



INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON AFRO-EURASIAN RESEARCH I

"State, Society, Knowledge and Information Technology in Afro-
Eurasian Countries"



ABSTRACT BOOK

Edited by

Halil Adiyaman - Hakan Arıdemir - Niyazi Kurnaz

12-15 OCTOBER 2016
ALMATY / KAZAKHSTAN

This Congress was supported by Dumlupınar University Scientific Research Projects Commission (No:2016-38).

First Published in Kütahya, Turkey by the Afro-Eurasian Research.

ISBN: 978-605-4931-48-4

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored, retrieved system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the written permission of the publisher, nor be otherwise circulated in any form of binding or cover.

Evliya Çelebi Yerleşkesi Tavşanlı Yolu 10.km
Kütahya / Türkiye
afroeurasia.org

©Copyright 2016 by the Afro-Eurasian Research. The individual essays remain the intellectual properties of the contributors.



BOARDS OF ICAR-2016

HONORARY COMMITTEE

Prof. Dr. Musa YILDIZ (President of Akhmet Yassawi International Turkish-Kazakh University)
 Prof. Dr. Remzi GÖREN (Rector of Dumlupınar University)
 Prof. Dr. Mehmet KUTALMIŞ (Rector of Akhmet Yassawi International Turkish-Kazakh University)
 Prof. Dr. Fadil HOCA (Rector of International Vizyon University)
 Prof. Dr. Yücel OĞURLU (Rector of International University of Sarajevo)
 Prof. Dr. İbrahim TAŞ (Rector of Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University)
 Prof. Dr. A. Kemal ÇELEBİ (Rector of Celal Bayar University)
 Prof. Dr. Muzaffer ŞEKER (Rector of Necmettin Erbakan University)

COORDINATORS OF THE CONGRESS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Niyazi KURNAZ	Dumlupınar University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nevzat ŞİMŞEK	Akhmet Yassawi University	Kazakhstan

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE*

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özgür ÖNDER	Dumlupınar University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hayal Ayça ŞİMŞEK	Akhmet Yassawi University	Kazakhstan
Asst. Prof. Dr. Halil ADIYAMAN	Dumlupınar University	Turkey
Asst. Prof. Dr. Hakan ARIDEMİR	Dumlupınar University	Turkey
Asst. Prof. Dr. Özer ÖZÇELİK	Dumlupınar University	Turkey
Dr. Aidarbek AMIRBEK	Akhmet Yassawi University	Kazakhstan
Dr. Erkin BAYDAROV	Akhmet Yassawi University	Kazakhstan
Dr. Farkhod AMINJONOV	Akhmet Yassawi University	Kazakhstan
Lidiya PARKHOMCHIK	Akhmet Yassawi University	Kazakhstan

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE*

Prof. Dr. Hüseyin AKTAŞ	Celal Bayar University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Murat ÇEMREK	Necmettin Erbakan University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Mustafa MIYNAT	Celal Bayar University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet AKINCI	Aksaray University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Buğra ÖZER	Celal Bayar University	Turkey
Asst. Prof. Dr. Coşkun ÇILBANT	Celal Bayar University	Turkey
Dr. Bilgehan EMEKLİER	Celal Bayar University	Turkey

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE*

Prof. Dr. Akmatkali ALIMBEKOV	Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University	Kyrgyzstan
Prof. Dr. Nurullah ÇETİN	Ankara University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Hakan ÇETİNTAŞ	Balıkesir University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Yusuf DOĞAN	Cumhuriyet University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Mehmet ERDEM	Fırat University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. İbrahim ERDOĞAN	Muş Alpaslan University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. E. J. ETUK	University of Calabar	Nigeria
Prof. Dr. Zoran FILIPOVSKI	International Vision University	Macedonia
Prof. Dr. Fadil HOCA	International Vision University	Macedonia
Prof. Dr. Mesut İDRİZ	International University of Sarajevo	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Prof. Dr. Selehattin KARAPINAR	Istanbul University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Bilhan KARTAL	Anadolu University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Boraş Smailoviçti MIRZALIEV	Akhmet Yassawi University	Kazakhstan
Prof. Dr. Musa MUSAI	International Vision University	Macedonia
Prof. Dr. Gulnar NADIROVA	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University	Kazakhstan
Prof. Dr. Sheripzhan NADYROV	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University	Kazakhstan
Prof. Dr. Dick NG'AMBI	ETILAB, University of Cape Town	South Africa
Prof. Dr. Gulnara NYUSSUPOVA	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University	Kazakhstan

Prof. Dr. Oraye Dicta OGISI	Delta State University	Nigeria
Prof. Dr. Yücel OĞURLU	International University of Sarajevo	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Prof. Dr. Florence OLELE	Delta State University	Nigeria
Prof. Dr. M. Başaran ÖZTÜRK	Niğde University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. H. Mustafa PAKSOY	Kilis 7 Aralık University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Şakir SAKARYA	Balıkesir University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Udo STEINBACH	HUMBOLDT-VIADRINA	Germany
Prof. Dr. Kubatbek TABALDIYEV	Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University	Kyrgyzstan
Prof. Dr. Süleyman UYAR	Akdeniz University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. İsmail TATLIOĞLU	Bahçeşehir University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Fahri UNAN	Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University	Kyrgyzstan
Prof. Dr. Gabriel UMOH	University of Uyo	Nigeria
Prof. Dr. Anarkül URDALETOVA	Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University	Kyrgyzstan
Prof. Dr. Ayşegül YARAMAN	Marmara University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Mehmet YÜCE	Uludağ University	Turkey
Prof. Dr. Bayan ZHUBATOVA	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University	Kazakhstan
Prof. Dr. Mahmut ZORTUK	Dumlupınar University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elmira ADİLBKOVA	Akhmet Yassawi University	Kazakhstan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet AKINCI	Aksaray University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ceenbek ALIMBAYEV	Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University	Kyrgyzstan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali ARI	Kırklareli University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arzu ARIDEMİR	İstanbul University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ARSLAN	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University	Kazakhstan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nursaule AYTAYEVA	Akhmet Yassawi University	Kazakhstan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa BIYIKLI	Dumlupınar University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Baykal BİÇER	Dumlupınar University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Metin BOŞNAK	International University of Sarajevo	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nurgül BOZKURT	Dumlupınar University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhittin DEMİRAY	Gaziosmanpaşa University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman EMİN	International Vision University	Macedonia
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erkan ERDEMİR	İstanbul Şehir University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf GÜMÜŞ	Dokuz Eylül University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebrar İBRAİMİ	International Vision University	Macedonia
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet KARA	Mustafa Kemal University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Garip KARTAL	International Vision University	Macedonia
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülizar KURT GÜMÜŞ	Dokuz Eylül University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Niyazi KURNAZ	Dumlupınar University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elena MIHAJLOVA	Ss. Cyril and Methodius University	Macedonia
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdülmecit NUREDİN	International Vision University	Macedonia
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mensur NUREDİN	International Vision University	Macedonia
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özgür ÖNDER	Dumlupınar University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Buğra ÖZER	Celal Bayar University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sadettin PAKSOY	Kilis 7 Aralık University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Celaledin SERİNKAN	Pamukkale University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özcan SEZER	Bülent Ecevit University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kalina SOTIROSKA	International Vision University	Macedonia
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nevzat ŞİMŞEK	Akhmet Yassawi University	Kazakhstan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan TAŞ	Marmara University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Süleyman UYAR	Akdeniz University	Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adnan VRAYNKO	International Vision University	Macedonia
Asst. Prof. Dr. Roza ABDIKULOVA	Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University	Kyrgyzstan
Asst. Prof. Dr. Raziya ABDIYEVA	Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University	Kyrgyzstan
Asst. Prof. Dr. Halil ADIYAMAN	Dumlupınar University	Turkey
Asst. Prof. Dr. Zuhra ALTIMIŞOVA	Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University	Kyrgyzstan
Asst. Prof. Dr. Hakan ARIDEMİR	Dumlupınar University	Turkey
Asst. Prof. Dr. Cengiz BUYAR	Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University	Kyrgyzstan
Asst. Prof. Dr. Eftal Şükrü BATMAZ	Akhmet Yassawi University	Kazakhstan

Asst. Prof. Dr. Yavuz CANKARA	Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University	Turkey
Asst. Prof. Dr. Mahmut ERDOĞAN	Gümüşhane University	Turkey
Asst. Prof. Dr. Ayşe Sila ÇEHRELİ	Marmara University	Turkey
Asst. Prof. Dr. Orhan ÇELTİKÇİ	Süleyman Demirel University	Turkey
Asst. Prof. Dr. Burçin Cevdet ÇETİNSÖZ	Mersin University	Turkey
Asst. Prof. Dr. Hasan DEMİR	Sakarya University	Turkey
Asst. Prof. Dr. Mücahid DÜNDAR	Sakarya University	Turkey
Asst. Prof. Dr. Azamat MAKSÜDÜNOV	Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University	Kyrgyzstan
Asst. Prof. Dr. Seyil NAJIMUDINOVA	Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University	Kyrgyzstan
Asst. Prof. Dr. Ozan ÖRMECİ	Girne American University	T.R. of Northern Cyprus
Asst. Prof. Dr. Özer ÖZÇELİK	Dumlupınar University	Turkey
Asst. Prof. Dr. Anđela Jakšić STOJANOVIĆ	Mediterranean University	Montenegro
Asst. Prof. Dr. Nurdin USEEV	Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University	Kyrgyzstan
Asst. Prof. Dr. Kürşad YAĞCI	Istanbul University	Turkey
Dr. Muhammed ADIL	TASEN / TASCA	Tunisia
Dr. Nazim CAFEROV	Azerbaijan State University of Economics	Azerbaijan
Dr. Altınbek COLDÖŞEV	Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University	Kyrgyzstan
Dr. Bilgehan EMEKLİER	Celal Bayar University	Turkey
Dr. I. P. SOLOMON	University of Uyo	Nigeria

SECRETARIAT

Res.Asst. Fadime ÇELİK

GRAPHIC - DESIGN

Res.Asst. Erkan ÖZKARAKAŞ

Res.Asst. Onur KARAKUŞ

Res.Asst. Kübra ÇİÇEKLİ

* The lists are written in title and surname alphabetical order.

We would like to thank all the visible and invisible heroes
who have worked hard in organizing the congress...



Supports





ORAL PRESENTATIONS



RE-INVENTING THE WHEEL: EDUCATION POLICY

Ayhan Kahraman - Dumlupınar University - ayhank43@gmail.com

One of the most important worldwide issues of underdeveloped or developing countries is that the intervention of country policies in education. However, the subject matter is not politics, but if the phases of the education system of turkey has been analysed in the last half century, it can be obviously seen that the country policy is intertwined with the education policy which is not different compared with lots of Asian and African countries. Nevertheless in such countries political fluctuations have always affected the education system negatively. In this paper, the educational system, especially language teaching policy in Turkey, will be approached critically by analyzing two important projects from the past: the “step Based System” and the LIMME. However, the aim is not re-inventing the wheel once and again. The aim is to take lessons from the past and to show what can be done to keep away the sudden political fluctuations from the educational policy in near and distant future.

Keywords: The Step Based System, LIMME, Foreign Language Teaching, Educational Policy.

POSSIBILITY OF TURKISH UNION WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF EUROPEAN UNION IN THE EURASIA IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Aykut Kar - Yeditepe University - aykutkar@outlook.com

Eurasia is one of the centers where the world keeps an eye on with its economic wealth and strategic importance throughout the history of civilization. The Turkic republics clutched tightly in the palm of Russia get stuck all alone with the collapse of the Soviet Union. The mentioned region has been transformed into a chessboard where global powers play strategic games on over time. These countries have become one of the most important goals for the Russian Federation and the United States of America in order to benefit from a variety of natural wealth of Eurasian region and Central Asian states and not to lose this advantage to other global powers. As it is known, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan among these countries have common grounds with Turkey in terms of history, origin, language and religion. As the great leader Mustafa Kemal Ataturk presciently indicated in the 10th year of Republic, these five republics which were isolated from the world should gather strength and establish greater Turkey. In this proceeding, the economic, political and cultural relations of Turkey and these Turkic republics will be discussed in detail and also what needs to be done to develop these relationships and generate Eurasian Union will be mentioned.

Keywords: Turkistan, Eurasia Union, Turkish Union.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL CONSTITUTION FROM DEMOCRATIC CONSOLIDATION
PERSPECTIVE: CASE OF TURKEY**

Selami Erdoğan - Dumlupınar University - erdogans274@mynet.com

Constitutions guarantee fundamental rights and freedoms by using the state's basic Powers (legislative, executive and judiciary) which is determined the social contract between the state and society. These powers/organs are the actors which play the main role in constitution-making process and in limiting the state's power. Therefore, it is very crucial to know who and by what means are constitutions are made. In fact, this let us know if they are democratic or not as well. When looking at the political history of Turkey, the constitutions have been made by bureaucratic and military elites. However, for a democratic constitution-making process civil authorities should be included in the process. It is based upon the experiences that these constitutions that are made in an anti-democratic way as a product of social manipulating are not favorable for Turkish State and society. In this study, it is pointed out and examined that during the new constitution-making process civil and democratic forces should be included in this process in question.

Keywords: Consolidation of Democracy, TBMM, Social Engineering, Civil Society, New Constitution.

