

ARTICLE

THE ROLES OF UNIVERSITIES IN THE PROCESS OF CHANGE

Kemal Cakmak^{1*}, Huseyin Uzunboylu²¹University of Kyrenia, Kyrenia Nicosia, North Cyprus, Via Mersin 10, TURKEY²Near East University, Faculty of Education, Nicosia, North Cyprus, Via Mersin 10, TURKEY

ABSTRACT

Every society is a continuous dynamism, is in for a change. In every society, giving direction to social change, which is the instrument of change and social institutions that condition has not changed. This training in social institutions, has an important impact on the structure and function. Universities are organizations that govern the operation of a wide range of research, this research is preparing the infrastructure of social change by contributing to the development of knowledge and technology. The roles of universities are as following; keeping universities as public responsibility, considering researching as an inherent element of higher education, increasing the academic quality by establishing authoritative institutions, improving the dynamism and social aspects, supporting the development of a political structure for Europe with the perspective of quality assurance, and being in the center of their forms. Currently, the responsibilities of universities group edin to such three main parts as, teaching-training, academic research and social services.

INTRODUCTION

Today, societies are in constant dynamism and change. Bulletin changes made in the cultural and social fields have noticeable effects. The change is expressed as a previous state or in the form of transformations occurred [18][21]. Education has been ongoing since its inception. Due to this development, technology has made significant improvements in the education system. Today, the teaching system comes from being seen as a system of teachers and students, like the old [35][36][37].

In communities, there are social institutions that guide and mediate social change and transformation. This training in social institutions, structure and function has a very important effect [32]. Since the formation of the universities, they have emerged as the leading organizations that guide the community. Particularly, they provide collective services on the continuity of information flow, shaping and direction of information. Universities also have a significant impact on the countries development and individual development. It is expected that it will fulfill its duties and responsibilities such as educating effective and qualified workforce for the society, producing science and technology, leadership of social change and developments [31]. Higher education institutions along the public, business, science, law, medicine and does not only train new leaders in other different fields, also embrace the responsibilities such as train the staff college to give prior level of public education [5][25][20].

At this point, we can say that the universities take two different fields. The "information society" consisting of the people we directly influence, which we can say as "domain" the second is the "source society" consisting of people who contribute to the formation of the information society, which we can call "the field of interest".

Knowledge is generally expressed as "intellectual product "or" learned thing" that can be obtained through ideas, judgment, reasoning, reading, observation and experimentation. Knowledge, in this sense, means processed and meaningful data through a certain process [27].

Recent science and technology changes and the development of the explosion of information and information technology community and by the look that they contribute to economic development, Toffler's "third wave" as expressed in the stage of "information age" and the society envisaged by the term "information to PLU me" was deemed appropriate to called [28].

Accelerating developments in information and communications technology since the Industrial Revolution, with a new name "information revolution" was defined. In the information society, the production of knowledge instead of the production of the object is the forefront. Information is not the purpose, but the means. Through efficient use of information coming to the most important state in information society; economic, social, political and societal changes. Universities are places where information is produced in the information society. Universities ensure that creative information is generated and distributed. Information society needs people who are committed to self-development and have the ability to learn lifelong. Moreover, it reads information writing skills to students [12][10][11][9][43][7][8][30]. Farmer, 2010, 26, 44], and to be educated at the level of education are continuing under the leadership of their libraries. Today's technological developments are continuing rapidly. In light of the development of new technologies in education are technology and new materials in widespread use [tugs, so that in 2016].

Literature review

Today, with digitalization, approaches to learning and teaching have changed in education and training. The impact of changing and transforming technology is reflected in every learning group from primary school to university. It feels that we are most intense at the turn of the industrial society to an information

KEY WORDS

Diversity, Role, Mission,
Change, Intelligence

Received: 5 June 2018
Accepted: 17 Aug 2018
Published: 10 Sept 2018

*Corresponding Author
Email:
zekikemalcakmak@gmail.com

society and learner during this period and the industrial revolution in education is becoming day by day with innovative technology.

Life cycles and processes of the organization in the 21st century is fed from an industrial economy. In this age, institutions, companies, countries are in constant competition in their own to make use of information, to reach more practical wisdom. Together with Information and Communication Technologies, it is much easier to access information and technology in our day. One of the factors that distinguishes institutions from their competitors and brings a step forward is, of course, managing knowledge and protecting data. Personalization, speed, globalization, information technologies, new processes are the most important factors in knowledge management [14].

Countries, companies and institutions can improve themselves with innovative solutions and successful results that come with the business association, creativity and knowledge management. In 21st century, one of the most important new ideas is its capability to take advantage of new products and processes. Every field of knowledge management and technology that comes to mind in economics, industry, education, and politics comes into play.

Knowledge is a fundamental concept in which mankind can develop and strengthen itself, being a concept expressed as power throughout history. Knowledge acquisition, transfer and storage have been among the most important factors for the development of human history. Nowadays we feel the change very quickly. Social life with the development of technology comes a different dimension of social state structures. Along with the information provided by the technology, competition dominance has a considerable effect on the economy. To be a strong economy in a country requires a strong political infrastructure and a good education system. Education is the most important goal of a country. In our age of the qualified personnel trained in catching up, in every field of knowledge and technology concept comes into our minds until the formation of the global economy are outstanding [13].

