation, to avoid them from something.
- 5. Faculty, scientific articles work; any unauthorized use, the scales showing the work of others on its behalf, of their own attributions to report such cases, from a non-academic, ethical behavior is aware of; this is not considered an academic status of unethical behavior.
- 6. they argued about a scientific Scholars, together with their colleagues or their ideas and opinions, scientific articles, chat on their behalf to report, as seen from a non-ethical behavior; This State as unethical their disapproval.
- 7. The majority of Academics, "inspired by someone else's idea of an article on the study or data is valid and effective as a hypothesis and hypothesis put forth directly belonged to yourself." this State, such as academic as unethical behaviors they don't approve.



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STATISTICAL STUDY OF VIDEO GAME EFFECTS ON CHILDREN'S

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ABSTRACT

Objective Video game violence has become a highly politicized issue for scientists and the general public. There is continuing concern that playing violent video games may increase the risk of aggression in players. Less often discussed is the possibility that playing violent video games may promote certain positive developments, particularly related to visuospatial cognition. The objective of the current article was to conduct a meta- analytic review of studies that examine the impact of violent video games on both aggressive behaviour and visuospatial cognition in order to understand the full impact of such games. Methods A detailed literature search was used to identify peer-reviewed articles addressing violent video game effects. Effect sizes 'r' (a common measure of effect size based on the co-relational coefficient) were calculated for all included studies. Effect sizes were adjusted for observed publication bias. Results indicated that publication bias was a problem for studies of both aggressive behaviour and visuospatial cognition. Once corrected for publication bias, studies of video game violence provided no support for the hypothesis that violent video game playing is associated with higher aggression. However playing violent video games remained related to higher visuospatial cognition (rx = 0.36). Conclusions Results from the current analysis did not support the conclusion that violent video game playing leads to aggressive behaviour. However, violent video game playing was associated with higher visuospatial cognition. It may be advisable to reframe the violent video game debate in reference to potential costs and benefits of this medium.

Keywords: Video games, Aggression, Cognition, Visual perception.

INTRODUCTION

Despite the intensity of the debate, research on the relationship between video game violence and aggression (most studies do not consider violent crime specifically) have produced mixed findings. Some articles find a relationship, either causal or correlation between video game violence and aggression [4–6] whereas others do not [7–9]. Examining one of the most cited studies a bit closer provides some illumination of the ambiguity of this research area. Anderson and Dill [6] claim to offer causal evidence for the video game, aggression link. However a close read of their article suggests otherwise. The authors use four separate measures of aggression provided by a "noise blast" program (which punishes players with an irritating white noise) and find significance for only one of the four. Had the authors examined the confidence intervals around the effect size for these findings they would have found that such a confidence interval crosses zero and thus should not be considered "proof" of a positive finding. Thus their experimental study questions the causal link between video game violence and aggression, rather than supports it. The authors also use an unstandardized version of the "noise blast" program. In a similar study, Ferguson et al. [7] using a newly standardized and reliable version of the "noise blast" program found no relationship between violent game exposure and aggression. Ferguson et al. also found that, once family violence exposure was controlled, no correlation relationship between violent game exposure and violent criminal behaviours remained. Thus, any correlation relationship between violent video games and violent criminal activity may simply be a by-product of family violence.

Meta-analyses of violent video games and aggression have also produced mixed findings. Two meta-analyses [10, 11] have found small but positive relationships between violent games and aggression where as three others [12–14] have found no support for the causal link between video games and aggression. Ferguson [14] specifically found significant problems with publication bias in the video games effects literature, as well a tendency for the use of unstandardized measures of aggression to inflate the relationship between video game violence and aggression. Sherry [13]





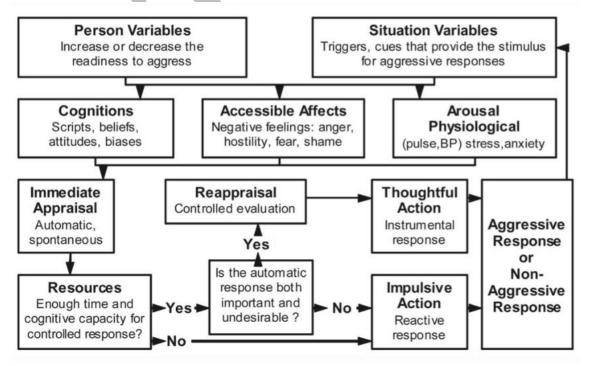
concludes that not only does the current body of evidence fail to support the video game violence, aggression causal link, but suggests that the catharsis hypothesis (that video games may reduce aggression) should be better examined in future studies.