SOME PAGES FROM SOCIAL LIFE OF TURKMEN EMIGRANTS IN AFGHANISTAN (HISTORY AND A CURRENT STATE)

Muratgeldi Söyegov - Academy of Sciences of Turkmenistan - msyegov@gmail.com

With the start of the Soviet era exposed to the danger of life and property of a large portion of the Turkmen in the first half of the 20th century have been compelled to migrate to neighboring Afghanistan. In a new place Turkmen because of the different reasons had to prosecute practically with war and peace subjects. The spiritual leader of the emigrants, the well-known sheikh of a religious award of Nakshbendi Abydnazar Kyzylaiak Khalifa's (1869–1955) has played the big role in settling of relations the Turkmen with the government of Afghanistan and other people. Some questions of modern social life the Turkmen of Afghanistan are considered.

Keywords: Immigrants, Disputes, Naqshbandis sheikh, Spiritual Leader, The Taliban, The Situation Today.



TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EFFICIENCY IN OIL REFINING INDUSTRY OF AZERBAIJAN

***Nasimi Ahmadov - Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences -
nasimi_akhmedov@yahoo.com***

The article studies the current situation of technological development in the oil refining industry in Azerbaijan and analyzes some indicators displaying the efficiency of refining. The expediency of modernization in oil refineries, increase the funds directed to technological innovations and determination the optimal level of average loading of technological facilities are grounded.

Keywords: Oil Refining Industry of Azerbaijan, Technological Innovations, Deduction Percentage of Light Oil Products, Oil Refining Depth.



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF BANKS IN TURKEY AND OTHER ASIAN REGIONS

Yusuf Gümüş – Dokuz Eylül University – Yusuf.gumus@deu.edu.tr

Işık Altunal - Dumlupınar University - isik.altunal@dpu.edu.tr

Ali Özbek - Dumlupınar University - ozbekila@hotmail.com

As we know, corporate governance contributes to, financial performance of enterprises and economic growth and prosperity of countries. As for evaluating financial performance of banks, mostly four key elements are taken into account. These are capital adequacy, the magnitude of total asset, profitability and asset quality of the bank. Corporate governance and financial performance relationship are compared by including banks in Turkey and other Asian region to the extent of the study. In the study, capital adequacy, profitability (average asset profitability and capital profitability), total assets, quality of asset which express financial performance, are used as independent variable. Corporate governance and magnitude of managing board (the number of managers in managing board) are used as dependent variable and analyzed.

Consequently, it is expected corporate governance and the magnitude of managing board determined as dependent variable to increase financial performance of banks. According to this, it is expected a positive relationship will be between the dependent variable and the independent variable displaying financial performance.

Keywords: Corporate Governance, Financial Performance, Banks In The Asian Regions.

FINANCIAL PHILOSOPHY OF OTTOMAN IN BASIC CASH FOUNDATIONS: EXAMPLE OF BALI EFENDI

Cantürk Kayahan - Afyon Kocatepe University - cankay1@hotmail.com

İrfan Görkaş - Bozok University - irfangorkas@yahoo.com

In this study, Bali Efendi's view of financial problem in the Ottoman era is evaluated and assigned; an introduction essay is made on financial philosophy of Ottoman by benefiting from his views. Bali Efendi participated in discussions about cash foundations directly which occurred in his period of time with the letters written by him. He viewed these discussions as financial issues. Cash foundations are financial institutions. Bali Efendi evaluated them in terms of religious and historical aspects and appreciated it as a 'need' in terms of civilization philosophy. On finance of this need he, if it is right to say, made a financial philosophy belong to his period of time.

Keywords: Sofyalı Bali, Cash Foundation, Financial Discipline, Financial Philosophy.



AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH RELATIONSHIP FROM AN EMPIRICAL PERSPECTIVE: TRANSITION COUNTRIES EXAMPLE

Mahmut Zortuk - Dumlupınar University - mahmut.zortuk@dpu.edu.tr

Semih Karacan - Dumlupınar University - semih.karacan@dpu.edu.tr

After the dissolution of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries are started reforms in every aspect of economic life in order to transition to a privatized and open market economy. As a consequence, agricultural sector, which is constructed on the basis of centrally planned Soviet Agricultural Model, undergo a set of structural transformations and ultimately become the most important key sector especially in CEE countries. Thus, agricultural sector is closely linked with economic development. In this context, our study is aimed to investigate the causal relationship between agricultural sector and economic development for 24 transition countries for 1995 – 2015 period using Maddala – Wu (1999) and Pesaran (2007) second generation panel unit root tests and Dumitrescu – Hurlin (2012) heterogeneous panel causality testing procedure. Results indicate that there is homogeneous causality running from agricultural development to economic growth and heterogeneous causality running from economic growth to agricultural development.

Keywords: Agricultural development, Economic growth, Transition Countries, Causality.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND INSURANCE ON AFRO-EURASIAN
TRANSITION ECONOMIES**

Mahmut Zortuk - Dumlupınar University – mahmut.zortuk@dpu.edu.tr

H. Feyyaz Ebeoğlu - Dumlupınar University – feyyaz.ebeoglugil@dpu.edu.tr

Studies carried out regarding development of insurance and selling insurance have taken an important place in literature. The insurance has become a significant economic indicator for the countries as well as being an important element of the finance sector. Economic development term within economic indicators is a term that is being commonly examined today. Nowadays, another term that has come into prominence as much as the economic development is human development. Human development is an indicator examining development levels of the societies within the scope of a set of criteria such as health, education, economic development of the societies, and contributing realization of the substantial studies in the light of this information. Existence of the relationship between the insurance and the economical development is inevitable. Also, existence of a relationship between the human development and the insurance is in question since the insurance is a discipline that performs securing financial acquisitions and preserving the wealth. In this study, human development levels and insurance premium production levels on a group of countries selected among the Afro-Eurasian migration economy countries have been interpreted by making an analysis pursuant to the data obtained from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and European Insurance and Reassurance Federation (CEA) reports.

Keywords: Insurance, Human Development, Insurance Premiums.

THE ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL'S CURRICULUM PROGRAMME RELATED TO TURKISH WORLDS SUBJECTS

Kamile Gülüm - Balıkesir University - kgulum@balikesir.edu.tr

Umut Demirok - Balıkesir University - umut_demirok@hotmail.com

Communities and relationships inter-governmental are directly affected concerning on rapid changes in the world's political history. Depending on this changes, countries are changed their curriculum programme and social sciences subjects. Some subjects are removed from the programme and some subjects are added in.

The aim of this study are researched, how much take places turkish worlds subjects in the curriculum of social science programme in the primary schools. The method of this study was survey and based on literature model. Study was analysed and compared into two period. They were before 1991 and after 1991. Depending on, in the change of Russia, Perseption of Turkish worlds are changed in the worlds and Turkey in the period of after 1991. Turkey are changed curriculum programme in social science subjects and added new Tukish worlds subjects in the books. It is seen Turkish Worlds subjects are increased in the social science programme both contents and density after 1991.

Keywords: Turkish World, Curriculum Programme, The subject of Social Sciences.

A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE MYSTICAL INTERPRETATION: YASAWI'S WISDOM-BASED COMMENTARIES ON THE QURAN

Ali Rıza Gül - ESOGÜ - alirizagul@hotmail.com

Qur'anic text, in terms of various verses, is favorable to mystical reviews as available to jurisprudential, scientific, philosophical etc. comments. Sufis interpreted the Qur'an seeing it as a letter from their Beloved. These comments appear to us sometimes as books interpret the Qur'an from beginning to end, and sometimes as mystical works interpret the certain verses in the context of variety topics. For example, there are some separate exegesis books written by Tustari, Sulami and Qusayri, but Ibn Arabi and Mevlana's comments on the Quranic verses were scattered in their various works. These Sufis have used ingenuity-based interpretation as a method usually, and sought deeper meaning beyond the apparent meaning of the verses.

Ahmad Yasawi is one of Sufis review some Qur'an verses on several occasions. He is not the commentator who interprets the Qur'an from start to finish, but he is such a great scholar that he can convert the meaning of the verses and hadiths with lyrical and didactic poetry in Turkish language which he has transformed it into religion and mysticism language. His main feature to be appreciated is his ability to interpret the mystical verses referred to them with a slightly different perspective than the other Sufis.

Ahmad Yasawi's method is based on wisdom more than ingenuity. As a requirement that, shows in his Wisdoms the ways of accurate in knowing, thinking, speaking and practice. He explains mysterious meaning in many verses of the Quran according to this multifaceted wisdom. Thus, he achieves more comprehensive, more objective, more concrete, more accurate and more useful results as compared to the ingenuity method based on information from the heart. Firstly, we will identify the verses that he referred by scanning his work called Diwan-i Hikmat. Then we will put forth his comments on them and interpretation methodology. In the end, we will evaluate his results in terms of giving direction to people and problem solving, and we will compare them with examples of the other mystical exegesis. In addition, we will also consider on the significance of his comments and method in terms of today.

Keywords: Ahmad Yasawi, Diwan-i Hikmat, Sufi commentary on the Quran, Wisdom, Ingenuity.

PROTESTANT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN TURKEY "THE AMERICAN COLLEGE 1839-1922"¹

Baykal Biçer - Dumlupınar University - baykal.bicer@dpu.edu.tr

This research aims to investigate cultural dissemination that the American Collages established in Turkey tried to apply through religion education. The content of this investigation was consist of eight American Collages that had been operating between the years 1839-1922 and the religious instruction conducted in these colleges. Developed on the base of descriptive methodology, written documents were used as data collection tool, in another words, document analysis method was used for this research. The large part of the data of this research was collected from the numerous microfilms provided by the American Board of Commissioner for Foreign Mission Archive. Apart from Robert College which is located on İstanbul Rıza Paşa Yokuşu in Turkey the founder and patron of the other colleges American Board Commission Archives, domestic and foreign sources on the subject, and research and memoires of the founders of the American Colleges and people who were active in these schools were also utilized. Research results showed that dissemination of Protestant values as the main goal of American Colleges was put to work intensely through the religion courses about Christianity Education that were in the curriculum and the religious applications that were in the frame of the hidden curriculum. In this context, as one of the most important characteristics of American colleges that were operated in Turkey an intense Christianity education was given at these colleges and by this way the cultural structure was tried to be converted.

Keywords: American Colleges, Religion Education, Cultural Dissemination.

¹ Bu metin yazarın 2010 yılında hazırlamış olduğu "Amerikan Kolejleri ve Bu Kolejlerin Türk Toplum Yapısına Soyo-Kültürel Etkileri" adlı doktora tezinin bir bölümünden faydalanarak hazırlanmıştır.

EVALUATION OF CURRICULUM BY GRADUATES OF UNIVERSITIES FOR SELF-PERCEIVED EMPLOYABILITY IN HOSPITALITY

Yao-Hsu Tsai - Chung Hua University - happy4golf2007@gmail.com

With declining birthrates and expansion of HE institutions, universities of Taiwan are facing unprecedented challenges of maintaining the desired number of student enrollment. Employability has been the prevalent issue considered by prospective students and parents when deciding on an institution. Word-of-mouth is typically the source of information prospective students and parents use during their decision-making process, thereby making university graduates' opinion of their alma mater that much more important to the school. Thus, the study attempts to find out what university graduates think of their alma mater's curriculum regarding preparation of their employability in the tourism/hospitality sector. Result of the Importance-Performance Analysis (IPA) found both satisfaction and importance levels to be high among attributes of "resist pressure", "learning initiative", "responsibility", "service devotion", "professional ethnics and morals", "teamwork skill", "communication skill", "problem-solving skill", "interpersonal relationship", "disciplinary skill of table service", and "sanitary knowledge". "Stability" and "mood control" are attributes of high importance but low satisfaction, meaning improvement is needed in the curriculum plan. Regression analysis of curriculum plan was also performed on satisfaction and importance of "work attitude", "core skills", and "disciplinary skills". The regression model of curriculum plan includes constructs of "curriculum design", "teaching", and "practical training program".

Keywords: Competency, Employability, Curriculum Plan, Practical Training.

EMPLOYABILITY OF VOCATIONAL COLLEGE GRADUATES AS PERCEIVED BY TRAVEL AGENCY MANAGERS OF TAIWAN

Yao-Hsu Tsai - Chung Hua University - happy4golf2007@gmail.com

Chung-Tai Wu - Lee-Ming Institute of Technology - chungtaiwu@yahoo.com

The study seeks to determine employability of vocational college graduates as perceived by travel agency managers of Taiwan. After two rounds of Delphi Method, the questionnaire composed of four constructs was reduced from a 21-item scale to a 19-item scale. Using the Expert Choice software, analytic hierarchy process (AHP) was performed on data of 50 valid returns. The results showed that travel agency managers identified “generic skills” to be the most important employability skill, followed by “professional attitude”, “disciplinary skills”, and “career planning skills”. As of specific scale-items, travel agency managers rank “communication skill” the highest, followed by “lifelong-learning skill”, “work dedication spirit”, “crisis management skill”, “self-marketing skill”, “teamwork skill”, and “tour planning and execution skill”. It is recommended that vocational colleges of Taiwan shall design curricula to improve students’ competency in these areas for enhanced employability.