Good information to plan correctly and to manage a business is to see the future status of the job. The direction to the future of a business is to manage the information sentence you are emphasized how important the power of knowledge. As a consequence of knowledge management, the new economy and the globalized business world, we are talking about a period when new scale economies emerged, information networks and the economy could grow faster and learning now takes place thanks to intelligent devices.

Knowledge management produces a fundamental variable, accelerating procurement processes, changing marketing perception, facilitating the development of education and training, increasing economic information through networks, globalization, faster consumer feedback, increased competition, raising individual-based economics.

The basis of knowledge is data, information, education. Knowledge management leads to better organizational goals, increased productivity, and more effective education. Knowledge management of organizational objectives to the people in a good way, to be reflected in a systematic way the group is to be shared and applied. Information management is a process of harmonization, continuity and competition of institutions against increasing environmental changes. It is a phenomenon that serves to solve such problems. In other words, information management is a new interdisciplinary business model. The main goal of knowledge management is to increase productivity and productivity by making production effective. Knowledge management ensures that people receive a better education.

Knowledge management are summarized as follows; Identifying information for ongoing action, linking business management with information management, analyzing existing information, focusing on processes rather than open knowledge, building future knowledge management architecture, and learning from previous knowledge management practices.

In education and training, knowledge management should be accepted as an institutional strategy in terms of managers. For this, the technological structures of the universities need to be improved. Because information and technology have become the most important thing that creates value today. Together with the concept of information, data is required to obtain information. Data is a raw material of the information management process. It makes sense that the supply of data per additional GB, but the database has been processed after expression to make a language that makes sense [4].

One of the most important resources of the institutions during the information age is the information coming from information technologies. Computational distant and objective information shows the individual feature ideas. Acquiring, using and managing information are also cost-intensive. Most developed and developing countries allocate much of their gross national product to produce information.

In this era of transition from industrial societies to information societies, the economy is now becoming more global. Physical capital has left the place to human resources and information capital. Industrial organizations have left their place to knowledge-based organizations. Symbolic paper money is no return to dominance of digital money [40]. Nuclear family structure has been transformed into individual family-centered family structures. Security provider institutions have now become institutionalized to develop individual skills. Periodic education has become a lifelong education. The Mechanical Technology

revolution has now changed as a revolution in information technology. Instead of machines that substitute for work, they have built machines that develop brain power. Visual and written press and media tools have become communication techniques based on internet and digital technology. Traditional learning methods in education and training has now online platforms such as e-learning. It is now easier to use knowledge in education.

In the age of information, capital, raw materials and labor must be used to achieve economic success. Producing information is a difficult process. Knowledge can now be produced anywhere. In this context, managing information and knowledge has become a strategic management approach.

In education and training, institutions need to keep up with change and transformation in order to stay behind the times. Traditional structures need to be replaced by modern structures. In this regard, decision-making activities are carried out rapidly by utilizing information. Today, data warehousing, data mining, business intelligence and applications are also applications for streamlining theoretical data. From a knowledge point of view, human capital constitutes the sum of the knowledge and experience that employees have.

Education, health, economy, tourism, commerce, industry and on every field that may come to mind is shaped by the notion of "knowledge" and "intellectual capital" that constitutes the market value of institutions and that elements that are not visible in the structure of the traditional balance sheet share. Today, as corporations corporate values are calculated, in addition to their financial resources, the ability to adapt to change and transformation, their management qualifications and their ability to reach new markets have begun to participate.

Looking at Information Management Instruments, it covers the processes of identifying information gap, developing and purchasing information, sharing information and evaluating information. In terms of determining the information gap, studies have authorization to market value, giving importance to product development, concern competition, benefit consultants, given as examples of best practice to learn. In terms of developing and purchasing information, research and development includes factors such as continuing studies, giving importance to education, creating help tables, conducting studies about customer satisfaction, training personnel, creating open culture structure and getting information from suppliers. When we look at sharing information, we also organize task groups, facilitate team building, establish information management system, give importance to use information technology, provide electronic network and organize cocktails. When we look at the evaluation of internal audit, external audit, meeting with suppliers, reading reports, discussing with customers, making project valuation, benchmarking, etc. solutions.

Toffler "3rd Wave" as the industrial society of the information society to transition from production to family structure, social life until the power relations argue that there have been major changes in many areas. About information theory, advocated the idea that the only reliable source of information of continuous competitive advantage in an economy where the only certainty is uncertainty. In addition, it argues that if the rivalries increase when there are changes in the markets, the source that can be used most quickly in order to recover when sudden crises is experienced is again knowledge and experience.

In addition, the value structure provided by information management activities is called "information value chain". Industry knowledge society or knowledge society rather than physical strength to go toward the so-termed period is the period in which the brain power enabled. Also, using machines instead of physical force is another factor. Along with new production technologies, it also has a need for raw materials and a new market.

Post-industrial society, the dynamism of information from the field, individuals with important skills taught, is a society where the current of a game between individuals [22]. When the situation is examined in 1967, 25% of US social yielding good information, contact the production of goods and services consists of the distribution business. In 1970, most of the workers began to be called information workers. Most 50% of labor income in society gives to this group [29]. Megatrends are major trends that in the 1990s he was evaluated. And the use of the elements underlying the information that buys information technology [23].