The debate on video game violence has arguably been narrow, in that it assumes that such games have only negative effects and ignores the possibility of positive effects. Regarding the potential positive effects of violent video games, while some studies have focused on general well-being [15] most of the research in this regard has focused on visuospatial cognition [16–19]. Research in this area has indicated that exposure to violent (or "action" which is used synonymously with violent) video games is associated with increases in visuospatial cognition. By contrast, practice with non-violent games does not appear to generalize to other visuospatial cognitive abilities even when they involve visual rotation tasks [20]. Why violent games are associated with broader visuospatial cognition whereas non-violent games are not remains poorly understood. It should be noted that few studies examine non-violent games specifically, and it may be that future research may provide evidence for the utility of non-violent games in relation to visuospatial cognition. At present no meta-analytic reviews have concerned themselves with violent games and visuospatial cognition. Thus, it is the purpose of the current study to examine the overall positive and negative influences of violent video game playing in regards to aggression and visuospatial cognition in order to better understand the overall impact of these games on child and adolescent development.

1. Violent Games Impact on Aggression (The bad)

Most previous meta-analytic reviews [10–14] of video game violence have included a wide range of measures related to "aggression" including behavioural, cognitive, affective, physiological, and prosocial measures. This may result in some confusion about what exactly is being measured. For instance Ferguson [14] found that violent games may increase aggressive thoughts, but these thoughts do not appear to lead to aggressive behaviours. In the current study only dependent variables that involve actual aggressive behaviour are included in order to better understand the behavioural outcomes of violent game playing.

The General Aggression Model





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2. Study Selection and Categorization

PsycINFO was searched for all articles published between the years of 1995 and April 2007 (this criteria discussed below) that included the following search terms: (video* or computer or arcade) and (game*) and (attack* or fight* or aggress* or violen* or hostil* or ang* or arous* or prosocial or help).

Articles were judged relevant if they met the following criteria:

- (a) Articles had to have been published between the years of 1995—current. There were two reasons for examining this time-frame. The first was to examine trends in effect size within "recent" research. Secondly, and perhaps more importantly, Carnagey and Anderson [21] have identified this period (1995-current) as the "third era" in which video game graphics improved markedly over previous eras, on-line playing has become more common, and first-person shooter type games have increasingly predominated the market. This "third era" is marked by a great increase in the inclusion of violent content in commercial video games. It was felt important that the meta-analysis conducted in this article reflect research on the most current gaming technology, as this "third era" is the period in gaming technology, which has caused the most controversy/concern regarding violent effects.
- (b) Articles had to examine the effect of playing violent video games on some measure of aggressive behaviour. Articles that did not distinguish between violent and non-violent video games were not included in this analysis, nor were articles concerned only with cognitions, affect, or physiological arousal that did not consider aggressive behaviour.
- (c) As this study included an analysis of publication bias in peer-reviewed journals, only articles published in peer-reviewed journals were included in the analysis. Book chapters, dissertation manuscripts and unpublished manuscripts were not included in the analysis. Although it would be interesting and valuable to consider publication status (published or unpublished) as a moderator variable in the analysis, there was no evident method for assuring that all relevant unpublished manuscripts could be obtained (including those from unknown authors, or those intentionally or unintentionally suppressed by the authors). A total of 17 published studies comprising of 21 independent observations were found that met the above criteria including a total sample size of 3,602.

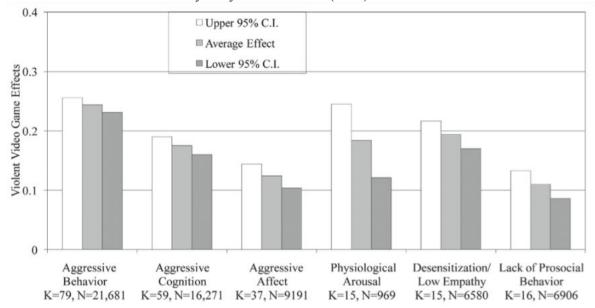
3. Effect Size Calculation

Pearson's 'r', a flexible and easily interpreted index of effect size, was used as the effect size estimate in this study. Correlation coefficients were transformed to Fisher's z, weighted, averaged and transformed back to a pooled r, denoted r+. In the case in which a study reported non-significant results but failed to provide statistical information (e.g. F-value) the effect size was calculated using the provided means and standard deviations. In the event of multiple measures for the same construct occurring within a study (i.e. multiple dependent or independent measures) simple mean correlations were computed [14]. In studies in which both univariate (e.g. bivariate correlations) and multivariate (e.g. partial correlations) were available, only the latter were included in the meta-analysis, as this provided a better indices of the unique shared variance between violent video game exposure and aggression (as opposed to that due to gender, trait aggression, etc.).

Meta-Analysis 1: Violent Games Impact on Visuospatial Cognition (The Good) A meta-analysis is a statistical technique whereby scientific studies that test the same or a similar hypothesis (for example, that violent video game exposure compared to neutral video game exposure will result in increased aggression) and the same or a similar outcome (for example, aggressive behaviour) are combined to ascertain the strength ("effect size") of the average finding. To date there have been a number of meta-analyses of the effect of violent video games on aggressive thoughts, feelings and behaviours.



Here is the Result of the meta-analysis by Anderson et al (2010).



K = number of separate tests of the same hypothesis included in the analysis.