Keywords: Employability, Travel Agency, Analytic Hierarchy Process.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' SCENARIO WRITING SKILLS

Aytunga OĞUZ - Dumlupınar University - aytunga.oguz@dpu.edu.tr

In teacher training programs various approaches, methods and techniques are used to improve pre-service teachers' knowledge, skills and attitudes. One of the learner-centered approaches used in learning environments is scenario-based learning. In this approach, a lesson is taught in a specific scenario that will achieve course objectives (Veznedaroğlu, 2005). In scenario-based learning approach, the student is met with a complex problem related to real life and he/she looks for solutions and makes suggestions. Instruction has been completed when the student solves the constructed problem in the scenario. In this approach, learning becomes more permanent since it makes abstract subjects concrete and turns learning into real life (Çubukçu, 2011). Scenario-based learning environments enhance students' high level thinking skills (Veznedaroğlu, 2005). With the help of scenarios, the student can find the opportunity to fulfill their roles in real life, use knowledge and learn in a meaningful way. In teacher training programs, the arrangement of pre-service teacher investigating and inquiring in a scenario-based learning environment can enable them to apply theoretical knowledge, learn more effectively and come up with more easily the professional problems they will face. These environments, which can be arranged in various lessons, can make pre-service teachers work individually or collaborate with each other to think about the behaviors and problems of the people in scenarios and to provide solutions. Thus, pre-service teachers can develop the ability to look at the situation in the scenario from different perspectives, criticize, discuss and make professional decisions. In some teacher training studies, scenarios are used to acquire competencies related to teaching profession (Hilton, 2003; Snoek; 2003; Stomp, 2003). However, the most important step of the scenario-based learning process is to prepare the appropriate scenarios for the purposes of the course and for students.

Scenarios can be prepared and developed in a variety of forms, such as skill-based, problem-based, fiction-based, and subject-based (Errington, 2010), in a simple or complicated format (Pete&Fogarty, 2016) and following some steps (Snoek, 2003; Viebahn&Hilton, 2006). It is important to write the scenarios according to certain criteria, not randomly. Teachers shouldn't ignore these points. A teacher who will prepare a good scenario must be an expert in this field and should have developed knowledge and skills in this regard (Bell & Page, 2003 as cited by Veznedaroğlu, 2005: 16-17; Karaçanta, 2011). Writing scenario is seen as a method used to develop creative thinking and forecasting for the future (Viebahn & Hilton, 2006). In this respect, it is important to develop the scenario writing skills of pre-service teachers in teacher training programs. The purpose of this study is to examine the development of scenario writing skills of pre-service teachers in scenario-based learning environments. In this study based on theoretical knowledge and research findings that can be reached in literature, the importance of scenarios in teacher training, principles of scenario writing and how to develop scenario writing skills of pre-service teachers have been discussed and suggestions have been brought. The study is thought to contribute to the development of teacher training programs.

Keywords: Pre-service teacher, teacher training, scenario-based learning, writing scenario.

THE PROBLEMS OF FOREIGN STUDENTS WHO HAVE TRAINED IN TURKEY

Hasan Surkhaylı - Çukurova University - hesen.surxayli@mail.ru

Turkey is a member of international organizations, the establishment of peace, solidarity, education, has signed as a party to the economy and culture related purposes. The purpose of the law related to the UNESCO's approval of these organizations and missions under the title; The aim of the establishment of race, sex, language and religion, regardless of their differences, international cooperation with respect to training in order to create a law and justice, it is stated that through the help of science and culture.

Turkey, next to the international conventions, signed bilateral cultural agreements with foreign countries. mutual training agreement with Turkey culture has assumed responsibility for cultural and student exchanges. In this context, as it was sent to students from foreign countries, Turkey has come to see higher education foreign students to Turkey from other countries.

foreign nationals studying in the University study aimed to uncovered status of students. Foreign nationals with individual student survey was conducted. Turkish in Turkey and the success of students in education or in their own countries and Turkey have been investigated whether the effect of studying whether the other familiar.

Keywords: Problems, Cukurova University, Alien, Objective Research, Survey.

SATISFACTION ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS STUDYING AT Dumlupınar UNIVERSITY***Hakan Çelikkol - Dumlupınar University – hakan.celikkol@dpu.edu.tr******Ergin Uzgören - Dumlupınar University – ergin.uzgoren@dpu.edu.tr******M. Mine Çelikkol - Dumlupınar University - mine.celikkol@dpu.edu.tr******Halime Gürdal - Dumlupınar University – halime.gurdal@dpu.edu.tr******Bahar Çelik - Dumlupınar University – bahar.celik@dpu.edu.tr***

Missions of universities, which have a critical importance about raising people who have global norms in all study areas, especially education, health, engineering, economy, technology, and management, become diversified and thrive as a last step of education-training life. The primary expectation from universities is to given quality education service necessitating of time with physical and technological substructure. Creating proper socio-economic and cultural environment to maintain student life plays subsidiary role to meet these primary expectation, as well. The level of conditions that prompt different and outstanding qualification of students studying at universities become effective whether expectations of students are met or not and feeling appreciation of students from universities (and academic departments) which they study. Meeting expectation of students and hence maximizing satisfaction level directly influence education time and achievements after educations in the context of having self-confidence and equipment that necessitate of time.

In this study, the satisfaction level of students studying at Dumlupınar University and the factors influencing satisfaction levels were tried to determine. By considering unit student number, studying classroom, and education type from among 53.617 students studying in totally 29 academic units connected to Dumlupınar University by academic year of 2015-2016, a statistically significant sample cluster was composed in this scope and it was conducted a satisfaction poll composed from 49 questions to 2.300 students. Afterwards, model prediction with “binary logistic regression analysis” was done and the results were evaluated. It was thought that obtained results contribute presented education-training services including educational, physical, and technological substructure factors with environmental factors, and define and make actual of essential acts improve more

Keywords: Student Satisfaction Analysis, Binary Logistic Regression Analysis, Dumlupınar University.

OPINIONS OF ELEMENTARY TEACHERS REGARDING THE USE OF SMART BOARDS IN MATHEMATICS COURSE

Mustafa Ulu - Dumlupınar University - mustafa.ulu@dpu.edu.tr

The purpose of the study is to find out how and for what purpose smart boards with increasing usage rate have been used in mathematics courses by elementary teachers and to determine the contributions to classroom management, to compare smart boards regarding their features that are used and the experiences and opinions of the elementary teachers on the positive or negative effects of this technology in the classroom. For this purpose, a total of 86 elementary teachers in Kütahya province were asked four open-ended questions. The written answers given by the teachers to the questions are still being analysed using descriptive analysis methods which are qualitative research data analysis methods and the reporting process of research findings continues.

Keywords: Mathematics Education, Smart Board, Elementary Teacher.



BIOLOGY EDUCATION IN TURKEY

Süleyman Topal - Dumlupınar University – suleyman.topal@dpu.edu.tr

The basic principle of biology education is to define biologic systems and therefore sustaining biological life depends on chemicals in their structure, biological structures, functions and interactions between these structures and functions. The roles of the biology teachers to bring in the all biology based information is crucial.

When we look at the teacher training subjects for turkish secondary education, teacher knowledge classes did not fit for its aim and parallel to this it is detected and informed that education faculty students gained the teacher behaviors at medial level. Contrary to that, nowadays most of the biology teachers comes from science faculty, biology department graduates. Although the main aim of these faculties are not training for teaching occupation, still it composes of most of the biology teachers. Beyond that, the teaching and education proceses does not contain pedagogic formation classes and even do so, these classes take place at different times, therefore does not form an integrity.

When we analyze the results, it is appeared that this problem of biology teacher training in Turkey still continues. But, when even the all conditions meet, the quality of teachers practicing in the field brings the success. The basic aims of this study is to detect the qualities of biology teachers and biology teacher candidates in present-day conditions and therefore contribute to the biology teaching in Turkey.

Keywords: Biology, Education, Teaching.

THE EFFECTS OF 24 NOVEMBER 2015 TURKEY-RUSSIA AIRCRAFT CRISIS OVER TURKEY ECONOMY

Yavuz ODABAŞI - Dumlupınar University - yavuz.odabasi@dpu.edu.tr

Russian military aircraft had been shot by Turkish forces due to violate Turkish airspace, depending on ignoring warnings on the 24 November 2015. This situation crate a great reaction on Turkish, Russian, and also in the world press. So, a new period started for Turkey-Russia dual relations. It is an unavoidable reality that this will cause affects not only in economics, also in lots of areas for both countries. Besides, this will affect Russian economy in negative direction as well, considering its bad condition in recent years. However, we will handle the Turkey's side of this crisis in this study.

Turkey and Russia have intensive economic cooperation and reciprocal dependency situation is valid for these countries. Especially, relations progressed in positive directions at the fields of both economics and politics area in the last ten years. Russia is the second greatest trade partner of Turkey after Germany. Our export with Russia was \$2.7 billion at the first 9 months of 2015, \$15.8 billion import was realised at the same period. Approximately \$24 billion foreign trade volume was realized at the end of 2015. Turkey is one of the best important natural gas markets for Russia. Turkey meets %55 of its natural gas need from Russia. Clothes and food products and construction products take an important part for Turkey's export to Russia. Fresh fruit and vegetable products comprise the %20 of Turkey's export to Russia. 4.5 million Russian tourists outstay in Turkey from the aspect of tourism. This number is enough to emphasize the importance of Russian tourists from the aspect of tourism sector.

The embargo, adopted by Russia after 24 November 2015, will affect Turkish economy in negative direction. The size of this affect will be handled in detail at the study. But it can be asserted that relations would enter into normality process according to economic structure of Russian economy and the reciprocal dependency of both countries.

Keywords: 24 November Crisis, Turkey, Russia.

FINANCIAL CRISES AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF FINANCIAL CRISES (UNTIL 20TH CENTURY)

Özer Özçelik - Dumlupınar University - ozer.ozcelik@dpu.edu.tr

Süleyman Emre Özcan - Dumlupınar University - semre.ozcan@dpu.edu.tr

Financial crises become an important concept in all over the world during the recent years. Crises emerge not only in USA, Japan, and Scandinavian countries, also emerge in developing countries. The economical cost of financial crises was high in developed countries. Therefore, they try to enjoin crises to developing countries in order to reduce its destruction.

The type of financial crises has been investigated under 4 titles in literature for both developed and developing countries. These are banking crises, money crises, foreign debt crises, and systematic crises.

International financial crises usually examine the concept of whether governments and especially central banks perform suitable policies for crises from 19th century. However, the nature of the financial crises was different before 19th century. 16th and 17th centuries were become the colony achievement period due to its economically viable source of wealth. Pecuniary trouble arose due to the insufficient development of the concept of removing precious metals, and so securities gained importance as a result. Thereby, 17th century was an age of deflationary process. The production of gold doubled in 18th century, the usage of credit and commercial papers had become widespread. This century become a period of increasing commercial activities, rising prices, enrichment of stock markets, and dominating inflationary policies in economics.

Financial crises increased with the domination of securities as like stocks, bonds, bills etc. at the market. Especially the crises of the early 19th century has had a profound impact on large scale, and affected economies deeply due to the impact of industrial revolution. At the study, financial crises, causing events, its speculations and monetary sources were investigated from early 17th century to the beginning of the 20th century.

Keywords: Financial Crises, Tulip Mania, Company of Mississippi, Company of Southsea.

THE EFFECTS OF PUBLIC BORROWING ON PUBLIC EXPENDITURES: AN ESSAY ON TURKEY AND EUROPEAN UNION

Süleyman Emre Özcan - Dumlupınar University - semre.ozcan@dpu.edu.tr

Özer Özçelik - Dumlupınar University - ozer.ozcelik@dpu.edu.tr

Government debt and foreign debt of countries have raised infinitely since Keynesian view and its policies make public borrowing as an ordinary government revenue. With this situation, debt principal and interest payments increase dramatically and subsequently the sustainability of public deficit – debt has become current issue. The insistency of public deficit and debt leads to increase of cash requirements by states and leave governments worse off, causing increase share of principal and interest payments in government budget. Rising cash requirements must be covered either through increase of non - interest budget expenses (primary expenditure) or increase of government revenue. The problem encountered is which expense item will be chosen, in case creating non-interest surplus is preferred way to meet cash requirement.

The study will center upon only restrictions over expenditure items. When cut in public expenditure is chosen as a solution for financing cash deficit of central budget, impact of the restrictions on economic sector and economy-wide will be attempted to reveal by put forwarding which expenditure item is exposed to the most restrictions.

For the study covering the period 1980 – 2014, variables related to budget deficits, principal-interest payments and functional classification of public expenditures of Turkey and EU countries will be analyzed with the panel data method.

Keywords: Public Expenditures, Public Borrowing, Investment Expenditures, Primary Expenditures, Panel Data.

ENTREPRENEURIAL ATTITUDE WITH FINANCIAL LITERACY AND ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION: THE MEDIATOR ROLE OF PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT

Emre Sezici - Dumlupınar University - emre.sezici@dpu.edu.tr

Mediha Mine Çelikkol - Dumlupınar University - mine.celikkol@dpu.edu.tr

In this research, both the direct influence of entrepreneurial attitude and financial literacy on entrepreneurial Intention and the mediator effect of perceived social support on these interrelations are studied. Within this framework data from 304 university students studying at Dumlupınar University are included in the analysis. As a result of the study it is found out that perceived social support has a full mediator role in both entrepreneurial attitude and the interrelation between financial literacy and entrepreneurial intention.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Attitude, Financial Literacy, Perceived Social Support, Entrepreneurial Intention.