Computers in the industrial society of the steam engine in place using information society has taken a job. Located price principle in the industrial society, information has become the principle aim of the society pretends. Enterprise structure has become volunteers pretending communities. Unemployment in industrial society, its place in the information society issues such as war and terrorism and take the form of future shock. What information has started mass production of high mass consumption. Renaissance structure as the spirit of the times, globalization is replaced by the current.

The markets that are getting in the way of globalization and the presentation of the output to the market are now being evaluated worldwide. While agriculture, industry and services come to the forefront in industrial societies; vertical form-building in the education industry, has emerged concepts such as health and housing.

The workers of the knowledge worker industry, production, most of the indirect costs that makes the process of information society is changing the concept of the traditional cost management structure. In traditional cost management, profit and ROI (return on investment) concept is not a problem. The profit on the production cost determines the selling price of the product. Today, this approach is no longer correct. In short, knowledge is a combination of a set of experiences, values, a goal-oriented technology, and ideas to bring together and interpret new experiences and technologies.

In the information society, information is regarded as a tool, not as a purpose. Using data efficiently is the most important factor. Economically more prosperous with the use data in an efficient manner, more peaceful life of the community is believed.

The places where information is produced in the information society are undoubtedly universities and academic research centers. Universities are able to produce new knowledge through innovative approaches. Universities in the information society are important institutions that stimulate lifelong learning. They also benefit from technological improvements while learning. Today, the education and training system is becoming increasingly digital. New projects are being implemented to facilitate the education of students. Some of them are distance education programs. Those who are experiencing difficulties in joining the university on this occasion can save time and access to information anytime and anywhere thanks to their mobile devices. Thanks to technology superiority in education, research and development can be done more quickly and easily. Trainers should also be included in training programs that can develop themselves if they need to adapt themselves to the emerging technology trends.

Universities are institutions with extensive research interests. They lead social and social changes by contributing to the development of knowledge and technology through these researches [33]. Freedom of movement, increased ease of transportation and communication facilities have increased the interaction of people in society. So, globalization will continue to grow. In line with social changes that have occurred, the role of universities in these changes and transformations is said to be quite important [2].

Universities play an active role in the development, economic and political life of societies as well as in the center of social development. One of the important innovations that can affect the future of societies in the field of higher education is the Bologna Process. This process includes comprehensive innovations for higher education systems. The main purpose of these innovations is to restructure the European higher education system, to bring it to a good position, and to reduce the strong role of American universities in education. Universities with a more energetic, dynamic and flexible structure are now a necessity. So, the planned targets are; the role of universities should be emphasized, such as student and teaching staff, quality assurance of systems, and lifelong learning. The Bologna Process aims to realize a common higher education area from 2010 onwards. Within the framework of the Bologna process "roles of universities" are research [3; 17]. Research on higher education important and see it as an integral part, to ensure the promotion of academic quality, improve social format, support a policy to develop the structure for Europe in the framework of quality assurance, to be at the center of innovation in universities, to have scientific ideas and this understanding is placing consistently produce knowledge and science.

21st century developments in science and technology has continued to increase [Longshanks, 2016]. R is trusted in scientific research, it is an important consideration in the cultivation of successful scientists. Moreover, data is so much information and in accordance with the documentation center with a rich library world. Of these, most importantly, the university, the history of the country, its traditions, beliefs and cultural development should analyze the good and evaluating them as universal must reveal the ways of contributing to culture and science [34]. It should not be forgotten that your globe passes the nationality.

UNESCO has defined the role of the university in the following way. The provision of social development and economic growth in the production of competition can be products and services, the provision of the formation and preservation of cultural identity, social bond, maintain, and higher education in combating poverty, it is indispensable institution" [19].

Today, universities have many responsibilities. To ensure that universities remain publicly responsible, to make research and development an integral part of higher education, to promote social welfare, to be at the center of reform. In 1996, UNESCO [38] expressed the role of the university as follows: "Social growth, development, economic growth, competitive advantage, shaping cultural identity, sustaining social structure, reducing the level of poverty. One of the main objectives of education and training systems, and meet the qualification requirements of the labor market [6]. Universities have tasks such as being a pioneer in society, enhancing quality and contributing to development. In addition, science, technology, art, culture, education, service, economy and so on. They need to support continuous development in the fields.

Widespread of information technologies in the 21th century, distances have begun to shrink. Information produced in the globalized world is shared among all users in a short period of time. The traditional paper methods, instead of the print medium is no longer in business becomes much easier to get the information from digital media. In the direction of this technology, universities should become institutions that are pioneering change, not keeping pace with technology.

Universities have developed programs that will be innovative with academic and scientific work that will contribute to the education programs such as master's and doctoral degrees as a qualification enhancing factor. Individuals who keep up with the information given here, they are included in the institution, will give direction to the development of high-tech products in the country with ideas to be put forward in the organization. This will also have a direct impact on the development of the country. It originates from a producing higher education institution. Because of this, universities constantly have to renew themselves.