N = number of participants across studies.

CI = confidence Interval, a measure of how variable the data was.

PsycINFO was searched for all articles published between the years of 1995 and April 2007 (as discussed above) that included the following search terms: (video* or computer or arcade) and (game) and (intelligen* or visuo* or visual or spatial or perception or atten*). Criteria for inclusion were generally similar to those discussed under meta-analysis 1, with the exception of criterion (b). Rather than examining aggressive behaviour, articles included in the current analyses were those that, as a dependent variable included measures of visuospatial cognition such as visual rotation, visual memory, visual attention and selection or related abilities Only articles that considered violent games specifically were considered. A total of seven published studies comprising of 14 independent observations were found that met the above criteria including a total sample size of 384.

4. The Positive and Negative Effects of Video Games

Video games are frowned upon by parents as time-wasters, and worse, some education experts think that these games corrupt the brain. Violent video games are easily blamed by the media and some experts as the reason why some young people become violent or commit extreme anti-social behaviour. But many scientists and psychologists find that video games can actually have many benefits – the main one is making kids smart. Video games may actually teach kids high-level thinking skills that they will need in the future.

"Video games change your brain," according to University of Wisconsin psychologist C. Shawn Green. Playing video games change the brain's physical structure the same way as do learning to read, playing the piano, or navigating using a map. Much like exercise can build muscle, the powerful combination of concentration and rewarding surges of neurotransmitters like dopamine strengthen neural circuits that can build the brain.

Below are the good and bad effects of video games, according to researchers and child experts:



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4.1 Positive Effects of Video Games

When child plays video games, it gives his brain a real workout. In many video games, the skills required to win involve abstract and high level thinking. These skills are not even taught at school.

Some of the mental skills enhanced by video games include:

4.1.1 Following instructions: □□Problem solving and logic - When kids play games such as The Incredible Machine, Angry Birds or Cut the Rope, they train their brain to come up with creative ways to solve puzzles and other problems in short bursts.
Hand-eye coordination, fine motor and spatial skills. In shooting games, the character may be running and shooting at the same time. This requires the real-world player to keep track of the position of the character, where he/she is heading, their speed, where the gun is aiming, if the gunfire is hitting the enemy, and so on. All these factors need to be taken into account, and then the player must then coordinate the brain's interpretation and reaction with the movement in their hands and fingertips. This process requires a great deal of eye-hand coordination and visual-spatial ability to be successful. Research also suggests that people can learn iconic, spatial, and visual attention skills from video games. There have been even studies with adults showing that experience with video games is related to better surgical skills. Also, a reason given by experts as to why fighter pilots of today are more skilful is that this generation's pilots are being weaned on video games.
□□Planning, resource management and logistics. The player learns to manage resources that are limited, and decide the best use of resources, the same way as in real life. This skill is honed in strategy games such as SimCity, Age of Empires, and Railroad Tycoon. Notably, The American Planning Association, the trade association of urban planners and Maxis, the game creator, have claimed that SimCity has inspired a lot of its players to take a career in urban planning and architecture.
□ □ Multitasking, simultaneous tracking of many shifting variables and managing multiple objectives. In strategy games, for instance, while developing a city, an unexpected surprise like an enemy might emerge. This forces the player to be flexible and quickly change tactics.
□□Quick thinking, making fast analysis and decisions. Sometimes the player does this almost every second of the game giving the brain a real workout. According to researchers at the University of Rochester, led by Daphne Bavelier, a cognitive scientist, games simulating stressful events such as those found in battle or action games could be a training tool for real-world situations. The study suggests that playing action video games primes the brain to make quick decisions. Video games can be used to train soldiers and surgeons, according to the study.
$\Box\Box$ Accuracy - Action games, according to a study by the University of Rochester, train the brains of players to make faster decisions without losing accuracy. In today's world, it is important to move quickly without sacrificing accuracy.
□□Strategy and anticipation - Steven Johnson, author of Everything Bad is Good For You: How Today's Popular Culture is Actually Making Us Smarter, calls this "telescoping." Gamers must deal with immediate problems while keeping their long-term goals on their horizon.
□ Situational awareness – Defence News reported that the Army include video games to train soldiers improve their situational awareness in combat. Many strategy games also require players to become mindful of sudden situational changes in the game and adapt accordingly.