Jel Kod: D14, L26, M13, G02



AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP EFFECT ON SENSE OF COMMUNITY

Mürsel Güler - Dumlupınar University - mursel.guler@dpu.edu.tr

Dursun Boz - Dumlupınar University - dursunboz@hotmail.com

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of authentic leadership on the sense of community. The study was carried out on 304 religious officials working in Kütahya. The effect of the leader's authenticity in investigating religion officers as a community with their colleagues was investigated. As a result of the fact that the leader's self-awareness is high, it is concluded that the religious officers are effective in forming community feeling.

Keywords: Authenticity, Authenticity Leadership, Sense of Community, Leadership.



THE EXAMINATION OF INSTITUTIONALISATION PROCESS IN FAMILY FIRMS WITHIN THE FRAME OF THE THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR

Meltem Dil Şahin - Dumlupınar University - meltem.sahin@dpu.edu.tr

Esra Yıldırım Soylemez - Dumlupınar University - esra.yildirim@dpu.edu.tr

Yasemin Deniz Koç - Dumlupınar University - denizkoc12@gmail.com

This study has prepared with the aim of examining the institutionalisation process of family firms within the frame of the theory of planned behavior and especially explaining the elements which descent on institutionalisation decisions on theoratical base. The theory states that attitude toward behavior, perceived behavioral control, subjective norms and behavioral intentions affected the emergence of a behavior. According to this people has thought the results of their behaviors first and then performed the decision for achieving the chosen result. Behaviors originate from a specific intention. However the intentions are affected by attitudes. With this view it is suggested that the attitudes of family firms to institutionalisation, perceived control of family, family norms or values and their intentions towards institutionalisation would affect their decision of institutionalisation. With this reference, first of all the theory of planned behavior is explained and then the institutionalisation process of family firms will be examined through this theory.

Keywords: Institutionalisation of family firms, the Theory of Planned Behavior.

NEUROTICISM AND PERSONAL ACCOMPLISHMENT: THE MEDIATOR ROLE OF ABUSIVE SUPERVISION

Emre Sezici - Dumlupınar University - emre.sezici@dpu.edu.tr

Bora Yıldız - İstanbul University - borayildiz@istanbul.edu.tr

In this study, the direct effect of neuroticism on the personal accomplishment, and the mediator role of abusive supervision in this relationship were investigated. According to the scope of the study, the data was gathered from 355 employees, who were in their first two-year work experience in Kütahya province from Turkey. The findings show that abusive supervision perception full mediator the relationship between neuroticism and personal accomplishment.

Keywords: Neuroticism, Personal Accomplishment, Abusive Supervision.

Jel Kodu: D23



EQUITY-BASED ISLAMIC STRUCTURED FINANCIAL PRODUCT: MUSHARAKA SUKUK

Mehmet Murat AKTAŞ - Dumlupınar University - mmurat.aktas@dpu.edu.tr

Sukuk issuances is rapidly growing in worldwide capital and financial markets in last decade. Sukuk can be defined as certificates of equal value which evidence undivided ownership or investment in the assets using Shariah principles (Shariah-compliance required). The Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions –AAOIFI has specified 14 categories of permissible sukuk type. The choice of sukuk structure type will depend on various factors, including the character of the underlying assets (income producing contract type), taxation and regulatory considerations, the targeted investor base. Musharaka sukuk is based on musharaka (partnership) arrangements. In its simplest form, a musharaka arrangement is a partnership arrangement between at least two parties. Each of the partners have to make a capital (cash or cash like) contribution to the musharaka/ partnership. Essentially, a musharaka is akin to an unincorporated joint venture. But, unlike joint-ventures it can take the form of a legal entity. The musharaka partners share the profits of the musharaka in pre-agreed proportions and share the losses of the musharaka in proportion to their initial capital investment. The purpose and scope of this paper is to explain general aspects of Musharaka sukuk and its structure as an Islamic structured financial product.

Keywords: Capital Market Law, Law, Islamic Structured Finance, Securities, Musharaka Sukuk.

FROM A CONSTITUTIONAL LAW PERSPECTIVE, ABUSE OF THE AUTHORIZATION OF PERSONAL SEARCH: "SEARCH BY TOUCHING"

Nizamettin Aydın - Dumlupınar University - nizamettinaydin@hotmail.com

Throughout the human history, important political, legal, economic and cultural developments and revolutionary transformations have been intended to impose their rules in the lives of people. September 11 (also known as 9/11) is one of these turning points which changed the publics' as well as the states' reflexes. Especially, the world public opinion has witnessed the United States of America's (the USA) security policies which violate personal privacy and many fundamental rights and liberties with the excuse of 9/11 Attacks.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in the USA, allows the 68 airport authorities to conduct search the suspected persons by touching apart from the search with the detectors that are able to scan a person transparently. Upon this clearance the security personnel in charge at the airports are allowed to search the people who enter the country by touching their organs while their cloths are taken off. This practice is criticized by the passengers entering into the country and American public opinion because of the fact that it is an open violation of human dignity. Accordingly, personal lawsuits against this "search practice by touching" are followed for the reason that the clearance that is given by Federal Aviation Administration has been out of law, exceeded and abused.

This paper is inspired by this USA malpractice and intended to examine the practice from a constitutional law perspective based upon the excess in the search clearance for no reason, the transformation of a search practice into violation of human dignity by searching by touching.

Keywords: Search, Search with Hands, Search by Touching, Sexual Privacy, Fundamental Rights and Liberties.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF AN OTTOMAN NEIGHBOURHOOD IN ANATOLIA: KÜTAHYA-BÖLÜCEK SAMPLE (1834-1835)

Nurgül Bozkurt - Dumlupınar University - nurgul.bozkurt@dpu.edu.tr

A census was carried out during IInd Mahmud period (1808-1839) in Anatolia and Rumelia to determine the number of taxpayers and males to be recruited into the army. Thus, Muslim male population and Non-Muslim population, from whom cizye (a kind of tax paid by Non-Muslim minorities in the Ottoman Empire) would be collected, would be determined in neighbourhood, the smallest residence unit in the Ottoman country. Besides this census during IInd Mahmud period, various other censuses were conducted in 1844, 1852, 1856, 1866, 1881/82 and 1905. These censuses provide important data revealing demographic, economic and social structure for local historical studies on the period.

This study will focus on Bölücek Neighbourhood of Kütahya Central District according to 1619-numbered census book (BOA, NFS. d. nr. 1619) recorded in 1834-1835 and now kept in Ottoman Archive of Prime Ministry under Turkish Republic General Directorate of State Archives of Prime Ministry. In the light of the data about Bölücek Neighbourhood, firstly, male Muslim population of the neighbourhood will be determined and demographic characteristics will be revealed. Next, analysing the names of the male names on record, statistical evaluation about their frequent or rare use will be conducted. Such other issues as family titles, whether these titles are still used today as title or surname, people's physical features, mukhtars and imams in charge of the neighbourhood, recruitable male population, the contribution of the area to the Ottoman army as soldiers, disabled population and business lines the male population was occupied with in the neighbourhood will be dealt with as detailed as the records make it possible.

Moreover, other issues included in the study are age distribution of the male population in the neighbourhood and data about birth- female labour number and average infant number, infant death and other death cases will be analysed. Furthermore, emigration of the population for work, education or other aims will be analysed. Immigrants to the area will also be. Thus, it is aimed to shed light on the social and economic structure of an Ottoman Neighbourhood in Anatolia over Bölücek Neighbourhood sample.

Keywords: Kütahya District, Bölücek, Neighbourhood, Population, Social Structure, Profession, Military Service, Family.

SULTANİYE (KARAPINAR)'YE İÇME SUYU GETİRİLMESİ, SUYOLLARININ TAHRİBİ VE TAMİRİ (1568- 1582)

Hasan Basri Karadeniz - Dumlupınar University – asanbasri.karadeniz@dpu.edu.tr

Upon request of Şehzade Selim, it was ordered to built a complex in Karapınar, located between Konya and Ereğli, and around that complex, a town. That complex is composed of mosque, inn, bath, shops, fountain, dyehouse, tap and a mill which was built after 1579 and located in a site called Kavaklıpınar around Salur Village.

Around the years 1568-1569 water was transported to that complex from the Ovacık village of Karacadağ which is 55 km away. In addition to this, that water was delivered to five taps situated in different places in the town. On the other hand, this flume has been destroyed in various times and fixed by the attendants.

Keywords: Sultaniye, Water - way, Fountain, Water, Külliye.



MEIJI ERA IN JAPAN AND THE IDEAS OF ENLIGHTENMENT IN CULTURAL HERITAGE OF KAZAKH EDUCATORS IN THE LATE XIX-EARLY XX CENTURIES: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Erkin Baydarov - Eurasian Research Institute - erkin_u.68@mail.ru

Assel Bekebasova - Al-Farabi Kazakh National University - assel@hotmail.co.jp

Meiji era (Jap. 明治時代 Meiji jidai) entered the history of the 'Land of Rising Sun' as a period of Japan becoming the global power in a relatively short time in terms, which lasted from 23 October 1868 to 30 July 1912. The era name was associated with motto of Mutsuhito Board, the 122th Emperor of Japan (1867-1912) - 'Meiji', which means 'enlightened governance', (Mei 明 - light, knowledge ji 治 – board, governance).

A key role in the process of modernization of the country played 'The Charter Oath' 1869, which was the political program of the Emperor Mutsuhito future government. The key state of the document was the point that established the effective use of knowledge and all mankind achievements, in order to 'consolidate' the position of Japan.

In this connection, the Government had conducted a series of fundamental reforms in the field of education. So, in 1871, the Ministry of Culture responsible for education policy had been created. In 1872, it issued a decree based on the model of public education of France. According to this Japan was divided into 8 university districts, with one university and 32 secondary schools in each. A secondary school formed a separate district of education, which was to operate 210 elementary schools. However, the decision of the Ministry was more declarative and does not take into account the real possibilities of teachers and citizens. Therefore, in 1879 the Ministry issued a 'Decree on education', which canceled counties system, and compulsory public education was limited to elementary school of the German sample. For the first time public schools have appeared, where boys and girls studied together.

The government was also making efforts for the development of Japanese university education. In particular, the University of Tokyo, which was founded in 1877, operated with much involvement of foreign experts working under the support the Government of Japan. Educational institutions and institutions of higher education for women were established in the prefectures. The state initiative was supported by the representatives of Japanese intellectuals and public figures, to open private schools, which are then turned into universities (such as Keio University, Rikkyo University, etc.).

Certain government regulations concerning the primary, secondary, higher and university education were adopted in the 1880s. The Japanese government sought to modernize the country in all spheres of life and actively promoted the introduction of new Western ideas and Western lifestyle. Overall, the modernization of Japanese culture by borrowing European achievements has been called - 'Civilization and enlightenment'.

In the second half of the XIX century, the processes of education similar to the Japanese began to occur in the environment of the Muslim peoples of the Russian Empire, and in particular in the Kazakh intelligentsia. Ch. Valikhanov, I. Altynsarin, A. Kunanbayev et al. have seen the further development of their nation only in education and enlightenment.

At the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Kazakhstan, as well as in the whole region, there are significant changes in the socio-economic, political and cultural spheres of society. The penetration of capitalist relations, the development of democratic thought, the increasing role and importance of science and education contributed to the beginning of the process of revising the established values and the search for new targets of society development. During these searches, social movement, which later received the name 'Jadidism' penetrates and develops in Kazakhstan.

This movement is in addition to the educational aspects, has incorporated the aspirations of Russian Muslims to cultural and national self-determination. Beginning with the replacement of old scholastic teaching methods in Muslim educational institutions by new, the movement subsequently acted for reforms in the political destiny of the peoples of Central Asia, which, in general, provided them broad autonomy for the cultural and economic development.

It should be noted that the penetration and spread of Jadidism ideas in Kazakhstan found an echo in the Kazakh intellectual elite of the late XIX - early XX century. An active supporter of the new methodological movement ('usuli Jadid' (Arab.) - 'New method') acted its representatives such as A. Bukeikhanov, Baitursynov A., M. Dulatov, Sh. Kudaiberdiev, G. Karash, etc. Although their views on Islam were with their features. So, it was largely indifferent to the pan-Islamic ideas, and in matters of education, many of them were opposed to its merger with religion. However, by that time, the degree of penetration of Islam at that in many spheres of public life and its role in there influenced on the formation of the members of this elite relationship toward Islam.

Speaking of the generation of intellectuals and educators, conceptualized educational problems of the Kazakh people in the context of ideology Jadidism, there be mentioned the great educator and philosopher Abay (1845-1904).

As a reformer of culture inspired by rapprochement with Russian and European culture and on the basis of enlightened liberal Islam, Abay in his writings preached the moral foundations of the Eastern philosophy (the love and respect for the person) and the idea of education, as he believed that the spiritual education of people can only be associated with education.

Abay's works introduce the native people with the treasures of the world civilization and at the same time they represent the best spiritual values of the Kazakh ethnos. Priceless is his contributions as a thinker in the national awakening of the Kazakhs in the development of their socio-political and philosophical-ethical thought.

