ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIAL PERCEPTION DIMENSION OF TERROR PROBLEM IN ECONOMIC COMMUNICATION AND SOCIOLOGICAL TERMS: A SCALE DEVELOPMENT STUDY

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Abstract: This is an applied study. A scaled questionnaire with ensured validity and reliability was used in the application. As the questionnaire wasn’t used before, it was subject to a preliminary test with the purpose of ensuring validity and reliability. Data obtained from a total of 178 participants were used for preliminary test. The research was conducted with the participation of the participants from different provinces in Turkey. The research lasted for 5 months approximately. Different analysis techniques were used in the research. Data obtained were analyzed with SPSS statistics program and Ewievs statistics program and the study was improved. Findings and results were obtained in line with the data acquired after the research. In conclusion, nearly all participants have stated that the terror problem is an international problem and an illegal act directed to destruction of social order and security of life and property. It has been specified that terrorist incidences are unacceptable for the society and individuals and they are unlawful acts directed to obliterating the security of life and property of all living creatures.

Key Words: Terror, Act, Human, Violence, Economy, Social Life, Unity, War

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INTRODUCTION

Terror is not only a crime factor in international legal terms, but also the most important problem of all world countries. It is considered as an element of power created against the general values of countries and societies in which the concepts of politics, law, belief, sociology, culture, freedom, equality, human rights, territorial integrity and violence are gathered from past to present. Terror being a regional, social and global problem is also a problem that always keeps up-to-date in terms of economy, sociology, communication and international relations involving all world countries. It can be indicated as a national or international illegal behavior, attitude and practice of certain powers and most importantly as a physical, social and economic violence directed to people for the purpose of destruction of integrity and all values.

In previous researches and practices, it is defined in a way that terror doesn’t have a religion, race, language, belief, culture, ethical dimension and especially an identity. The concept of terror trying to prevent and eliminate serious sanctions in all world countries involves all anti-actions directed to destruction of the country’s unity and peace, its political structure, internal and external order and social deterioration, elimination of peace and threat against the safety of life and property. Concerning the terrorist incidents from past to present, the notion of terror addressed within the more narrow concept in the past is evaluated in a more comprehensive way today. Especially the practices and actions directed to destruction of civil peace and tranquility result in corruption of social order and suppression of individuals, which causes them to behave differently. These actions also lead to disturbance of the safety of life and property. None of the terrorist incidences have any points to be addressed and evaluated in legal and political terms with any humanitarian values. As the notion of terror is indicated and accepted as an action or conflict against the normal and legal order in all world countries. In short, terror is pointed out as a legally and politically excluded concept and formation in all world countries.

Regarding today’s terrorist incidents and the structure of terror element, it is observed that they are a multi-functional structure and element of power. This dimension reveals the necessity to be addressed in terms of both national and international values. Particularly in today’s technology era, visual media, social media and communication networks are used effectively and functionally and all individuals in the world can be reached rapidly. This facilitates the efforts of terrorist organizations to deliver the actions they want to carry out rapidly and effectively to their own supporters. Terrorist incidents aren’t a phenomenon that can be acceptable in humanistic and con-
Scientious terms. Because it is a kind of action giving damage to people and life, programmed to destroy it and tearing the living person from life. Terror has a system that renovates, improves, updates and manages itself in parallel to the political and social changes. While terrorism applied guerilla tactic and fought in the battle with more arms in the past, it shows up in many fields and arena today and sustains its active life. This situation focuses on detoriation and damage giving damage to people and life, provoking, protective or repressive, liberating or restricting methods, manners and strategies applied with the purpose of creating fear in individuals and societies, interfering or limiting their behaviors and making their will accepted (Bal, 2005).

At the end of the 19th century and in the beginning of the 20th century, terror as seen in Russia and then in Spain, England and Turkey has been a frequently applied method with the argument of being a struggle for claiming rights against the managements speculated to be repressive or totalitarian by the individuals or groups dissenting state/government (Türköz, 2012: 61). The reason for the terrorist incidents experienced in Turkey and all over the world isn’t a problem of religion, race and cult, it is actually an unacceptable kind of action directed against humanity. It is an intolerable situation that the terrorist incidents experienced in Turkey are imposed as the Kurdish problem (Çandar, 2011: 7). Different terrorist incidents have been experienced since the beginning of the humanity. These incidents are imposed as the religion and cult perception in our lives in recent years (Yayman, 2014). Terror is an international problem and it is inevitable for all world countries to fight together against
this problem. As the necessity to address this issue on international arena can be easily observed from the previous events (Tan, 2010: 15-16). Terror is an integrated problem containing social, economical, political and cultural elements beyond the common and private incidents between individuals (Bahar-çıçek & Tuncel, 2011; Erkal, 2000: 368). The purpose of terrorism is to create fear and anxiety in society, to make its demands accepted and to reach its aims more easily through the attrition to be created on the social structure (Muş et al., 2015) and to eat away social fabric (Koltko-Rivera & Hancock, 2004). In this sense, they first want to wear out the society by attacking to such social institutions as religion, education, army, media, economy, politics and family that constitute the society and then make them dysfunctional (Küçükcan, 2009).