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	story-lines of games, and get information from the game texts. Also, using math skills is important to win in many games that involve quantitative analysis like managing resources.
patterns. □□Inductive reasoning and hypothesis test - James Paul Gee, professor of education at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, says that playing a video game is similar to working through a science problem. Like students in a laboratory, gamers must come up with a hypothesis. For example, players in some games constantly try out combinations of weapons and powers to use to defeat an enemy. If one does not work, they change hypothesis and try the next one. Video games are goal-driven experiences, says Gee, which are fundamental to learning. Mapping – Gamers use in-game maps or build maps on their heads to navigate around virtual worlds. Memory - Playing first person shooter games such as Call of Duty and Battlefield series enables players to effectively judge what information should be stored in their working memory and what can be discarded considering the task at hand, according to a study published in the Psychological Research. Concentration - A study conducted by the Appalachia Educational Laboratory reveal that children with attention-deficit disorder who played Dance Dance Revolution improve their reading scores by helping them concentrate. Improved ability to rapidly and accurately recognize visual information - A study from Beth Israel Medical Center NY, found a direct link between skill at video gaming and skill at keyhole, or laparoscopic, surgery. Taking risks - Winning in any game involves a player's courage to take risks. Most games do not reward players who play safely. Teamwork and cooperation when played with others - Many multiplayer games such as Team Fortress 2 involve cooperation when played with others - Many multiplayer games such as Team Fortress 2 involve cooperation when played with others of the team. According to a survey by Joan Ganz Cooney Center, teachers report that their students become better collaborators after using digital games in the classroom. Management – Management simulation games such as Rollercoaster Tycoon and Zoo tycoon teach players to make management decisi	
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Estimating skills Reasoned judgments How to respond to challenges How to respond to frustrations How to explore and rethink goals, etc

Video games introduce your kid to computer technology and the online world. You should recognize that we are now living in a high-tech, sophisticated world. Video games make your kid adapt and be comfortable with the concepts of computing. This is particularly important for girls who typically are not as interested in high technology as much as boys. Video games allow you and your kid to play together and can be a good bonding activity. Some games are attractive to kids as well as adults, and they could be something that they share in common. When your child knows more than you, he can teach you how to play and this allows you to understand your child's skills and talents.

Video games make learning fun. Your kid likes games because of the colors, the animation, the eye candy, as well as the interactivity and the challenge and the rewards of winning. The best way to learn



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is when the learner is having fun at the same time. That's why video games are natural teachers. Having fun gives your kid motivation to keep on practicing, which is the only way to learn skills. Video games are also capable of making difficult subjects such as math fun. Video games can make your kid creative. A study by the Michigan State University's Children and Technology Project found a relation between video game playing and greater creativity, regardless of gender, race or type of video game played. (In contrast, use of cell phones, the Internet and computers other than video games was unrelated to creativity, the study found).

Video games can improve your kid's decision making speed. People who played action-based video and computer games made decisions 25% faster than others without sacrificing accuracy, according to a study from the University of Rochester. Other studies suggests that most expert gamers can make choices and act on them up to six times a second—four times faster than most people, and can pay attention to more than six things at once without getting confused, compared to only four by the average person. Surprisingly, the violent action games that often worry parents most had the strongest beneficial effect on the brain, according to cognitive neuroscientist Daphne Bavelier, who studies the effect of action games at Switzerland's University of Geneva and the University of Rochester in New York.

Video games increase your kid's self-confidence and self-esteem as he masters games. In many games, the levels of difficulty are adjustable. As a beginner, your kid begins at the easy level and by constant practicing and slowly building skills; he becomes confident in handling more difficult challenges. Since the cost of failure is lower, he does not fear making mistakes. He takes more risks and explores more. Your kid can transfer this attitude to real life.

Games that involve multiple players encourage your child to work cooperatively to achieve his goals. Your kid learns to listen to the ideas of others, formulate plans with other kids, and distribute tasks based on skills. Some online games are even played internationally, and this can introduce your kid to players of different nationalities and cultures. This fosters friendships among different people.

Video games that require your kid to be active, such as Dance Dance Revolution and Nintendo Wii Boxing give your kid a good workout. When playing these active games for 10 minutes, your kid spends energy equal to or exceeding that produced by spending the same amount of time on a three miles an hour treadmill walk.

Kids are not necessarily drawn to video games because of their violence. The attraction lies in their being rewarded by awesome displays of explosions, fireworks, and yes, blood splattering. Also, violent games have the most emotional appeal for kids. But these factors are only secondary to what kids actually enjoy in these games - the opportunity to develop and master skills and have the freedom to make choices in the game universe. Violent video games may act as a release of pent-up aggression and frustration of your kid. When your kid vents his frustration and anger in his game, this diffuses his stress. Games can provide a positive aggression outlet the same way as football and other violent sports. Playing video games is safer than having your teens do drugs, alcohol and street racing in the real world.

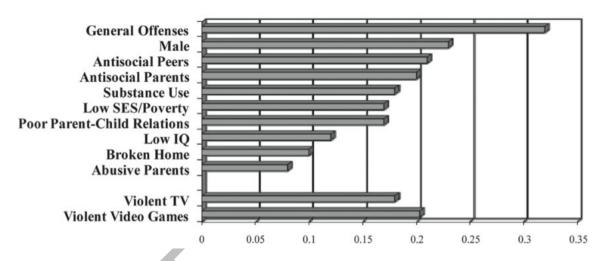
4.2 Negative Effects of Video Games

Most of the bad effects of video games are blamed on the violence they contain. Children who play more violent video games are more likely to have increased aggressive thoughts, feelings, and behaviours, and decreased prosocial helping, according to a scientific study (Anderson & Bushman, 2001). The effect of video game violence in kids is worsened by the games' interactive nature. In many games, kids are rewarded for being more violent. The act of violence is done repeatedly. The child is in control of the violence and experiences the violence in his own eyes (killings, kicking, stabbing and shooting). This active participation, repetition and reward are effective tools for learning behaviour. Indeed, many studies seem to indicate that violent video games may be related to