Many Kazakh poet of the early twentieth century, inspired by the call of Abai to enlightenment, supported his appeal. Thus, the Kazakh poet M.A. Andibaev ('My youth', 1907) writes: 'If we sought in the covenant of the Prophet Mohammed to the skills and knowledge, then head over us would have been a Kazakh, ground would not deteriorated, and the cattle would not be reduced, and lands would be our no one dared to touch it. ' But 'can we break out of their teeth nor by power, but only the knowledge?'. A similar rhetorical question sets Mushtaq A. ('Swallow', 1911): 'Whether kazakhs through their knowledge become sighted and rise against their enemy?'. Answer: 'If people are educated, then no enemy will not go against him' 'Armed with the knowledge and good deals, no one can win' (NA RT. 199 F. Op. 1. D. 906. L. 25, 32).

Comparing the processes of modernization in Japan and their efforts in the Kazakh steppe, we should point out that of course they were in different conditions. Despite the fact that the ideas of enlightenment in imperial Japan and the colonial Kazakhstan were caused by the need for progress and the future of their people, success in achieving this noble mission were different. Thus, in Japan as an independent and sovereign country, these ideas have been realized, while in colonial Kazakhstan, it proved impossible to achieve.

Keywords: Meiji era, Japan, education, Jadidism, Kazakh intellectual, Kazakh steppe.



FACTORS INFLUENCING THE JOB SELECTION AMONG STUDENTS OF KYRGYZ-TURKISH MANAS UNIVERSITY

Celaledin Serinkan - Kyrgyz Turkish Manas University - cserinkan@hotmail.com

Askar Atamkulov - Kyrgyz Turkish Manas University, SBE

Süyörkul Beyşenbekov - Kyrgyz Turkish Manas University, SBE

The choice of a useful career which would be useful both for society and for the person is very serious subject. People should take into account a number of factors when choosing a career. That is why choosing a career is an extremely difficult and challenging task indeed.

This study aims to identify factors influencing the students' choice of job selection and determine priorities among students of the faculty of economics and administrative sciences. Then students of Finance and Banking, Business Administration, International Relations, and Economics have been interviewed, On this study we used survey method of the data collection and the t test, ANOVA and frequency were commonly used.

Keywords: Job, Career Choice, FEAS, Career, Kyrgyzstan Turkey Manas University.

JEL Code: M54, M12, L26.

İPEK YOLUN'DA MEDENİYETİN GELİŞİMİ, ÖZELLİĞİ VE EVRENSELLİĞİ

Mohammad Ismail Qayumoghli - BGU Üniversitesi - ustaoghli@gmail.com

Çin'den başlayan İpek Yolu güzergahı, yüzyıllar boyu Batı ile Doğu arasında medeniyet yolu olma işlevini yerine getirmiştir. İpek Yolu, sadece tüccarların değil aynı zamanda tarih, ticaret, fikir, din, ilim, sanat ve kültür yolu olduğu için, farklı ırk ve toplumlara birbirlerini tanıma fırsatı vermiştir. Esasen İpek Yolu, insanlık tarihinde farklılıkları zenginliğe dönüştüren en önemli medeniyet yoludur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İpek Yolu, Medeniyet, Kültür, Bilim, Coğrafya, Ticaret.



**ASSESSMENT OF LIFE QUALITY LEVEL OF POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
BASED ON TWO-DIMENSIONAL STATIC-DYNAMIC ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY**

Gulnara Nyussupova - Al-Farabi Kazakh National University - Gulnara.Nyusupova@kaznu.kz

Damira.Tazhiyeva - Al-Farabi Kazakh National University - Damira.Tazhiyeva@gmail.com

L.B. Kenespaeva - Al-Farabi Kazakh National University - laura.kenespaeva@mail.ru

Relevance of the research topic is related to improving the quality of life of the population, securing and maintaining economic stability, the implementation of the social policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.. Improvement in this area opens up new prospects for economic development and is the most important factor in economic growth of the country.

Research methods. For the present study were used the technique of two-dimensional comparative analysis which enabled a typology based on the ratings of social, demographic and economic indicators of the regions of Kazakhstan.

Results. Proposed method of two-dimensional static-dynamic comparative analysis provides performance of several stages. Static comparative analysis based on the performance ratio of quality of life in the regions with the average republic level, which describes the situation as a whole currently in the country, allows you to get an objective picture of the real situation of each region. Dynamic comparative analysis suggests the ratio of growth performance of regions to the average republican similarly static method. Comparison of the results of static and dynamic analysis of 20 indicators of database by 10 units of the demographic, social and economic trends enabled to conduct a typology of regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the context of 14 provinces and cities of Almaty and Astana for the 1999-2014 years by level of quality of life of population. The classification of regions for quality of life in the context of two parameters: static (position within the country) and dynamic (estimated rates of change relative to the average republican), with the result that highlights the 4 types of regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan in terms of quality of life.

Keywords: Socio-Demographic Processes, The Life Quality Of The Population, Typology, The Two-Dimensional Static-Dynamic Analysis, Classification Groups.

FEATURES OF LAND USE AND PROSPECTS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT OF ALMATY AGGLOMERATION

Aigul Tokbergenova - Al Farabi Kazakh National University - aigul.tokbergenova@kaznu.kz

Shnar Kairova - Al Farabi Kazakh National University - shnar.kairova@kaznu.kz

Lazzat Kiyassova - Al Farabi Kazakh National University - kiyassova_lyazzat@mail.ru

One of the implementation of the Land Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan is to ensure the rational use and protection of land resources through the formation of highly productive, ecologically oriented and adapted land use as well as improved economic land management mechanisms. Authors analyzed the current state of land use, identified the geographical features of land management developed the map of current functional land zoning of Almaty agglomeration to determine the prospective directions of sustainable land use. Agglomeration includes 46 settlements of Enbekshikazakh district, 14 settlements of Zhambyl district, 29 settlements of Ili district, 47 settlements of Karasai district, 46 settlements of Talgar district and 5 settlements of Kapshagai cityadministration. Based on data on the structure of the land fund it is ensued that more than 50% of the agglomeration total area occupied by agricultural land, 12.2% - land settlements, 11% - land of specially protected natural territories, 10.9% - reserve lands, 9.3% - land of industry, transport, communications and other non-agricultural land, 4.9% - water fund land, and 1.2% - forest fund land. Stable functioning of agglomeration and ensuring the population requires the formation the green and food belts as a necessary component of a holistic system structure. Although the formation of agglomerations in the world are similar by the role of the territorial organization of society, the character of the activities, but differenced by the local, natural and historical features and spatial structure of locations. Almaty agglomeration organized not strictly concentric zones, but as a radial-half annular and segment location of these zones. Therefore, all this required the adoption the set of concrete measures to ensure the preservation of existing land resources and safety from ecological threats and risks on the territory of Almaty agglomeration.

Keywords: Land Use, Land Management, Sustainable Development, Almaty Agglomeration.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN AFRO-EURASIA

Alaeddin Yalçinkaya - Marmara University - alaeddinyalcinkaya@gmail.com

Environmental problems have had their presence felt since the half of the 20th century, and they have become one of the major concerns of international politics since the beginning of the 21st century. Global warming, air pollution, desertification, depletion of existing water resources, reduction of plant and animal species are some of the leading causes of the problem to list. Primarily the result of careless and unplanned industrialization, these problems for the most part associated with colonial/industrialized powers' unrestrictive use of naturel resources. European colonizaiton is the fundemantal cause of environmental issues in the Afro-Eurasia region. This presentation is concerned with shrinking of Aral Sea as a result of Moscow's excessive cotton production in the era of Soviet Union. The efforts particularly by Kazakhstan and other Central Asian republics after independence to reverse the process is evaluated with. The achievements of these attempts are evaluated with respect to current situation. Taking the effects of these initiatives into consideration, to end the environmental disaster in the Aral Sea, the need for decisive cooperation is highlighted. It is also argued that Russia should share the cost this program.

Keywords: Aral Sea, Desertification, Central Asian Republics, Afro-Eurasia, Environmental Protection.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATIONAL CULTURE AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE IN AFRO EURASIAN COUNTRIES THE POST-CRISIS PERIOD: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Niyazi Kurnaz - Dumlupınar University - nkurnaz@gmail.com

Ali Kestane - Dumlupınar University - ali_kestane@hotmail.com

Geography of the countries in which they have found in global life, climate, demographics, social and political developments plays an important role in shaping the countries of national culture. Across of changes and developments occurring, economic welfare of the country is an important factor shaping the national culture. The economic welfare is closely associated with Capital Structure of the company in businesses level and countries level. In general, obtaining by main activities a large portion of the revenues of the company, businesses is decreasing its obligations to creditors. In this situation, financing costs are getting to reduce of company and makes it possible to obtain satisfactory profit to invest of they. Therefore, will be reduced that have been used of businesses debt from the foreign sources and will be more revenue to owners and shareholders of the company. When viewed from this perspective, in the short term; capital structure and profitability of businesses play role in shaping the national culture, in the long term; national culture will be affected capital structure and Profitability of businesses. In this study, African-Eurasian country in the national culture and the relationship between capital structure were investigated. Businesses operating in the energy sector "2009-2015" in the capital structure and profitability are examined in a comparative in businesses level and countries level and some suggestions have been made.

Keywords: National Culture, Capital Structure, Profitability.

COUNTRIES IN AFRO-EURASIAN REGIONAL COMPARISON OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LEVELS: THE G-20 COUNTRIES ON AN STUDY

Niyazi Kurnaz - Dumlupınar University - nkurnaz@gmail.com

Ali Özbek - Dumlupınar University - ozbekila@hotmail.com

Işık Altunal - Dumlupınar University - isik.altunal@dpu.edu.tr

In this study, " Old World " also known as the African-Eurasian in achieving the economic development of the countries in the region and lead to the country map is of great importance for the evaluation of socio-economic development level in terms of the show. In this paper, the world's largest economies in the ground in showing the G-20 countries present 13 African-Eurasian human development index (HDI) of the country with data, this index the basic structure of the data of the sub-indices that make up the rock is discussed status and years as changes in 2014. Furthermore, there have been several comparisons looking at human development index indicators of the countries in survey will be analyzed in the past to the present in which level. It also allows countries to socio-economic aspects of the development or various reviews and proposals will be presented in order to continue to grow.

Keywords: Afro-Eurasian, G-20, HDI, Socio-economic.

THE IMPACT OF EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS ON VOLATILITY OF INDEX MARKETS: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS ON THE ISE-30 INDEX

Ferit Karahan - Dumlupınar University - ferit.karahan@dpu.edu.tr

M.Mesut Kayalı - Dumlupınar University - mesutkayali@yahoo.com

Metin Baş - Dumlupınar University - metin.bas@dpu.edu.tr

This study examines how the inception of IST30 Exchange Traded Funds on April 7, 2009 impacts the volatility between ISE-30 spot and futures index markets in Turkey. Using detailed data from Borsa Istanbul, we form two periods before and after the introduction of IST30 ETF. First period includes 427 days before and second period includes 548 days after introduction of IST30 ETF. We investigate the volatility effects of introduction of IST30 ETF on index markets in both periods using time series analysis. Our empirical results show that volatility on both index markets decreases after introduction of IST30 ETF. We examine volatility of underlying assets of ISE-30 index in both periods. We find 13 stocks have increasing and 17 stocks have decreasing volatility levels. Overall results show us that the volatility of underlying stocks decreases. This result is compatible with the findings of Lin ve Chiang (2005).

Keywords: Index Instruments, Volatility, Time Series Analysis, Exchange Traded Fund, Underlying Assets.

THE MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE COMPANIES WHICH ARE PLACED IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE INDEX (XKRY) BY USING DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

Yasemin Deniz Koç - Dumlupınar Üniversitesi - denizkoc12@gmail.com

Esra Yıldırım Söylemez - Dumlupınar Üniversitesi - esrayildirim43@hotmail.com

Meltem Dil Şahin - Dumlupınar University - meltem.dil@gmail.com

The performance of companies are evaluated by financial and nonfinancial measures. While the financial performance of companies are measured by their profits, investments and return of the investments; nonfinancial performance are measured by job and job process in the company. In this paper, we analyse the financial performance of the companies which are placed in BİST corporate Governance Index in 2015 by using Data Envelopment Analysis. The Findings are important since it shows the impact of the corporate governance policy on financial performance of companies.

Keywords: Financial Performance Measurement- Corporate Governance-Data Envelopment Analysis.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INVESTOR SENTIMENT AND SOVEREIGN RISK: APPLICATION OF TURKEY

Yasemin Deniz Koç- Dumlupınar Üniversitesi- denizkoc12@gmail.com

Sibel Çelik- Dumlupınar Üniversitesi- sibelcelik1@gmail.com

Burcu Acar-Dumlupınar Üniversitesi-burcu.acar@dumlupinar.edu.tr

This article aims to analyse short and long term causality relationship between investor sentiment and sovereign risk for the period between 2008-2015 by applying VAR- Granger Causality Test. The findings of this paper are important for international diversification, portfolio investments, government policies, market makers and their decisions.

Keywords: Financial Performance Measurement- Corporate Governance-Data Envelopment Analysis.



THE EFFECT OF NATIONAL CULTURE ON ACCEPTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL FINNACIAL REPORTING STANDARTS: AN IMPLEMENTATION IN AFRO-EURASIAN COUNTRIES

Yusuf Gümüş - Dokuz Eylül University – Yusuf.gumus@deu.edu.tr

Meryem Uslu - Dumlupınar University - meryem.uslu@dpu.edu.tr

Hasan Özyaşar - ozyasarlarticaret@hotmail.com

Social, economic and political factors have a strong effect on accounting systems as external factors. One of the socio-economic factors effecting the accounting system of a country is culture. Clture plays a significant role on the social, economic and instutional settings and sub-culture of accounting in all countries. All these factors cause to the diversity in accounting implementations among countries. International accounting standarts were developed to remove these diversities and to create a common accounting language.