The first and direct effect of terror is material losses including human life. Terror is also one of the important elements affecting money and fiscal policies due to the economic effects. In addition to the short-term destructive effects of terror such as end of human life, injuries, search and rescue efforts and material damages given to buildings, it has also negative effects on economy in medium and long term. Aside from the effect of decreasing tourism receipts, the first element of terror considered regarding the economic costs is that it affects investment level together with economic growth and creates economic uncertainty. Moreover, terror has negative effects on external trade, direct foreign capital investments, securities market, national income and growth, budget, employment opportunities, agriculture and livestock (Alp Akgün, 2013).

We observe that the same methods and practices are applied in all world countries just like in our country regarding the terror incidents. Management of social perception appears as the most important factor. As the wrong perception of the individuals of the society lead to different problems or events (Ensarioğlu & Kurban, 2011: 13).

Our country is also familiar with terror incidents for years. The studies researching the effects of terror phenomenon that always has a wide coverage in media on society and individuals are very limited. Due to the fact that the effects of terror weren’t researched thoroughly, it wasn’t possible to develop an intervention model for the individuals who were affected from terror directly or indirectly. In our country where the studies related to terror are mostly restricted to the fields of law and politics, there is an urgent need for research and application studies directed to the development of the skills of psychologists, psychological counselors and social care specialists in this relevant subject (Demirli, 2011). In this regard, this study can be said to contribute to the literature related to the subject.
PURPOSE, METHOD and SCOPE

The main purpose of this research study is to obtain the results related to the solution offers by specifying the perception dimension of terror phenomenon and terror incidents from the social perspective. This is a scale development study. The questionnaire with ensured validity and reliability not used previously was used in the research. This questionnaire is a measurement tool composed of 5-point likert scaled questions. Before the main research, a preliminary test was performed with the purpose of ensuring validity and reliability. A total of 178 women and men selected with the simple random sampling method from the provinces of İstanbul, Diyarbakır, Bitlis, Mardin and Ankara where terror incidents are seen more participated in the preliminary test. In order to ensure more qualified study, some statistical data were also used within the scope of research. These are the numerical data obtained from TSI, CSO, Newspapers and News Agencies. With the purpose of ensuring the reliability of the measurement tool after the preliminary test, data obtained from the participants were analyzed with SPSS 18 statistics program. 0.702 was obtained as the Cronbach’s Alpha coefficient after the evaluation of data belonging to 178 participants. As this coefficient is below the expected, 8 scaled questions lowering the reliability were excluded from the questionnaire and it was reanalyzed. Following this new analysis, 0.819 value was established as the coefficient. This value indicates that the questionnaire i.e. measurement tool used in the research is reliable. Descriptive statistics, reliability analysis, Factor Analysis, Kolmogorov Smirnov, Man Whitney U, Kruskal Wallis and Jonckheere-Terpstra Testa, Correlation, Anova and Regression analyses were utilized. A total of 3851 individuals participated in our main research. These participants were selected with the simple random sampling method from 7 different regions. These regions are Marmara, Thrace, Central Anatolia, Black Sea, Aegean, Mediterranean, Eastern Anatolia and Southeastern Anatolia. The research lasted for 5 months approximately. In this process, the questionnaires were sent to all participants by hand, via e-mail, by post and face-to-face interview. None of the participants were asked formal and introductory information during the research. All participants were selected with simple random sampling method. CSOs (civil society organization) and institutions also contributed and supported this research. Information of CSOs wasn’t reflected to the questionnaires. Cronbach’s Alpha coefficient was found to be 0.906 after the main research. Following this value, the reliability and validity of the questionnaire and measurement tool used in the research were ensured. The significance level of 0.05 was taken into account in relations and differences between variables. The
scaled questions used in the questionnaire were divided into factors and sub-dimensions and they were advanced.

**Research Hypotheses**

H1: Factors related to terror problem don’t differ by age.

H2: Factors related to terror problem don’t differ by sex.

H3: Factors related to terror problem don’t differ by household income.

H4: Factors related to terror problem don’t differ by education.

H5: Factors related to terror problem don’t differ by the region lived.

H6: Factors related to terror problem don’t differ by marital status.

H7: There is no relation between household income, the region lived and going abroad.

H8: Household income is an effective variable on experiencing terror problem.

H9: Household income is an effective variable on religious belief.