aggressive behaviour (such as Anderson & Dill, 2000; Gentile, Lynch & Walsh, 2004). However, the evidence is not consistent and this issue is far from settled. Many experts including Henry Jenkins of Massachusetts Institute of Technology have noted that there is a decreased rate of juvenile crime which coincides with the popularity of games such as Death Race, Mortal Kombat, Doom and Grand Theft auto. He concludes that teenage players are able to leave the emotional effects of the game behind when the game is over. Indeed there are cases of teenagers who commit violent crimes who also spend great amount of time playing video games such as those involved in the Columbine and Newport cases. It appears that there will always be violent people, and it just so happen that many of them also enjoy playing violent video games.

Here I am mentioning some longitudinal factors for youth violence; this is adapted from US Department of Health and Human Service (2001), Bushman and Huesmann (2006) and Anderson et al (2010), as in [10].



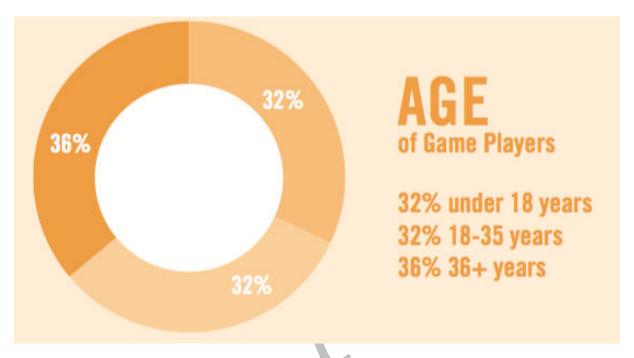
Too much video game playing makes your kid socially isolated. Also, he may spend less time in other activities such as doing homework, reading, sports, and interacting with the family and friends. Some video games teach kids the wrong values. Violent behaviour, vengeance and aggression are rewarded. Negotiating and other nonviolent solutions are often not options. Women are often portrayed as weaker characters that are helpless or sexually provocative. Games can confuse reality and fantasy. Academic achievement may be negatively related to over-all time spent playing video games. Studies have shown that the more time a kid spends playing video games, the poorer is his performance in school. (Anderson & Dill, 2000; Gentile, Lynch & Walsh, 2004). A study by Argosy University's Minnesota School on Professional Psychology found that video game addicts argue a lot with their teachers, fight a lot with their friends, and score lower grades than others who play video games less often. Other studies show that many game players routinely skip their homework to play games, and many students admitted that their video game habits are often responsible for poor school grades. Although some studies suggest that playing video games enhances a child's concentration, other studies, such as a 2012 paper published in Psychology of Popular Media Culture, have found that games can hurt and help children's attention issues - improving the ability to concentrate in short bursts but damaging long-term concentration.

Video games may also have bad effects on some children's health, including obesity, video-induced seizures. and postural, muscular and skeletal disorders, such as tendonitis, nerve compression, carpal tunnel syndrome. When playing online, your kid can pick up bad language and behaviour from other people, and may make your kid vulnerable to online dangers. A study by the Minneapolis-based National Institute for Media and the Family suggests that video games can be addictive for kids, and that the kids' addiction to video games increases their depression and anxiety levels. Addicted kids also exhibit social phobias. Not surprisingly, kids addicted to video games see their school



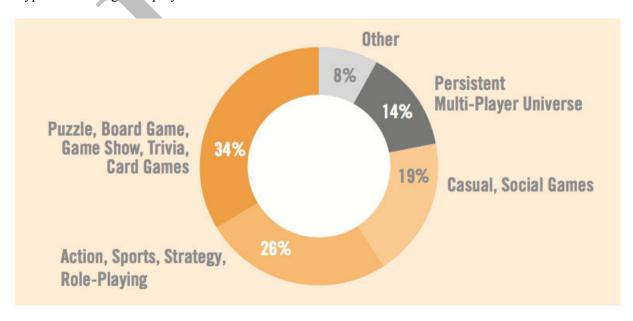
performance suffer. Kids spending too much time playing video games may exhibit impulsive behaviour and have attention problems. This is according to a new study published in the February 2012 issue of the Journal of Psychology and Popular Media Culture. For the study, attention problems were defined as difficulty engaging in or sustaining behaviour to reach a goal.

5. Essential Facts about Video Games [as in 23] 58% of Americans play video games. There is an average of TWO gamers in each game-playing U.S. Household. The average age of game players is: 30 Year.



In this ratio 55% of gender is Male and 45% is Female.