Universities serve as bridges for educating people who are in need of industry. While educating people, they have to educate individuals who will adapt to the environment that develops with technology. Universities also have to contribute to promoting innovation and entrepreneurship. In this scope, they have the task of establishing technology transfer centers, supporting incubation centers, being an entrepreneur and innovative model, investing in technology and R & D.

In recent years, universities have started to form themselves under the definitions of "entrepreneur", "innovative", "open", "researcher", "third generation university". Universities are seen in the figure above to produce information, there are also tasks such as spreading knowledge and apply knowledge.

Universities which are dynamic in education and research, who are researchers and innovators who have importance to productivity, science, and global vision in the world, increase the potential of the region they are in and contribute to their country. Technology, culture, economy, social structure, infrastructure, change and transformation that have come from the centuries since the foundation of the successes of the universities of USA, UK, Germany, France and Netherlands [15, 16]. Strong industrial cooperations, research activity, patent gains etc. of the universities in these countries make a great contribution to the economy of the country [1].

The ranking of the world's best universities in the year of 2015-2016, according to data from the world's top 10 research universities of 6, has explained that while the top 50 research universities. [39].

World Intellectual Property Organization According to WIPO statistics; Between 2010 and 2014, China ranked first with 837,817 in total patent applications, while the US ranked second with 509,521 patents, Japan ranked third with 465,971, and Korea Republic with 230,553 patents. 40% of patent applications in the US, 10% in Korea, 9% in Japan and 7.5% in China were made by universities [40].

In particular, space research, biotechnology, medical technology, nanotechnology, computer technology, digital communications, medicine, genetics, systems engineering, such as advanced technology research of speed gains that today's R & D activities are known to require high budgets. For example, world's best university, Harvard University, ranks first in the ranking at the end of the budget for fiscal year 2015 is described to be about 36.4 billion USD of about 109 billion.

Harvard's budget is about 4.5 times the size of the total budget of 23.6 billion TL in 2016, 109 state universities in Turkey. On the other hand, the rapid increase in the number of students receiving higher education in the world and the magnitude of the economic contribution provided by the higher education market to the countries formed by the international mobility of higher education cannot be denied.

According to OECD statistics on the number of students receiving higher education worldwide with the number of international students in 1975, 800 thousand people, 2.2 million in 2000, it reached 4.5 million in 2012. Due to increasing mobility, the number of international students for 2020 is estimated to reach 8 million.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The basic question to be asked about universities today is that what kind of universities we need. In terms of regional economic development, it is necessary to have a university that is entrepreneurial, active and initiative in the region, which is not enough to be a university in the region.

In order to establish a long-term and successful partnership between the university and the region, it is necessary to develop processes that will ensure that university resources are appropriately used and transferred to the regional development process. Between the dates determined for the studies examined according to the theme determined in this survey; examination of the distribution, examining the source of the publication, examination of the institution. According to the authors of the documents research topic, country/region to be examined by the investigation. According to the document forms, be examined by subject area, examining according to the methods they are made, according to people who applied analysis will be conducted.

The main purpose of the research was to examine the establishment of a foundation for the university model roles and tasks that aim at quality life and innovations in the future of universities, education, structure and functional functions of universities that evolve and change in dynamic processes. For this purpose to be realized; Scopus database is located in the theses and articles from the literature of studies done over the past 5 years "University", "role", "duty", "change" the 58 studies were identified.

The research was carried out using the type of content analysis from qualitative research methods. The main purpose of the content analysis is to reach the concepts and connections that can help explain the compiled data. The basic process carried out in the context of the content analysis process is to gather the data that are similar to each other in a certain frame and to interpret this data to a level that the readers can understand [42].

Research Near East University Large Library the Scopus database is limited to 5 years covering the period 2012-2016 and documents in the Social Sciences department. Content analysis of the thesis under investigation, examination of the distribution, examining the source of the publication, examination of the institutions of the publication, examination by the author documents the subject of research, investigation according to the regions subject documents country/research, examining according to the way document documents the subject of research, examination in the subject field of the documents research, examination according to the methods they are made of the documents subject of research according to those documents and applied research topic will be held to examine.

Data collection tools

First Scopus is the university of keywords using the database within the framework of research on the views of tasks and roles in the context of exchange of university exchange, duties and have scanned a role written in the database and scan limit the 2012-2016 years as supply of have reached a yield of 58 pieces. Photo achieved were evaluated and data collected from the evaluation information which theses in Turkish were used but translated. Scopus database of information obtained under study were analyzed and the relation between them was analyzed using the data content analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Between the years 2012-2016 the research documents distribution

In this phase of the study "University", "role", "duty", "change" to the Scopus database using the keywords distribution according to documents published between the years of 2012-2016 years it was investigated. In this context, research has found 58 entering the Scopus database. Obtained according to the literature in distribution in [Table 1] and the graphical representation are shown in [Table 2].

Table 1: Distribution throughout Years

Year	F	%
2016	12	21
2015	12	21
2014	16	27
2013	7	12
2012	11	19
Total	58	100

[Table 1], compared to 27% in most studies examined (16 units), it is seen that done in 2014. This, with 21% (12-units) are eyeing 2016 and 2015, compared to 19% (11 units) research published in the year 2012 and at least 12% compared to the year 2013 is seen. These findings are based on pre-defined key concepts of the publications made by using the light from the last 3 years seems to be more. If the cause of the key concepts now widely researched going to use is thought to be the research.