The relation between “power distance, indivudializm / collectivism, masculinity / femininity and uncertainty avoidane” as the cultural dimensions of Hofstede and the acceptance of IFRS in Afro-Eurasian countries was analayzed in this study. A model between the cultural variables which Hofstede developed scores in Afro-Eurasian countries, and the acceptance situation of IFRS in same countries was developed. Then findings about how the culture effected the implementation, adoption and acceptance of IFRS were presented.

Keywords: IFRS, Culture, Hofstede.

ASYMMETRIC RETURN AND VOLATILITY TRANSMISSION IN CONVENTIONAL AND ISLAMIC EQUITIES

Zaghum Umar - Lahore University of Management Sciences -zaghum.umar@lums.edu.pk

The resilience of the Islamic financial assets during global financial crises of 2007 has attracted the attention of academics, investors and policy makers around the world. According to the Islamic financial services industry stability report (IFSB 2015) Islamic finance assets exhibited an impressive compound annual growth of 17% during the period 2009-2013. This phenomenal growth in the Islamic finance assets has inspired researchers to investigate the risk return characteristics of Islamic finance assets. In addition, the performance of Islamic finance assets vis-a-vis the conventional finance assets has also attracted a lot of attention and a number of studies have documented the comparative analysis of Islamic and conventional financial assets. The main difference between Islamic and conventional finance asset is that the Islamic finance assets must comply with certain restrictions derived from the teachings of Islamic faith. However, from an investor's perspective it's important to analyze transmission of these restrictions on the risk return characteristics of Islamic finance assets. It's also important to analyze how the risk return characteristics of Islamic finance assets differ from the risk of other available (conventional finance assets) assets.

The bulk of the existing literature is focused on the comparative performance of Islamic and the conventional finance assets. (Al-Khazali et al. 2013, Hamoudeh et al., 2013 Ho et. al., 2014 Arouri et. al., 2013, Yilmaz et al., 2015 Dewandaru et al., 2015 Charles et al., 2015). The issue of potential risk transmission between Islamic and conventional finance assets is relatively less explored. This paper contributes toward this strand of literature by analyzing the risk transmission mechanism between Islamic and conventional equities. In view of the fundamental differences between Islamic and conventional finance assets, one might argue against the potential transmission of risk or volatility across Islamic and conventional equities (Hassan and Dridi, 2010). Majdoub and Mansour (2014) document weak volatility transmission between US and five emerging Islamic market equity indices. Their results were based on BEKK-MGARCH, CCC and DCC models. However, Hammoudeh et al. (2014) reports significant dependence structure between Islamic and conventional equity indices. Their results are drawn from copula based GARCH models. Similarly, Nazlioglu et al. (2015) document evidence of volatility transfer between Islamic and conventional Index using causality-in-Variance approach. Ajmi et al. (2014) document linear and non-linear granger causality between Islamic and conventional equities. Thus, the relatively sparse empirical literature on the issue of volatility transmission between Islamic and conventional equities is showing mixed results.

Koutmos and Booth (1995) points out the importance of the quantity (captured by the size of an innovation) and the quality (captured by the sign of an innovation) of news in analyzing the transmission mechanism across equity markets. The asymmetric effect of past volatility on current volatility in the equity markets is widely documented. The purpose of this study is to examine the asymmetric volatility transmission between Islamic and conventional markets. Thus, we test the validity of the decoupling hypothesis of Islamic equities from their

conventional counterparts by taking into consideration the asymmetric effects of volatility transmission. In addition, we also analyze the standalone regional volatility spillover for both the conventional and Islamic equities. One of the drawback of the financialization and integration of equity markets is the increased dependence among international markets. This increased dependence has lead to reduction in diversification benefits and an increase in the contagion risk during bad times. The regional spillover dynamics of Islamic and conventional equities helps us to see the degree of integration between Islamic and conventional markets. In order to capture the asymmetric effect of volatility transmission, we employ a multivariate VAR-EGARCH model. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first paper to analyze the volatility transmission between Islamic and conventional markets by employing this methodology. The multivariate VAR-EGARCH model enables us to test the possibility of asymmetric volatility transmission across these equity markets.

The results from this paper have a number of implications. From the perspective of investors, it will be useful to analyze the volatility spillover for portfolio diversification and hedging purposes. For policy makers, the empirical evidence on the volatility spillovers can be useful ingredient in formulating policies for market stability. It will also help us analyze whether the decoupling hypotheses between Islamic and conventional finance holds.

We employ aggregate Islamic and conventional equity indices for USA, UK and Japan. We analyze the volatility transmission across the aggregate Islamic and conventional indices. Our sample period spans from 1996-2015. In addition we segregate our sample period into 3 sub-periods capturing pre-crisis (1996-2007), crisis (2007-2011) and post crisis (2011-2015). The sub-sample analysis allows us to capture the return and volatility transmission before, during and after the global financial crisis of 2007. Our results show weak support for decoupling hypothesis for the post crisis time period. Similarly, we find lower level of integration for Islamic and conventional equities in the post crisis period. The rejection of decoupling hypothesis of Islamic and conventional equities has important implications for investors looking for alternative investment avenues. Similarly, the lower level of integration implies potential diversification and risk reduction opportunities for investors.

Keywords: Islamic stock market, conventional stock markets, Asymmetric return and volatility spillovers, EGARCH.

AN OUTLOOK ON DETERMINANTS OF PHYSICAL GOLD DEMAND IN EMERGING AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, 2000-2010

M.Yunus Şişman - Dumlupınar University - myunus.sisman@dpu.edu.tr

This study investigates the key determinants of physical gold demand across countries including emerging markets and developed economies for the period of 2000-2010. A major hypothesis to be investigated is whether financial and economic volatilities stimulate consumer demand for gold. The hypothesis is extended to examine the effects of these volatilities on gold consumption in developing and developed countries. The analysis here explores how consumers in emerging economies and developed countries vary in their perception of gold. Findings suggest that gold demand is driven by different determinants in emerging countries and developed economies. In general, volatile economic environment stimulates gold demand in developing countries indicating that consumers tend to purchase gold for precautionary motives. There is a negative relation between income per capita volatility and physical gold demand in developed economies implying that consumer in developed countries purchases gold as jewelry instead of a hedging instrument. Finally, results suggest that there is no significant change in gold demand after 2007 financial crises. However, there exists a notable shift in consumption of gold categories. People tend to consume less jewelry than ever, but they prefer to engage with more retail investment gold purchases. Incorporating proxies for socio-cultural factors will contribute better results for future research.

Keywords: Physical Gold Demand, Emerging Markets, Financial Volatility.

THE FACTORS THAT ARE AFFECTING THE QUALITY OF FINANCIAL REPORTS IN AFRO-EURASIAN COUNTRIES

Elmas Dönmez - Dumlupınar University - elmas.donmez@dpu.edu.tr

By collecting, saving, classifying and analyzing through summarizing the financial data of the management, the main task of accounting is to present the useful and confidential knowledge with the help of financial reports which will be utilized by beneficiaries in their decisions they will make. In addition to relaying useful and confidential knowledge function of these reports presented by accounting, they also have functions like in management's creating its market value and declaring data about management to the public that contribute to economy and with some other similar reasons there has been a rise in importance given to financial reporting and International Financial Reporting Standards have been constituted in relation to presentation of required knowledge in a proper and credible way. The main aim of International Financial Reporting Standards is stated as producing and reporting of well-timed, required and quality accounting data. Financial reporting quality is a concept that changes in accordance with the factors that are special to countries like legal and political system's operation, development level of financial markets, cultural and economical factors and the development level of accounting as a job in addition to the factors that are special to management and common accounting applications like the importance given to institutional supervision and management, management's size, capital structure and its accessibility to the public or being nonpublic. In this study the factors that affect financial reporting in Afro-Eurasian Countries will be examined via expressing the factors that affect the quality of financial reporting and current situations in these countries will be determined.

Keywords: Financial Reporting, IFRS, Factors Special to Afro Eurasian Countries.

EVALUATION OF STATE UNIVERSITY PERFORMANCES in TURKEY USING DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

Gölnur Kecek- Dumlupınar University - gulnur.kecek@dpu.edu.tr

Aslı Ergenekon Arslan-Dumlupınar University - aslyonetr@yahoo.com

Fierce competition environment in our day and changing economic circumstances require decision making units to use their resources effectively in order to meet their objectives and survive. Determining if the decision making units are efficient or not and specifying the necessary adjustments for inefficient units are significant for the evaluation of performance. Data envelopment analysis is a non-parametric linear based method that is used to measure the efficiencies of decision making units with multiple inputs-outputs and similar structures. In this study, performances of the universities, the source of information economy, are analyzed using the data envelopment analysis. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the efficiencies of 100 state universities with the data from the year 2013. 100 state universities in our country are categorized into 3 generations according to their foundation years and in the analyses conducted by determining mutual inputs and outputs that define the education process appropriately, input oriented CCR and BCC methods are employed. All effective universities among each generation as a result of the BCC and CCR efficiency analyses are analyzed again. Potential improvement suggestions are offered to inefficient universities as a result of efficiency analyses so that they can increase their performances.

Keywords: Data Envelopment Analysis, Efficiency, Performance, Productivity, Education.

ADMINISTRATION PUSHING THE REASONS TO CHANGE IN THE WORLD AND TURKEY

Eray Acar - Dumlupınar University – eray.acar@dpu.edu.tr

Country of political, economic, social, technological, cultural and nature parallel to changes in the demographic field an evolving this shift public administration in a more efficient, transparent, efficient, ergonomic and efforts to reach a rational understanding of management emerges as a whole. Especially when we look at the history of the world, starting with 1929 close to the Great Depression, World War II welfare state to state in the surrounding world, the most important role in managing society, was the main actor. However, since the beginning of time and circumstances change, especially with the 1970s, the government in the formulation and implementation of public policies into question the dominant role and began to gain momentum and demand reform efforts.

The administration views the major highlights why the grounds of being subjected to a reform process inefficiencies of traditional public administration, clumsiness, to be effective, bureaucratic bottlenecks, the citizen does not cause problems such as failure to meet the expectations seem to be the main concern. Especially the 1980s at the beginning of the day so the bride the process of globalization also impact this problem with the new public management approach and views put forward that it could be solved with based on this view of political practices began to be adopted by quite a wide audience and traditional public management approach to a new, public administration / He began to leave the understanding of the business.

Keywords: Public Administration, Globalisation, Neoliberalism, Reform, Efficiency.

WELFARE STATE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Aykut Acar - Dumlupınar University – aykut.acar@dpu.edu.tr

Eray Acar - Dumlupınar University –eray.acar@dpu.edu.tr

Welfare State case, state the minimum level for all citizens, albeit in developing policies to ensure a certain standard of living may seem take measures and embodied in the constitutional text that the task of making applications, based on the obtained the distilling mankind thousands of retort-year period and amassed situated life experience. In particular, emerged with the transition to industrial agriculture and more evident that economic power differences brought welfare imbalances and inequalities along these inequalities are undermining seriously the economic in nature seems though welfare solidarity and fact of living together. Both classical liberalism, both neo-liberalism had cut the state take part in the role of welfare state model, equality of these approaches / freedom / rights while opposing views on concepts such as, in particular of the state in order to ensure economic and welfare stability ropes with a certain extent, it took on a role in holding It reveals the difference.

In this study, the basic characteristics of the welfare state model movement has focused on an overview of the public administration means that its application is made can not be easily changed emphasis to the special interests of a welfare state model, in the final analysis.

Keywords: Public Service, Public Interest, Public Administration, Neoliberal politics, The New Right Policies, New Public Management.

AUDIT OF UNDERSTANDING AND TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND OMBUDSMAN INSTITUTION

Feyzullah Ünal - Dumlupınar Üniv. feyzullah.unal@dpu.edu.tr

Selami Erdoğan - Dumlupınar Üniv. selami.erdogan@dpu.edu.tr

In the last quarter of the twentieth century expansion of the scope of the functions and activities of public administration, it has been an important factor in a more systematic and scientific rules to comply with the rule. The increase in public management functions and activities, as well as the slow processing of bureaucracy, red tape, corruption has brought with it problems such as significant increases were observed in the management of the administration of the action and the complaints process. The resulting face of all these developments only, based on the compliance with the substantive right and the law, the new requirements and failure to meet the expectations of traditional regularity audit aimed at finding errors, it has made the development of the contemporary control methods and techniques of inspection and the use required.

The ombudsman of citizens to protect their rights in the face of management, management as a control mechanism that contribute to find solutions to the injustice caused by poor operation and management improvement has come to apply as widely today from the year in which first appeared. In this context, worldwide more than a hundred countries of different type and structure applications to find ombudsman, will be put forward by different countries practice this statement how it contributes to the transformation of the control concept of public administration.

Keywords: Audit, Public Administration, Ombudsman Institution, New Public Management.