Types of online games played most often:



A majority of gamers play games with their friends and family members:



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- a) 16% play with parents.
- b) 32% play with other family members.
- c) 42% play with friends.
- d) 16% play with their spouse of significant other.

Do parents control what their kids play?

86% of parents believe that the parental controls available on all new video game consoles are useful. Further, parents impose time usage limits on video games more than any other form of entertainment:

79% of parents place time limits on video game playing.

78% of parents place time limits on Internet usage

72% of parents place time limits on television viewing

69% of parents place time limits on movie viewing.

Top 5 reasons parents play with their kids:

- 1) It's fun for the entire family: 85%
- 2) Because they're asked to 82%
- 3) It's good opportunity to socialize with their child:78%
- 4) It's good opportunity to monitor game content: 57%
- 5) They enjoy playing video games as much as their child does: 49%

U.S. Household. The average age of game players is: 30 Year.

52% of parents say video games are a positive part of their child's life

Parents with Children Under 18 See Positive Impact of Playing Computer and Video Games:



6. Recommendation for Video Games

Monitor video game play the same way you need to monitor television and other media. Be a loving, attentive parent who disciplines your child well. An aggressive child is more a product of dysfunctional parenting than anything else, including violent games and TV. According to Los Angeles-based psychotherapist Robert Butterworth, dysfunctional parenting, children with little guilt, and accessibility to firearms with little parental supervision can create violent children. "Most children who commit violent crime show an early combination of personality and family factors that include having trouble getting along with playmates in preschool," Butterworth says. "By second or third grade they're doing poorly in school, and have few friends. By the age of 10 they're picking fights and getting labeled by their peers as social outcasts." What's more "they typically come from families where parents are poor at disciplining because they are indifferent, neglectful, too coercive or they use harsh physical punishment with little love."

Although playing video games can be a learning experience, give your kid a variety of entertaining things to learn from, so your kid will not be addicted to just one thing. Be sure to make him read books, play sports, interact with other kids, and watch good TV. Everything should be taken in moderation. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that children not spend more than



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one to two hours per day in front of all electronic screens, including TV, DVDs, videos, video games (handheld, console, or computer), and computers (for non-academic use). This means seven to fourteen hours per week total. Limit the amount of time they could play and also used the video game ratings to limit the content of the games have children who do better in school and also get into fewer fights. Monitor the effect of video games on your child. Observe his behaviour. If it appears that he is becoming more aggressive with his siblings or friends during the period that he is playing violent games, stop him from playing the games. If he becomes interested in history after playing historical games, then the game is beneficial to him. Limit your child's video game playing when you see him spending less time doing homework and that he is getting lower grades. Limit your child's video game playing when you observe him having a sedentary lifestyle, and not engaging in sports and exercise.

Limit your child's video game playing if he displays sign of addiction and experience "video game withdrawal". Instead of letting your child indulge in watch TV, let him play a good video game instead on the console or the tablet. For young children, playing video games is better than watching TV, according to Queensland University of Technology Games Research and Interaction Design Lab. Some games encourage kids to be moderately active, and some also exercise kids' cognitive skills. According to Dr. Penny Sweetser, such games "can improve academic performance, social skills and self esteem". He recommends, though, letting your kid play with parental interaction and supervision.

What to look for in choosing a video game Decide what is acceptable in your home and if you think violent games are not acceptable, explain to your kid the reason why it might be bad for him. Check the Ratings of the game before you buy it or allow your kid to play it. Check its rating which is indicated in the box. Note the title and cover picture. If they have themes of sex and/or violence, then these themes are in the game. If possible, be familiar with the game or read its reviews in the internet. Sometimes, the "bad" part of the game is hidden in the higher levels. Do not neglect supervising your kid as a parent.

Consider your child's maturity level to determine which games are suitable for him. Chronological age is not necessarily a measure of maturity. Pick games that require the player to come up with strategies, and make decisions in a game environment that is more complex than punching, stealing, and killing. Look for games involving multiple players to encourage group play. According to Los Angeles-based psychotherapist Robert Butterworth, you should "evaluate the shows and games not just in terms of violence or obscenity, but in terms of the mental engagement that they require. Boys need to slay dragons and play games with action figures of cowboys and Indians," he says. "They need to be in a fantasy where they are conquering heroes; suppressing this may have long-term effects that may not be good."

7. Conclusion

Results from the current analysis supported the conclusion that violent video game exposure is associated with increased visuospatial cognition. However, results of the current meta-analysis did not support a relationship between violent video game exposure and aggressive behaviour. Taken together these results suggest that violent video game exposure is associated with some positive effects, but does not appear to be associated with negative effects in relation to aggressive behaviour. These results have some important implications for the way in which the debate on violent video game effects have been framed. Arguably the larger part of the discussion on violent video games has focused on their effects on aggressive behaviour, with some researchers suggesting that the relationship between violent games and aggressive behaviour is well demonstrated [11]. Results from the current analysis, however, suggest that such claims are unfounded. Video games may, however, be associated with increased visuo- spatial cognition. However, this body of literature is still fairly new and small and further research is necessary before true causal inferences are warranted. Although video game violence appears to be of relatively little concern for most individuals, it still may be worth examining whether there are special populations for whom video game violence may pose a particular risk. Specifically, individuals already at risk for violent behaviour may respond more