Table 2: Graphical distribution of articles in the last 5 years containing "university", "role", "role", "mission", "change"

Year	Number of Docs.
2012	11
2013	7
2014	16
2014	12
2016	12

[Table 1] from the last 5 years the frequency and percentage of published documents graphical representation of the above [Table 2] are given.

Investigation of the sources of data published in between the years 2012-2016

The results of the review by looking at the ground source documents published in Research Higher Education, Academic Medicine Journal of the International Academy Case Studies, Library Trends and advances in Librarianship the first one identified as woven published it was.

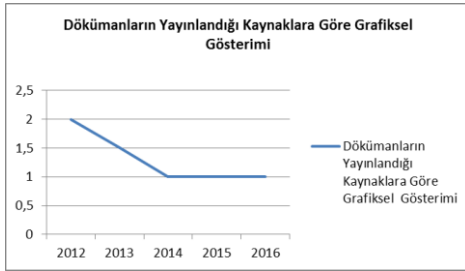


Fig. 1: Graphical distribution of articles based on the resources in the last 5 years containing "university", "role", "mission" and "change".

When it looks at the publications in the 2012-2016 broadcast year's most advanced form of librarianship it appears to run.

Terms of the institute of investigation published data between the years 2012-2016

Research on the data in the light of "university", "role", "duty" and "change" the work done in the last five years, using the words of George Washington University, Eastern Kentucky University, University of South Carolina, Royal College of the Music, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, the Federal Agency For Cartography and Caodesy, University School of Medicine and Hazith in Sciences, Universidad da Ciencias Medicas de Lade and Mosdoles University Hospital was found that the publication weave.

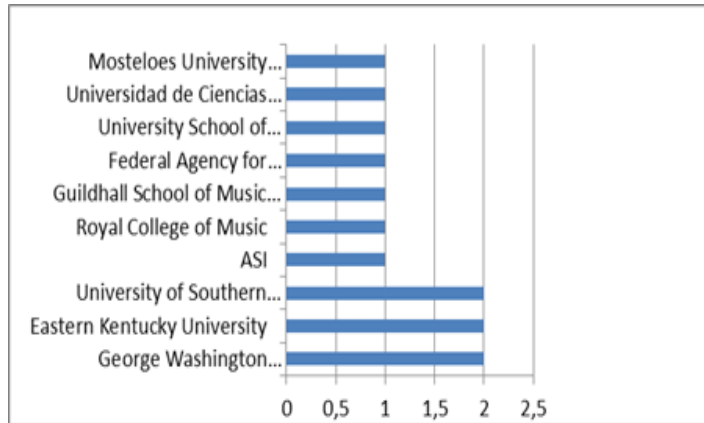


Fig. 2: Graphical distribution of articles in the last 5 years based on the institutions containing the words "university", "role", "mission", "change".

Data from the result examined for soot bodies were detected up to 2 at least one spring that is made. Data from only 6 of them made from universities, while all the rest of it is made from a single broadcast institution [Fig. 2] to be seen.

Respect study authors of published data between the years of 2012-2016

Goal data in the result of the examination in the light; McGee LW, Abrams LS, Acosta, Aguilar-Gaxiol to S.Pour, JS Akman, Angheslo HGB, Annansing F., Arimoto A., Australian housing and Balss U. Publications related to be 1 unit. It is illustrated by [Fig. 3].

Investigation documents published between the years 2012-2016 by country

Data in the light of "university", "role", "duty" and "change" the determination of the countries where the studies were made in the last five years, using words posted for the Scopus data contained in the database taken into consideration and obtained 58 document graphene spindle is shown in [Table 3]. Data in the light of the United States 31 United Kingdom 5, Undefined 5, Australia 3, Austria 2, Estonia 2, Germany 2, Ireland 2, Italy 2 and Netherland 2 broadcast shows, including countries that do.

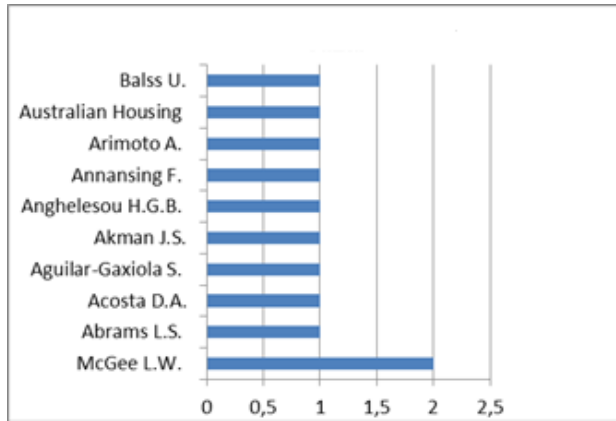


Fig. 3: Graphical distribution of articles in the last 5 years based on the authors containing the words "university", "role", "mission", "change".

Table 3: Graphical distribution of articles in the last 5 years based on country containing the words "university", "role", "role", "mission", "change"

Country	Number of Articles
United States	31
United Kingdom	5
Australia	3
Estonia	2
Germany	2
Ireland	2
Italy	2
Netherlands	2
Spain	2

In light of these data in the US (United States) 53% document, the UK (United Kingdom) % 10, Australia (Australia) 6% document, Austria (Austria) 3% document, Estonia (Estonia) 3% document, Germany (Germany)% 3 document, Ireland (Ireland) % 3 document, Italy (Italy) 3% document, Netherlands (Netherlands) 3% document, Spain (Spain) 3% document, spindles have been identified as serving % to 10 documents of the country.