ABSENCE OF ADMINISTRATION OR CRISIS OF THE STATE: A READING THROUGH KUTADGU BILIG

Özgür Önder- Dumlupınar University -ozgur.onder@dpu.edu.tr

Erdal Güler- Bartın University -erdal.guler@bartin.edu.tr

Having some common themes with other Eastern political treatises (siyasetname), Kutadgu Bilig written by Yusuf Has Hacib differs from them by its distinctive characteristic and is worth to be examined from a philosophy of administration standpoint. When a closer look taken at the work's plot, methodology and system, it could be seen that the work's philosophy of administration is based upon knowledge, reason, moral values, justice and good rule. There is no distinction between administration and politics in the work, and it is pointed out in it that a governor/administrator has a good knowledge of politics and builds the state on these basic values. However, building the state should be followed by maintaining the state, and the work handles this sensitive issue, in an anxious and cautious manner. Since there is always the possibility of a corruption in public order and an absence of administration, danger is everywhere so the ruler is never satisfied and convinced. This situation and sensitivity echo in the work as "policy of precaution". The possibility of a crisis of the state resulting from a weakness in administration is not ignored in Kutadgu Bilig and its following social, economic and legal chaos is anticipated. In this framework, the purpose of this study is to review the reasons for and methods of policy of precaution with its results and to read the work within context of the aforementioned fundamentals of administration thought. .

Keywords: Political Treatise (Siyasetname), Kutadgu Bilig, Policy of Precaution.

AN EPISTEMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE BUREAUCRATIC REFORM IN TURKEY

Özgür Önder - Dumlupınar University - ozgur.onder@dpu.edu.tr

Murat Yaman - Dumlupınar University - murat.yaman@dpu.edu.tr

Kutlu Önal - Dumlupınar University - kutlu.onal@dpu.edu.tr

Turkish bureaucracy should be read through the history of modernization. The clearest reflection of modernization on Ottoman-Turkish administration thought/philosophy exists in bureaucracy. Looking at the historical and contemporary transformation of bureaucracy, a problem of mentality can be seen in it. The most important part of it is that the bureaucratic reform represents an epistemological break from history, tradition, sociology and Turkish philosophy of the state. It could be said that the neoliberal thought and policies, which have been dominant in Turkish public administration since 2003, have the same epistemological impact mentioned above. In this study, the epistemological background of the bureaucratic reform in Turkey is examined with a reference to its historical development. The critical investigation of the fact that global governance imposes the universal truths in a progressive manner on the other societies and countries as well as on Turkish public administration is also one of the aims in this paper.

Keywords: Bureaucratic Reform, Governance, Neoliberalism, Public Administration.

COOPERATION AND STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT IN PARTICIPATION SIZE IN MUNICIPALITIES

Fatih Kırışık - Dumlupınar University fatih.kirisik@dpu.edu.tr

Aykut Acar - Dumlupınar University aykut.acar@dpu.edu.tr

Saniye Seymen - Dumlupınar University saniye.seymen@ogr.dpu.edu.tr

Strategic management is a management approach that can produce useful results in the functioning of public administration. In case of application of strategic management in municipalities it is considered significant can eliminate the problems experienced in the cooperation and participation. That the problems experienced in cooperation between municipal bodies and the staff of the municipality is conducting a negative impact on public services. Again, the importance of the development of academic literature in quite the participation of strategic management is considered to be a positive effect. In this context, the mission of the municipalities, vision, purpose, determination of strategic management objectives and strategic plan will emerge when needed certainty in the municipality activities. This certainty in cooperation with the municipality and outside the municipality is pave the way for participation in the decision process.

Keywords: Strategic Management, Municipalities, Municipal Bodies, Participation, Cooperation.

THE ROLE OF STATE PRESIDENT'S SECURITY POLICIES IN THE PRESIDENCY AND SEMI PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEMS

Muhammet Durdu - N.Erbakan University - muhammetdurdu38@gmail.com

Fatih Kırışık - Dumlupınar University - fatih.kirisik@dpu.edu.tr

There is rather the intensification of competition among countries in the world. Partial peace situation that emerged after the Second World War it is clear that largely disappeared. States in economic, seems to return to the battle spread over a wide area of political competition. It is observed that the state of war arises a period described as proxy wars fought with each other over terrorist organizations. During this period, the authority to determine the state of security policy, which is important to be effective at what level. In particular, the determination of the presidential and semi-presidential system in the effective implementation of government policies should be examined the role of head of state security in the world. This analysis is important for the system adopted in the world to demonstrate the formulation of effective security policy. In addition, examination of other systems in order to develop an effective security policy of Turkey carries academic value.

Keywords: *Security Policy, The President, The Presidential System, Semi-Presidential System.*

HISTORICAL RESOURCES OF MODERNIZATION IN AFRICA AND ASIA, CONTEMPORARY INFLUENCE: DISTINCTIONS

Gökhan Göktürk- Dumlupınar University-gokturkg@gmail.com

Senem Çente-Dumlupınar University-senemcente@gmail.com

Today's debates of civilization represent itself with development level separating itself from subsystems of civilization. Especially, macro developments such as scientific and industrial revolution in West, has provided an acceptable version institutionalising concept of development within distinctions of self and other. Therefore, it should be searched through the Asia and Africa's historical origins for acquisition and problems about modernization in these civilizations. Social morphological factors as well as colonisation in historical process have an influence on the basis of distinctions between level of modernization in Africa and Asia. In this sense, African civilisation shows a habit for the colonial system especially since it can not make an ownership notion because of the negative effects of social morphology factors. On the other hand, due to the fact that Asia has been on the trade route since the early times, it has had a modern history by having developed different taxis from Africa. They are all associated with each other either the developments like mobility in the micro platform or the macro structural developments like government forming. From this point, this study aims to discuss why Africa could not develop strong state structure in spite of that why Asia put forth states that direct World economy in the context of Africa and Asia's historical analysis relating to the present day.

Keywords: Civilization, Modernization, Africa, Asia, Modern State, Property.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN 'A FIELD STUDY ON A SAMPLE OF UNMARRIED WOMEN IN ALGERIA'

Laid Fekih - University of Tlemcen Algeria fekih_laid@yahoo.fr

Mounis Bekhadra - University of Tlemcen Algeria mounisz@live.fr

The present research was designed to determine the psychological stress as experienced by unmarried women in the education sector, and how to help them to discover the meaning of their presence in the framework, innovation and achievement, art, science, comprehension, love and adaptation in life.

This research aims to identify the various problems and mental disorders that unmarried women suffering from, and to determine the differences between unmarried women in terms of the psychological problems resulting from 'unmarried' in: ages, kind and professional status.

The method used in this research is purely descriptive following the collected data from the sample of 200 unmarried women. The tools that were used in this research as follow: Self-Confidence Scale, Psychological Stress Scale, 'List of Information Collection for unmarried women' we proceeded with some statistical techniques, which provided the percentages, and the correlation coefficient, and the t-test.

The findings of this research were:

- Emotional problems are the most common problems experienced by unmarried women.
- The present study indicate the presence of depressive symptoms in 17%, which can evolve toward psychotic depression as dysthymia (loss of interest in daily activities, hopelessness, low self-esteem, self-criticism, trouble concentrating and trouble making decisions, effectiveness and productivity, avoidance of social activities, feelings of guilt and worries over the past, insomnia...).
- The impact of unmarried on late stages have more negative impact, and psychological effect on them was more severe and the greatest harm.
- Significant differences were found between unmarried women in terms of stress in favor of voluntary group.
- There was statistical significant difference (0.01) between the unmarried women in terms of stress from the level of confidence in favor of the unmarried women who are employed.

The advancement of women in the age without marriage or "unmarried women" is origin of psychological stress and low self-confidence.

Keywords: Mental Health, Unmarried Women, Psychological Stress, Self-Confidence.

EAST / WEST DUALITY AND CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIETY/MIND**Feyzeddin Aytepe - Dumlupınar University - feyzeddin.aytepe@dpu.edu.tr**

The so-called mind can not go into a process of interpretation by itself. The mind has capacity to make sense of itself as it is the place where the making sense of mankind is made. It seems that, it struggles to understand the society and individual's life consistently. As a result of this struggle, process of mind is followed by process of protection. Spatial situation forms both the people's life and can shape practices of individual's life in the space. Therefore, both the shaping of space where the life is substituted and naming of the space have a relation with the interpretations of individual.

The concept of East and West has existed in historical context and these are 2 basic concepts which show tensions in contemporary society. What is East? and Where is West? These questions have been discussed in many different forms from the past to the present and geographical approaches are inadequate for these questions. Because, East means a place to the east of West and places the West in a central place in such approaches. These concepts need to be searched in the case of mental and cultural contradictions. So, these opposite concepts go into process of construction on the other side while they have existed themselves. In this context, a geographical distinction is a relativistic situation. So, there was a meaning and mental difference which separate these concepts. This distinction reveals two situations that will act a part for formation of earth society.

In the historical context, mankind have made an effort to question and interpretation of space since mankind existed. Societies go through different process to build themselves. Societies have always been in a positive or negative change. During this process, people are in a struggle. Historically, societies have taken a task to form themselves with normative and natural laws. In this sense, we have to understand the society by unique.

Keywords: East, West, Alliance, The Other.

EVALUATION OF THE OBSTACLES IN ADOPTING THE SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

Esra Yıldırım Söylemez-Dumlupınar University- esra.yildirim@dpu.edu.tr

Meltem Dil Şahin- Dumlupınar University- meltem.sahin@dpu.edu.tr

Yasemin Deniz Koç-Dumlupınar University- denizkoc12@gmail.com

In our day in which the population is increasing rapidly, level of welfare is measured by consumption as well and accordingly consumption of resources is intensive, the question how to meet the unlimited human needs with limited resources is one of the most significant current issues. Sustainable production and consumption that emerged from production-consumption relationships and their effects on environment can be defined as supplying today's needs without compromising the possibility of next generations' supplying their own needs. Sustainable production and consumption approach which embraces the caring of environmental quality while ensuring the efficient use of natural resources is comprised of the relation and the combination of economic, social, and environmental factors.

Adopting and application process of sustainable production and consumption is slow, difficult and complex due to several obstacles. In this study, it is aimed to research and evaluate the obstacles in adopting the sustainable production and consumption in Turkey. Based on Luthra et al.'s (2016) studies; obstacles to sustainable production and consumption obtained from literature research and expert opinions are evaluated using Analytical Hierarchy Process method and ranked according to their significance levels. Results from Luthra et al.'s (2016) studies on India, an Afro-Eurasian country which holds a large proportion of the world population and results obtained from Turkey, another Afro-Eurasian country, are compared and analyzed. This study is considered to be useful for business units during the process of adopting sustainable production and consumption, which is a well-accepted social objective that governments and industries all around the world focus on in recent years, by providing information about the obstacles so that they can operate aware of these obstacles.

Keywords: Sustainable Production and Consumption, Sustainability, Analytical Hierarchy Process, Criteria.

**ASSESSMENT OF PERCEPTUAL BRAND VALUES IN TERMS OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES:
EXAMPLE OF PASINLER, TURKEY**

Murat Kurnuç - Atatürk University - murat_kurnuc@hotmail.com

Ferhat Boztoprak - Atatürk University - ferhat.boztoprak@atauni.edu.tr

Ali Ada - Atatürk University - aliadatr@yahoo.com

The intense competition experienced in recent years have also affected the tourism sector as well as all other sectors. Turkey, despite the fact that it has extremely sufficient resources in terms of thermal tourism, which is a sub-branch of the health tourism, could not extract the potential in this area in full. Unfortunately, academic studies that may provide Turkey a competitive advantage in this regard is limited. Following observance of this deficiency, a field survey aimed at consumers who prefer thermal tourism has been conducted in order to evaluate brand awareness, brand association, perceived quality and brand loyalty which are the perceptual dimensions of consumer-based brand value that is of great importance for enterprises. In this study, It is tried to be determined whether individual differences of consumers affect the perception of brand values or not.

In this study, a survey study has been conducted to the customers of a private thermal facility. Obtained surveys have been analysed with SPSS 20 software. According to the results of the analyses done, a significant connection between profession of customers and brand association has been found. However, it has been concluded that no significant connections between other variables and dimensions of brand value exist.

Keywords: Brand Awareness, Brand Association, Perceived Quality, Brand Loyalty, Thermal Tourism.

THE TOTAL EFFECT OF MARKET ORIENTATION, ENTREPRENEURIAL ORIENTATION AND INTER-FIRM COLLABORATION AT ENHANCING INNOVATION IN SMES

Ercan Taşkın - Dumlupınar University - ercan.taskin@dpu.edu.tr

Hamit Kahraman- Dumlupınar University - hamit.kahraman@dpu.edu.tr

In today, customers want more value than value obtained everyday. Innovation is accepted as an important tool presenting new value permanently for business's customers. SMEs that consist most of the present businesses play a major role in the country's economy and development. For this reason, studies especially for increasing innovation in SMEs in particular is of great importance.

The aim of this study is to develop models revealing the impact on the types of innovation in SMEs by dealing with dimensions of market orientation, entrepreneurial orientation and inter-firm collaboration as a whole to determine the variables that will increase innovation in SMEs.