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negatively to violent games than the majority of individuals. Although violent games are not likely a cause of violent behaviour in such individuals, it may be possible that violent games may moderate existing violence predilections. Given that the negative effects of violent video games on aggressive behaviour may be overstated, and that such games are popular, it may be worth considering ways in which such games may be adopted for positive goals. For instance, research examining the utility of such games for educational purposes would be welcome. It may be that these games may prove valuable as learning tools, at minimum in areas related to visuospatial skills. For example, one game with violent content called Re-Mission, has been demonstrated to lead to greater treatment adherence, quality of life, cancer knowledge and self-efficacy in youths with cancer who were randomized to play the game in comparison to youths who did not play the game.

The current meta-analysis was designed to help elucidate the impact of violent video games on aggressive behaviour and visuospatial cognition. It is believed that the current results will prove valuable in further discussion and debate on this topic. Specifically, it is hoped that this paper will stimulate a more balanced discussion of violent video games that focuses less on heightened concerns and more on practical outcomes.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL ABOUT TYPES OF RADIOACTIVITY DEGRADATION IN NUCLEAR CHEMISTRY*

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to develop computer assisted instructional material including story and animations produced by using the Flash programs for the "Types of Radioactivity Degradation" in nuclear chemistry. A story called "Guess who we are? " is improved in order to take students' attention to the lessons, improve the period of students' keeping the knowledge in their minds and use these materials in their daily lives. Animations about radioactivity degradation types are developed in the aim of explaining the degradation types and making these degradation types understandable. While developing those animations, both domestic and overseas web pages are searched and while being developed experts' suggestions are taken into account. Lesson plan is preferred for pilot study. The pilot study of developed computer assisted instructional material is done with 18 students studying at 11th grade in Görele, Giresun. After the pilot study, the material was finalized by organizing the necessary parts. Considering that 11th grade Chemistry teaching program has come into force in 2010-2011 education year, it is believed that computer assisted instructional material developed in this study and including story and animations is an alternative source for the chemistry teachers and students. **Keywords:** Types of Radioactivity Degradation, Animation, Story, Computer Assisted Instructional.

1. Introduction

Story, as its dictionary meaning, is to tell an account or recital of an event or a series of events, either true or fictitious verbally or in written form. Stories are effective in acquiring new concepts and development of the prediction and inference skills (Akyol, 2006). Sciences have the stories related to the interesting events and inventions in the world we live and our own life. The purpose of the story technique which has begun to draw attention in chemistry teaching, an important branch of science, is to relate to the daily life,

^{*} An earlier version of this study was presented at New Trends on Global Education Conference, 2012, Cyprus



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to set the social and cultural structure properly in the sciences, to help the presentation of scientific concepts in daily situations and development of the students' attitudes towards sciences and to raise scientifically literate people (Demircioğlu et al., 2006). When the stories are included in teaching, the interest towards science increases and the concepts are considered to be beneficial for the individuals (Pilling et al., 2001).

Animation is the rapid display of a sequence of images or pictures on the screen (Burke et al., 1998). Moreover, animations are one of the teaching tools used to teach a subject or a concept effectively. Animations are the tools used efficiently in education due to their features such as flexibility, speed and convenience for data input (Marshall and Shipman, 1995). The animations used in science courses help the presented subject or the concept to be coded visually. If a learner both codes and constructs the content of the presentation both visually and verbally in his mind, she / he can realize the meaningful learning (Tasker and Dalton, 2006). Animations have brought a new dimension to science teaching with interesting, animated visual shows. With the help of the animations, the imagination of the children can be enriched and many abstract concepts in sciences can be explained to attract the attention of the students. Animations are not sufficiently used on their own in education but they are part of the education (Mayer and Anderson, 1991). It was examined that the studies conducted about animations in literature were used in diverse topics such as "chemical substances" (Wiley, 2001), "atp synthesis" (Huk et al., 2003), "flowering plants" (Akçay et al., 2005), "molecular biology" (McClean et al., 2005), "mole concept and chemical formula" (Pekdağ, 2005), "chemical bonds" (Ünal, 2007), "speed of chemical reactions" (Kolomuç, 2009), "optics" (Bülbül, 2009), "pace in our life" (Karaca, 2010), "chemical bonds and electrochemistry" Karaçöp, 2010), "force and movement" (Şahin, 2010), "electricity in our life" (Türkan, 2010) and "chemical changes" (Tatlı, 2011). Although animations about different subjects in literature were developed, computer assisted instructional material where animations and stories about "types of radioactivity degradation" in Nuclear Chemistry unit together were not encountered.

When it is considered that 11th grade Chemistry Teaching Program came into force in 2010-2011 education year, the need for the materials developed for the concepts in nuclear chemistry (radioactivity) is obvious. In this context, the purpose of the study is to develop computer assisted instructional material which was made up of stories and animations intended for the types of radioactivity degradation in nuclear chemistry unit.