**Table 1. Statistical Analyses Regarding the Scale**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Terror is a state of unlawfulness</th>
<th>Terror leads to social and psychological problems</th>
<th>Terror is a risk of threat for future generations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-20</td>
<td>517 13%</td>
<td>13.698 5 0.000</td>
<td>4.596 5 0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-26</td>
<td>1168 30%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-35</td>
<td>536 14%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-45</td>
<td>288 7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-60</td>
<td>938 24%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61+</td>
<td>404 10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALE</td>
<td>2073 54%</td>
<td>4.184 1 0.000</td>
<td>2.579 1 0.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMALE</td>
<td>1778 46%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### H1: Factors related to terror problem don’t differ by age.

When we examine the factors related to terror problem by age, Sig values of all factors have been found to be lower than 0.05; therefore, hypotheses belonging to these factors will be rejected. Accordingly,

- The factor ‘terror is a state of unlawfulness’ differs by age. The highest average belongs to 21-26 age group.
- The factor ‘terror leads to social and psychological problems’ differs by age. The highest average belongs to 21-26 age group.
- The factor ‘terror is a risk of threat for future generations’ differs by age. The highest average belongs to 27-35 age group.

### H2: Factors related to terror problem don’t differ by sex.

- The factor ‘terror leads to social and psychological problems’ differs by sex. The highest average belongs to 21-26 age group.
- The factor ‘terror is a risk of threat for future generations’ differs by sex. The highest average belongs to 27-35 age group.
When we examine the factors related to terror problem by sex, Sig values of all factors have been found to be lower than 0.05; therefore, hypotheses belonging to these factors will be rejected. Accordingly,

- The factor ‘terror is a state of unlawfulness’ differs by sex. The highest average belongs to male group.
- The factor ‘terror leads to social and psychological problems’ differs by sex. The highest average belongs to male group.
- The factor ‘terror is a risk of threat for future generations’ differs by sex. The highest average belongs to female group.

**H3: Factors related to terror problem don’t differ by household income.**

When we examine the factors related to terror problem by household income, Sig values of all factors have been found to be lower than 0.05; therefore, hypotheses belonging to these factors will be rejected. Accordingly,

- The factor ‘terror is a state of unlawfulness’ differs by household income. The highest average belongs to 1001-1500 group.
- The factor ‘terror leads to social and psychological problems’ differs by household income. The highest average belongs to 1501-2000 group.

- The factor ‘terror is a risk of threat for future generations’ differs by household income. The highest average belongs to 1001-1500 group.

**H4: Factors related to terror problem don’t differ by education.**

When we examine the factors related to terror problem by education, Sig values of all factors have been found to be lower than 0.05; therefore, hypotheses belonging to these factors will be rejected. Accordingly,

- The factor ‘terror is a state of unlawfulness’ differs by education. The highest average belongs to high school group.
- The factor ‘terror leads to social and psychological problems’ differs by education. The highest average belongs to high school group.
- The factor ‘terror is a risk of threat for future generations’ differs by education. The highest average belongs to university group.

**H5: Factors related to terror problem don’t differ by the region lived.**

When we examine the factors related to terror problem by the region lived, Sig values of all factors excluding the 1st Factor have been found to be lower than 0.05; therefore, hypotheses belonging to these factors will be rejected. Accordingly,
• The factor ‘terror is a state of unlawfulness’ don’t differ by the region lived.

• The factor ‘terror leads to social and psychological problems’ differs by the region lived. The highest average belongs to town district group.

• The factor ‘terror is a risk of threat for future generations’ differs by the region lived. The highest average belongs to town district group.

H6: Factors related to terror problem don’t differ by marital status.

When we examine the factors related to terror problem by marital status, Sig values of all factors excluding the 2nd Factor have been found to be lower than 0.05; therefore, hypotheses belonging to these factors will be rejected. Accordingly,

• The factor ‘terror is a state of unlawfulness’ differs by marital status. The highest average belongs to single group.

• The factor ‘terror leads to social and psychological problems’ doesn’t differ by marital status.

• The factor ‘terror is a risk of threat for future generations’ differs by marital status. The highest average belongs to married group.

H7: There is no relation between household income, the region lived and going abroad.

According to the correlation analysis, there is a positive and high correlation between household income and the region lived and there is a positive and medium level correlation between household income and going abroad.

Table 2. Pearson Correlation Analysis About the Relation Between Household Incomes of the Participants, the Region Lived and Going Abroad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>4. WHAT IS YOUR HOUSEHOLD INCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION YOU LIVE</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation: .765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed): .002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N: 3851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN IN ANOTHER COUNTRY APART FROM TURKEY</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation: .575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed): .014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N: 3851</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
H8: Household income is an effective variable on experiencing terror problem. According to the regression analysis, it can be stated that the variable of household income has a positive effect on terror problem.