Table 4: Graphical distribution of percentages of articles in the last 5 years based on the countries containing the words "university", "role", "role", "mission", "change".

Countries	Number of Documents	Percentage (%)
United States	31	%53
United Kingdom	5	%10
Australia	3	%6
Austria	2	%3
Estonia	2	%3
Germany	2	%3
Ireland	2	%3
Italy	2	%3
Netherlands	2	%3
Spain	2	%3
Others	5	%10
Total	58	%100

Looking at the [Table 4] it is seen that the highest share of the United States. The United States "university", "role", "duty" and "change" as the reason to research and publish publications with the words, it is considered that due to the importance given to education of the universities in the United States.

Investigation of the year 2012-2016 by the research documents between document figure

Research of the sixth section of the published documents in the light of the data obtained by the construction shape article (Article) 36, chapters of books (Book Chapter) 10 books (Book) 4 in the press that article (Article in Press) 4, review (Review) 3 and Report (Conference Paper) 1 Locations published documents, including grain and percentages in [Fig. 4] are seen.

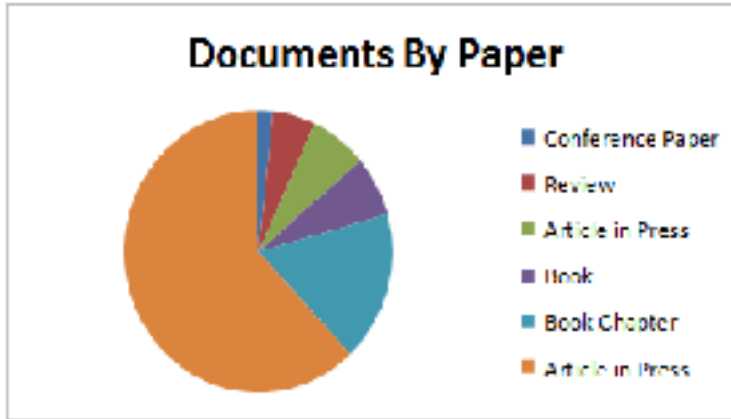


Fig. 4: Graphical distribution of articles in the last 5 years based on the percentages and publications containing the words "university", "role", "role", "mission", "change".

When analyzed in terms of the manner in which it is observed that the documents made 62.1% as compared to most articles. The reason why most of the research done in the article, the article is seen to be more acceptable than other forms of research and take less time for preparation.

Terms investigation department documents on research

In the seventh part of the study to examine whether the documents published in the science, which in the light of the data obtained for the purpose; 58 pieces of the distribution fabric; in the social sciences (social sciences) 55% (32 units), computer science (computer science by) 5.2% (3), in the arts and humanities (art and humanities) 19% (11 units), business, management and accounting (Business, management and accounting) 3.4% (2), engineering (engineering) 1.7% (1), medicine (medicine) 6.9% (4), earth and space sciences (Earth and planetary sciences) 3.4% (2), econometrics, and finance (economics metrics and finance) 1.7% (1) Dentistry (Dentistry) % 1.7 (1), environmental science (environmental sciences) % 1.7 (1), the sciences published documents, including [Table 5] shows.

Table 5: Graphical distribution of articles in the last 5 years based on the research area containing the words "university", "role", "role", "mission", "change"

Documents By Subjected Area	
Social Sciences	55
Computer Science	5
Art and Humanities	19
Business, Management and Accounting	3,4
Engineering	1,7
Medicine	6,9
Earth and Planetary Sciences	3,4
Economics Econimetrics and Finance	1,7
Environmental Sciences	1,7

Investigation of the year 2012-2016 by the research methods between the documents as they are made

At this stage of research documents using methods which were examined they were built, it was studied fabric 58 from Scopus database. Accordingly, 29 pieces qualitative method, quantitative method at 8 and 21 was determined using the hybrid method. In the case of qualitative research, the ratio of 50%, the proportion of 14% and the proportion of quantitative studies and research to be mixed 36% in [Table 6] are shown.

Table 6: Distribution of articles based on research methods

Research Method	Number of Articles	Percentage (%)
Qualitative	29	%50
Quantitative	8	%14
Hybrid	21	%36
Total	58	%100

Between the years 2012-2016 in which applied research documents examined by the target audience

Examining the data in the database Scopus by the audience research phase is considered. Accordingly, the teaching staff of 14 people% 44 adults 1 person 3%, managers, 4 persons 12%, students 8 people 25%, theater actresses 1 person 3%, dental faculty employees 1 person 3%, health center employees one person% 3, 3% of immigrants 1 person, 1-person workplace where employees 3% are shown in [Table 7].

Table 7: Distribution based on the target audience

Target Audience	Numbers of articles	Percentage (%)
Researchers	14	%44
Adults	1	%3
Managers	4	%12
Students	8	%25,5
Artists	1	%3
Refugees	1	%3
Workers	3	%9
Total	32	%100

[Table 7] 'as observed "University", "role", "duty" and "change" From the perspective of the target is applied to the articles during the last five years using the concepts of mass of 44% is held as an instructor. Instructors, students and administrators are understood to be more effective in the majority in the sample.