2. Method

The following steps were followed in developing computer assisted instructional material including story and animations:

- Animations related to "the types of radioactivity degradation" on the domestic and overseas websites were examined.
- Animations were prepared according to the views of the experts after the research.
- Animations which are thought to help the students understand the abstract concepts related to the types of radioactivity degradation better were prepared using Adobe Flash program.



- The story called "Guess who we are?" was developed to draw the attention of the students to the course, to build up a relation with the daily life and to help the students enhance the process of keeping the concepts in their mind.
- A single class period lesson plan according to the four-step 4E constructivist teaching model was prepared for the implementation of the pilot study of the computer assisted instructional material including the story called "Guess who we are?" and the relevant animations.
- The implementation of the pilot study of the computer assisted instructional material was carried out with 18 students studying in the 11th grade of an Anatolian Teaching High School in Görele, Giresun.
- 2.1. Lesson Plan Prepared According to the four-step 4E Constructivist Teaching Model Including the Story called "Guess who we are?" and the Relevant Animations.

Engage: After showing the students the examples which include the changes in atomic and mass numbers, preliminary opinions of the students about which types of radioactivity degradation they belong to are gotten. The sample display image including the change in the atomic and mass numbers was presented in Figure 1.

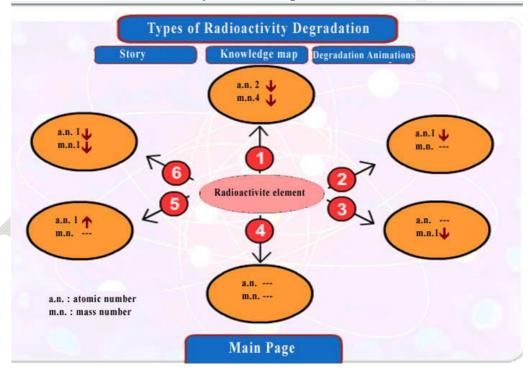


Figure 1. The sample display image including the change in atomic and mass numbers



Explore: A discussion session is started after having the students watch "Guess who we are?" and the teacher follows the discussion of the students as well as guiding them with the questions. Müge introduces her family in the story called "Guess who we are?" They are a family of five made up of father, mother and three children and it is stated that they are an undecided family. It is pointed out that their indecisive structure affects their life negatively and because of this, they want to come close to the stability zone, so they made various changes in each of their atomic, neutron and mass numbers in order to approach to the stability zone. The main display image of the story called "Guess Who we are?" was presented in Figure 2 and its sample display image was presented in Figure 3.





Figure 2. The main display image of the story called "Guess who we are?"



Figure 3. The sample display image of the story called "Guess who we are?"

Explain: Necessary explanations are made after having the students watch the animations about the types of radioactivity degradation. After these animations and the necessary explanations, the changes caused by atomic number and the mass number are examined. The sample display image related to the animations was represented in Figure 4.

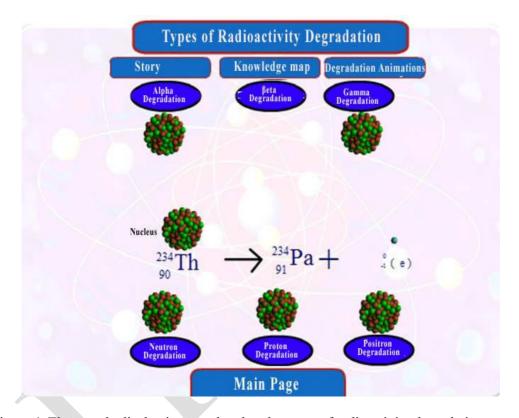


Figure 4. The sample display image related to the types of radioactivity degradation

Evaulate: After getting feedback, the students are made to do the examples about the changes in atomic and mass numbers which were shown at the beginning of the lesson. Moreover, the students are asked which types of radioactivity degradation the members of the family in the story called "Guess who we are?" represent and feedback is received.

3. Conclusion

During the implementation of the pilot study, it can be stated that computer assisted instructional material including animations and the story attracted the attention of the students and enjoyed by the students. There are many studies which determine that the use of computer assisted instructional material in chemistry / science teaching has a positive effect on increasing the student achievement (Kadayıfçı, 1998; Çelik 2005; Akçay et al., 2008). Akçay et al., (2008) determined in their study that during the teaching process





supported by computer assisted instruction, the passive students become active and they would rather have the teacher with a computer in the class. It is stated in the literature that computer assisted instruction will be able to be used in the class environment as an effective teaching tool (Schank, 1994; Yıldırım, 1995). In this context, it is thought that computer assisted instructional material developed within the content of this study can be an alternative source for the chemistry teachers and the students. Moreover, it is believed that this study will help the studies to be conducted about the concepts studied in Nuclear Chemistry and the other authors who are thinking of studying in this field.

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