Table 3. Regression Analysis for Household Income of the Participants and Experiencing Terror Problem

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Std. Error</th>
<th>t-Statistic</th>
<th>Prob.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</td>
<td>0.574584</td>
<td>0.004535</td>
<td>126.6905</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R-squared: -2.978490
Mean dependent var: 1.792781
Adjusted R-squared: -2.978490
S.D. dependent var: 0.405366
Akaike info criterion: 2.413111
Schwarz criterion: 2.414735
Hannan-Quinn criter.: 2.413688
Durbin-Watson stat: 0.803702

H9: Household income is an effective variable on religious belief. According to the regression analysis, it can be stated that the variable of household income has a positive effect on religious belief.
Table 4. Regression Analysis for Household Income of the Participants and Their Religious Beliefs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Std. Error</th>
<th>t-Statistic</th>
<th>Prob.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</td>
<td>0.608187</td>
<td>0.006829</td>
<td>89.06527</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The factor ‘terror is a state of unlawfulness’ differs by age. The highest average belongs to 21-26 age group. The factor ‘terror leads to social and psychological problems’ differs by age. The highest average belongs to 21-26 age group. The factor ‘terror is a risk of threat for future generations’ differs by age. The highest average belongs to 27-35 age group.
- The factor ‘terror is a state of unlawfulness’ differs by sex. The highest average belongs to male group. The factor ‘terror
leads to social and psychological problems’ differs by sex. The highest average belongs to male group. The factor ‘terror is a risk of threat for future generations’ differs by sex. The highest average belongs to female group.

- The factor ‘terror is a state of unlawfulness’ differs by household income. The highest average belongs to 1001-1500 group. The factor ‘terror leads to social and psychological problems’ differs by household income. The highest average belongs to 1501-2000 group. The factor ‘terror is a risk of threat for future generations’ differs by household income. The highest average belongs to 1001-1500 group.

- The factor ‘terror is a state of unlawfulness’ differs by education. The highest average belongs to high school group. The factor ‘terror leads to social and psychological problems’ differs by education. The highest average belongs to high school group. The factor ‘terror is a risk of threat for future generations’ differs by education. The highest average belongs to university group.

- The factor ‘terror is a state of unlawfulness’ don’t differ by the region lived. The factor ‘terror leads to social and psychological problems’ differs by the region lived. The highest average belongs to town district group. The factor ‘terror is a risk of threat for future generations’ differs by the region lived. The highest average belongs to town district group.

- The factor ‘terror is a state of unlawfulness’ differs by marital status. The highest average belongs to single group. The factor ‘terror leads to social and psychological problems’ doesn’t differ by marital status. The factor ‘terror is a risk of threat for future generations’ differs by marital status. The highest average belongs to married group.

- There is a positive and high correlation between household income and the region lived and there is a positive and medium level correlation between household income and going abroad.

- It can be stated that the variable of household income has a positive effect on terror problem.

- It can be stated that the variable of household income has a positive effect on religious belief.

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https://www.deik.org.tr/5965/_Ter%C3%B6r_Bir_%C4%B1nsan%C4%B1Su%C3%A7udur.html (12.02.2016)
SANAYİ VE KONUTLAR AÇISINDAN TÜKETİM ARALIKLARINA GÖRE ELEKTİRİK VE DOĞALGAZ FİYATLARININ EKONOMETRİK İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET:


 Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektrik, Doğalgaz, Tüketim, Sanayi, Konut, Anova, TUİK, Fiyat

AUTHOR NOTES: This work was presented as a verbal presentation of the current approaches in 1st International Communication, Literature, Music and Art Studies held in Kocaeli on 24 and 25 March 2016 Congress.
TERÖR SORUNUNUN TOPLUMSAL ALGI BOYUTUNUN EKONOMİK İLETİŞİM VE SOSYOLOJİK AÇIDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: BİR ÖLÇEĞİ GELİŞTİRME ÇALIŞMASI


Sonuç ve Bulgular: Katılımcıların %91’i terör ve terör olaylarının hukuksuz dışı eylemler olduğu, insan ve toplumsal yaşamın yok edilmesine programlı bir eylem olduğu ifade edilmektedir. Tüm katılımcılar terör olayının meşru olmadığını, insanı, toplum ve toplumsal yaşamın zarar görmesi, tüm vatandaşların kendilerine karşı meşru eylem teşebbüsü hakkına sahip olduğunu belirtmişlerdir. Ayrıca, terör ve terör olaylarının hukuksuz, haksız, insanın haklarını zayıflatması, ulusal ve uluslararası kuralların ihlalini ifade edilmiştir. 

Anahtar Kelimeler: Terör, Eylem, İnsan, Şiddet, Ekonomi, Sosyal Hayat, Bütünlik, Savaş