DISCUSSION

Designated 9 themes were researched in Scopus database of scanned document has been tried on 58 pieces. According to this; When the distribution of the documents by years of research subjects studied, universities, role, duties, exchange has increased steadily in the field of studies. Considering the source of publication recognizes that the document reaches the peak levels obtained in 2014 were not. When analyzed in terms of the institutions of publication, examine concepts that have emerged mainly in the universities.

According to the authors, these authors examined in two publications with the most Mc. GEA has LWR. Country/When examined by region, published research shows that more than half of the United States. When analyzed according to the document shape is mainly on published documents article. When analyzed in terms of threads, the number of research studies conducted in the field of social sciences because it appeared to be very community-oriented. When analyzed according to the methods they are made, a large proportion of the articles made of qualitative field seems to be.

When applied to the persons examined, 44% of lecturers, 26% students, 12% have been identified as managers. Knowledge transfer and R & D intensity of individual universities located under the roof where the density was observed.

Recommendations

Browse the results of the following recommendations made in an appropriate way that considered to be;

1. They should be encouraged to contribute to social change in universities.
2. Measures should be taken for the development of the nature of the University.
3. Coordinating with other civil society organizations to contribute to the exchange and cooperation of the universities should be considered.
4. To cooperate with universities in the industry to successfully perform this conversion, to be intertwined with the public, are obliged to establish the best academic staff.
5. Universities should be the owner saw the front in planning the future of the society.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

None

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None

REFERENCES

- [1] Akgül MK. [2014] Üniversite ve Sanayinin Yenilikçi İşbirliği İçin Üçüncü Nesil Açık Üniversite Dönüşümü. Bilim sanayi ve Teknoloji Bakanlığı, Kalkınmada Anahtar Verimlilik Dergisi, Ankara. 26 (305):29-33.
- [2] Akkutay Ü. [1999] 21. Yüzyılda sosyal yapının eğitime etkileri nasıl olacaktır? Eğitimde Yansımalar V. 21. Yüzyılın Eşiğinde Türk Eğitim Sistemi Ulusal Sempozyumu. 34-41. Ankara.
- [3] Aktan CC. [2007] Sorbon'dan Bolonya'ya, Berlin'den Bergen'e: Avrupa'da yükseköğretim sistemlerinin harmonizasyonu ve yeniden yapılandırılmasına yönelik reform çalışmaları, Arbak, Yasemin. [1995] Örgütlerde Bilgisayar Destekli Bilgi Sistemlerinin İncelenmesine Yönelik Kuramsal Bir Yaklaşım, Verimlilik Dergisi, MPM Yay, Ankara. 2.
- [4] Astin AW, Astin HS. [2000] Leadership reconsidered: Engaging higher education in social change. W.K. Kellogg Foundation.
- [5] Barr RB, Tagg J. [1995] From teaching to learning: A new paradigm for undergraduate education. Change. 27(6):13-25.
- [6] Battelle. The Business of Innovation. [2013] [2014] Global R&D Funding Forecast.
- [7] Çalık T, ve Sezgin F. [2005] Küreselleşme, bilgi toplumu ve eğitim. Gazi Üniversitesi Kastamonu Eğitim Dergisi. 13(1):55-66.
- [8] Çelik V. [1998] Eğitim Demokratikleşme ve Küreselleşme, Türkiye, Türk Cumhuriyetleri ve Asya Pasifik Ülkeleri Uluslararası Eğitim Sempozyumu (24- 26 Eylül 1997/ Elazığ) içinde (32-39). Elazığ: Fırat Üniversitesi Basımevi.
- [9] Çiftçi M. [2010] Girişimci üniversite ve üçüncü kuşak üniversiteler. Dumlupınar Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi. 27:341-348.
- [10] Çoban H. [1997] Bilgi toplumuna planlı geçiş (Gelecekte kaçılmaz). İstanbul: İnkılâp Kitapevi, 48.
- [11] Doğan İ. [1994] Bilgi toplumu: Uzun ince bir yol. Ankara Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Fakültesi Dergisi. 27(1):97-111
- [12] Donato D. [2017] A participatory research on the role of the school as an agent for reflection and social change. New Trends and Issues Proceedings On Humanities and Social Sciences. 4(3):24-31. doi: <https://doi.org/10.18844/prosoc.v4i3.2512>.
- [13] Drelinga E, Ilisko D, Zariņa S. [2016] Latvian primary school teachers' views: Contemporary learner and future society. Contemporary Educational Researches Journal. 6(3):95-103. doi: <https://doi.org/10.18844/cej.v6i3.845>.
- [14] Durukan H. [2004] Ülkemizin kalkınmasında çağdaş üniversitelerin yeri. Erzincan Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi. 6(2):19-25.
- [15] Erdem AR. [2006] Dünyadaki yükseköğretimin değişimi. Selçuk Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi. 15:299-314.
- [16] Eren, E. [1990] İşletmelerde stratejik planlama ve yönetim. İstanbul.
- [17] Froment E. [2003] Graz Deklarasyonu [2003] (Berlin'den ileri: 2010 ve ötesinde üniversitelerin rolü) (E. Derle ve E. Bol Yazıcı, Çev).
- [18] Fichter J. [2002] Sosyoloji nedir. (N. Çelebi, Çev.). Ankara: Anı Yayıncılık.
- [19] Günay D. [2007] Yirmi birinci yüzyılda üniversite, C. Coskun (Ed.) Değişim çağında yükseköğretim. 77-88. İzmir: Yaşar Üniversitesi Yayını.
- [20] Haba J, Haba C, Osca-Lluch J. [2016] Identification and study of research groups in Learning, Teaching and Education Leadership. International Journal of Learning and Teaching. 8(4):273-282. doi: <https://doi.org/10.18844/ijlt.v8i4.930>.
- [21] İçli G. [2002] Sosyolojiye giriş. Ankara: Anı Yayıncılık.
- [22] Kutlu E. [2000] Bilgi Toplumunda Kalkınma Stratejileri, A.Ü.İ.B.F. Yayınları, Eskişehir.
- [23] Naisbitt J, ABURDENE P. [1990] Mega-trends [2000]: Ten new directions for the 1990's. New York: William Morrow&Co. Inc
- [24] Odabaşı HF, Birinci G, Kılıçer K, Şahin MC, Akbulut Y, ve Şendağ S. [2007] Bilgi İletişim Teknolojileri ve İnternetle Kolaylaşan Akademik Usulsüzlük. Anadolu Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi. 1:503- 518.
- [25] Oğuz A. [2004] Bilgi çağında yükseköğretim programları. Milli Eğitim Dergisi. 164.
- [26] Oğuz S. [2012] Bilgi ekonomisi ve kapitalizm. Eleştirel bir yaklaşım. XVII. Türkiye'de İnternet Konferansı, 79 Kasım, Anadolu Üniversitesi, İletişim Bilimleri Fakültesi, Yunus Emre Kampusu, Eskişehir.
- [27] Öğüt A. [2003] Bilgi Çağında Yönetim (2. Baskı), Ankara: Nobel Yayıncılık.
- [28] Özden Y. [2002] Eğitimde Dönüşüm: Eğitimde Yeni Değerler. (4. Baskı), Ankara: Pegem A Yayıncılık.
- [29] Polat C. [2006] Bilgi çağında üniversite eğitimi için bir açılım: Bilgi okuryazarlığı öğretimi AÜ, Türkiyat Araştırmaları Enstitüsü Dergisi.
- [30] Polat C, ve Odabaş H. [2008] Bilgi toplumunda yaşam boyu öğrenmenin anahtarı. Bilgi Okuryazarlığı, Küreselleşme, Demokratikleşme ve Türkiye Uluslararası Sempozyumu. 27-30. Antalya.
- [31] Soykan E, Ozdamli F. [2016] The Impact of M-Learning Activities on the IT Success and M-Learning Capabilities of the Special Education Teacher Candidates. World Journal On Educational Technology: Current Issues. 8(3):267-276. doi: <https://doi.org/10.18844/wjet.v8i3.1019>.
- [32] Tezcan M. [1995] Sosyolojiye giriş. (4. bs.). Ankara: Feryal Matbaası.
- [33] Tezcan M. [1997] Eğitim sosyolojisi. (11. bs.). Ankara.
- [34] Tirziu A Vrabie C. [2017] Stimulating youth entrepreneurship in the public sector's organizations. Global Journal of Sociology:

- Current Issues. 7(2):110-115. doi: [40] URL 2,
<https://doi.org/10.18844/gjs.v7i2.2396>
 [35] Uzunboylu H. [2016] Future Trends in Computing Technology in Education. Journal of Universal Computer Science.
 [36] Uzunboylu H. [2016] Validity and Reliability of Tablet Supported Education Attitude and Usability Scale. Journal of Universal Computer Science.
 [37] Uzunboylu H. [2016] The Use of Social Networking Sites in Education: A Case Study of Facebook. Journal of Universal Computer Science.
 [38] UNESCO. [2000] Yirmi Birinci Yüzyılda Yükseköğretim, Vizyon ve Eylem, (Türkçeye Uyarlayan: Gülsüm Başkan), Kuram ve Uygulamada Eğitim Yönetimi. 6(22):167-189.
 [39] URL 1,
[http://www.urapcenter.org/2015/world.php?q=MS0yNTA =](http://www.urapcenter.org/2015/world.php?q=MS0yNTA=)
 [40] URL 2,
<http://money.cnn.com/2016/01/27/pf/college/largest-college-endowments/>
 [41] WIPO, World Intellectual Property Organization. [2015] wipo_ip_historical_data.zip
<http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/> adresinden alınmıştır.
 [42] Yıldırım A, ve Şimşek H. [2006] Sosyal Bilimlerde Nitel Araştırma Yöntemleri. (6. baskı) Ankara: Seçkin Yayıncılık.
 [43] Yılmaz B. [1998] Bilgi toplumu: Eleştirel bir yaklaşım. Hacettepe Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi Dergisi. 15(1):147-158.
 [44] Yücel Y. [2012] Transition to knowledge society in Turkey: Current state and future perspectives. Turkish Studies. 13(3):509-522.