Research was carried out on the SMEs who are members of the Ankara Ostim sectoral clustering. The data collected by the survey method was tested by multivariate regression analysis. According to the results of the analysis, innovativeness dimension affect process innovation, product innovation and organisational innovation while dimension of collaboration with suppliers influence process innovation, organisational innovation and marketing innovation. Additionally, dimensions of competitive orientation and collaboration with other businesses affect marketing innovation while risk-taking and interfunctional coordination dimensions affect both organizational innovation and marketing innovation. Dimension of collaboration with Customer businesses only affects product innovation. From this perspective, it has concluded that competitive orientation, interfunctional coordination, innovativeness, risk-taking, collaboration with Customer businesses and collaboration with suppliers is important in order to enhance innovation in SMEs

Keywords: Innovation, Market Orientation, Entrepreneurial orientation, Inter-Firm Collaboration, SME.

EFFECT OF SPORT SPONSORSHIP PERCEPTION OF CONSUMERS ONTO THE BRAND VALUE

Ercan Taşkın - Dumlupınar University - ercan.taskin@dpu.edu.tr

Ali Kosat - ali_kosat@hotmail.com

Today, companies are setting off on a quest of various strategies in order to keep their existence and develop their brand value along with backbreaking conditions of competition. One of the strategies applied in that condition is strategy of sponsorship. The most prominent one among the sponsors is Sponsor of Sports. It enables to reach both the groups in the fields where activities happen and the groups who watch it in front of Tv. This is also a big opportunity to make their brand value wide. In this thesis, consumers' impact of sponsorship onto the brand value of the companies has been tried to be analysed.

The purpose of this research was to examine the relationship between sports sponsorship and brand value, and sponsorship of sports is to demonstrate how an impact on brand value. In this regard Turkish Airlines which will be the leading brand in airline companies has been preferred the investigation as a brand value of the company. As a result, the sports sponsorship have an impact on brand awareness, perceived quality and brand loyalty.

Keywords: THY, Brand Value, Sponsorship.

IMMIGRATION CRISIS IN THE BALKANS AND THE FUTURE INTEGRATION OF THE IMMIGRANTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Irina Chudoska Blazhevska- FON University - irina.cudoska@gmail.com

The Europe's immigration crisis has not pass Macedonia, on the contrary, form 2015, Macedonia has been one of the countries most affected by the massive influx of immigrants from the Middle East as a part of the Mediterranean route. However, for most of the year Macedonia was basically a transit state for asylum seekers trying to reach Germany and other northern European countries with over 800.000 migrants and refugees. The boundary between Greece and Macedonia became one of contentious areas. After the Mediterranean route was closed, Macedonia followed the decision of the counties with closing the border, and Athens was forced to accept a deployment of EU border guards to bar immigrants from crossing north out of Greece. However, protests by asylum seekers on the Greek side of the border have multiplied in recent weeks.

According to the Ministry of Interior, 2.425.306 refugees and migrants crossed the border into Macedonia during the period from August 2015 – March 2016. At the moment 224 refugees and migrants are estimated to be in the country.

Basing on the expectations that around 600 to 800 immigrants will stay in Macedonia as a result of asylum seek, this study is predicting their future integration throw identification of two different sources of potential conflicts. This study will also try to give direction of managing and minimization of them.

Keywords: Migration Crisis, Integration Of Immigrants, Balkans And The R. Macedonia.

DISCUSSIONS ABOUT “INTERNAL SECURITY PACKAGE” IN TURKEY WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF SECURITY-FREEDOM BALANCE

Eren Alper Yılmaz - Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi - alper_yilmaz0707@hotmail.com

Hatice Can Öziç - Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi - haticecan88@gmail.com

Ahmet Akbulut- Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi - aakbulut007@hotmail.com

In chaotic and unstable circumstances of the 21st century, states and international organizations have thickened internal and external security measures up in order to provide social peace justifiably, due to the fact that crime rates have increased day by day, terror has been widespread and gained a global aspect, as well as gaps occurred as a result of destructions created by civil wars. In recent years, as much as security concept taking a protective umbrella role in both national and global arena has gained importance; freedom phenomenon, which compose core area and individuals are able to obtain requests with their free will, has also significance. In this context, on one hand, it is aimed to be created security-oriented society against threats that could be come from inside; one the other hand, individual freedoms should be looked after as well as basic rights and freedoms should be protected. Internal Security Package that has been put into enforcement in Turkey recently might be seen as a notable issue in order to ensure balance between security and freedom. In this study, within the framework of international security measures against rising violence and terrorism in Central Europe recently, it will be discussed that internal security politics implemented with the aim of controlling the instability in the Southeast of Turkey are so necessary in terms of providing social peace and stability. However, these security politics should be carried out in such a way that security-freedom balance is not disrupted.

Keywords: Security, Freedom, Internal Security Package, Turkey, Balance.

Jel Codes: F52, L88

THE POSITION OF EURASIA IN THE CURRENT WORLD ORDER: AN EMERGING HISTORICAL BLOC

Hatice Hande Orhon Özdağ-Beykent University-handeorhon@beykent.edu.tr

The aim of this paper is to evaluate the potentials of Eurasia in becoming a historical bloc within the current world order. The theoretical framework of this paper is based on Robert Cox's Critical Theory, which claims that a change in World order may occur through the "war of position" between counter historical blocs. Eurasia with its many emerging economies and vast energy supplies is one of the most dynamic regions of the World. Moreover, besides improving intra-regional relations, Eurasia also endorses a multipolar and pluralist World order. While direct instruments of this endorsement are organizations like Shanghai Cooperation Organization and Eurasian Development Bank; indirect instruments are organizations like BRICS and New Development Bank. In the light of Critical Theory, international and inter-regional organizations play a crucial role in constituting historical blocs. Therefore, this regional dynamism in Eurasia deserves a close analysis.

This paper pursues a holistic approach. For this reason, after introducing main characteristics of current world order within the light of the abovementioned theory, in this paper, I am aiming to focus on relational and institutional perspectives, rather than to evaluate Eurasian countries individually,

Keywords: Historical bloc, Eurasia, SCO, Robert Cox.

CHANGING WORLD AND INFLUENCE OF CONFUCIANISM IN CONTEMPORARY CHINESE POLITICAL SYSTEM

Sharifa Jabbarova - Gazi University - shareefa8901@yahoo.com

This study investigates the relevance of Confucianism in Chinese politics taking into account changing world and contemporary Chinese political system. According to some dismiss Confucianism as irrelevant or even harmful and doesn't adapt to nowadays world politics and basically challenges to Communist ideology; others emphasize its positive and enduring influence. The article begins by reviewing changes in views on a Communism and Marx ideology in recent years in China then gives short historical background and aspects of Confucianism, and debates on the relevance of the political philosophy, a discussion that has never stopped since China's entry into modern world. After some of analyze of previous debates have been identified, a valuation is made of aspects of Confucianism, followed by brief prediction of a continuing and at the same time limited influence of Confucianism in Chinese foreign policy.

Keywords: Changing World, Communism, Confucianism, China, Political System.



ROLE OF SOCIETY IN THE CONSTITUTION MAKING

Suat Söylemez - Dumlupınar University - suatsoylemez@gmail.com

Constitutionalization, immanent within the notion of constitutionalism, is a way of binding basic principles such as separation of powers, state of law which would be embraced during the institutionalization of political system, and rules about protection and the development of fundamental rights and liberties exempt from the views and interests of the society within a framework that are changing constantly and represented by majority, on duty for a specific period of time, and by this way, obtaining political practice .

In this way, inconveniences in terms of political and social stability that would emerge from changing the constitution easily and frequently, which is a set of principles regulating the fundamental structure of the state, will be prevented and also an assurance that would protect the fundamental rights and liberties of minorities against the power of majority will be provided. For democratic political systems; having such a constitution that will function for all these purposes, without any doubt, is crucial. In addition to this; constitutions are not only the things we have, but also the things that we are and we do.

The perception of the constitution as the things we do, independent from the final destination points, is of vital importance in the sense of attracting our attention to the constitutional process itself. Taking the constitution making process in different parts of the world such as Middle and East Europe and Africa into consideration, it can be seen that how much importance this process has. Constitution making process, beyond any doubt, has critical contribution to the definition of the roles that several social actors administer, and self-definition of these actors within the framework of constitution making process. It must be emphasized that this process has an immanent value within the context of encouraging reconciliation, reinforcing the legitimacy of the institutions introduced by the nation, and attracting the attention of the community to the discussion over the notion of "common welfare". This particular point also appears to be a point that "common sense" can be build on. Therefore; nowadays, what will make a constitution making process a democratic one is to create mechanisms that ensure the participation of the citizens to every phase of the process and ease reconciliation.

Within this scope; in this study, the relationship between constitution and the society, which is a substantial subject for all political systems that adopt constitutional governance, will be discussed in terms of the role and importance of the society in constitution making process.

Keywords: Constitution, Constitution Making, Democracy, Reconciliation.

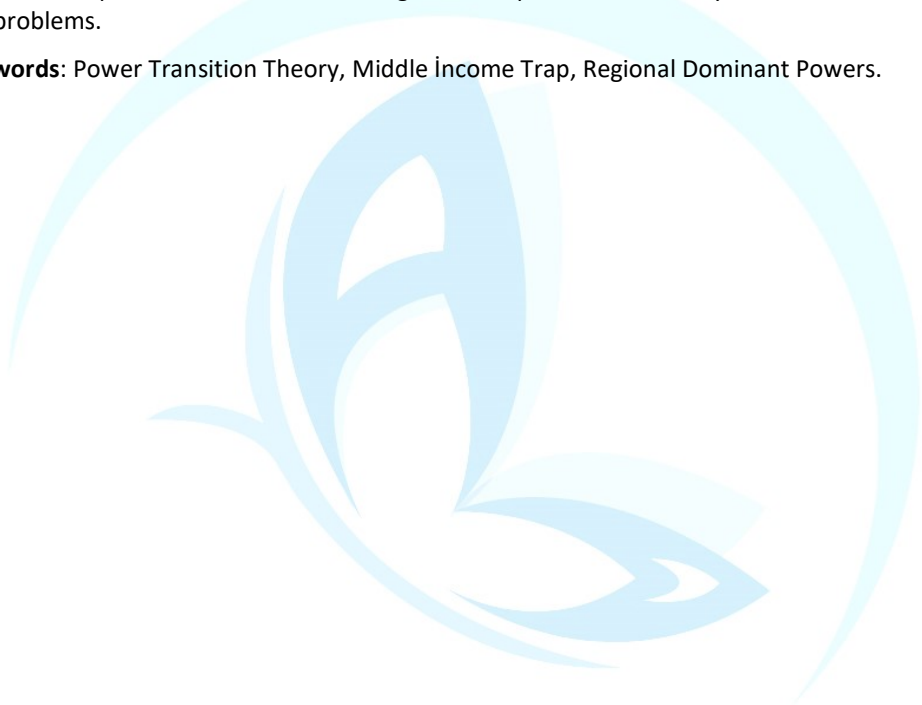
PEACE THROUGH PREPONDERANCE: CAN TURKEY OVERCOME THE MIDDLE-INCOME TRAP?

Volkan Kalender - Dumlupınar University - volkan.kalender@dpu.edu.tr

In a previous study, I have looked at the prospects for integration in the Middle East and proposed, based on the Power Transition Theory, that there is a need for a dominant power to emerge within the region. That would necessitate a country to overcome the middle income trap. This paper investigates what Turkey can do politically to accomplish that.

Politics affects economics. The major step in overcoming the middle income trap is establishing the rule of law. Second is a democracy package that guarantees freedom of expression and punishes any attempt that threatens that right, with severe penalties against hate speech. Third is the employment of non-discriminatory policies in hiring public officials. I look into the possible difficulties in taking these steps and discuss ways to overcome some of the problems.

Keywords: Power Transition Theory, Middle Income Trap, Regional Dominant Powers.



GEOPOLITICAL PARAMETERS OF AFRO ASIAN STRATEGIC COOPERATION

Muhittin Demiray Gaziosmanpaşa University - muhittin.demiray@gop.edu.tr

First colonial activities of the West, which are contemporarily defined as so, began when they captured Ceuta, the trade centre of North Africa, in 1415. By the end of the 15. century, colonial policy of the West which was led by Portugal reached from the shores of Africa to the port of Calcutta of India, and they colonised all the shores of Africa in this process which paved the way for material and humane colonisation of the continent of Africa. When the West invaded Africa gradually beginning from the 16. century, they also took away more than 100 million Africans to America as slaves. (Özey 2014:6) Colonial policy which gained a new dimension in the 19. century with the machine gun Maxim (Steingart 2006:16) was crowned with 1885 Treaty of Berlin. In the 20. century, Africa was shared particularly by England and France, and by Germany, Belgium, Spain and Portugal. Colonialist countries dominion areas rather than sociological, political and geographical homogeneity determined the borders of nation-states of Africa which gained their independence after World War II. Still in the first quarter of the 21. century, the primary factor determining the relationship between Africa and the West is exploiter-exploited relationship, and this point of view forms the relationship concerning cooperation between the countries.

Asia, which is the continent Africa would develop a long term strategic cooperation, and Africa are two continents that share the same historical destiny with different versions. With this reputation, the understanding between African and Asian communities and their cooperating under same circumstances is an understandable situation. It seems possible that as well as psychological ease that is brought forth by a historical reality in African and Asian communities' developing a strategic cooperation, geopolitical and geoeconomical potential in regions which crosses Africa and Eurasia will create parameters of the strategic cooperation to be developed.

As from Cold War period, many international organisations including UN and the World Bank realised various projects for poor Africa to develop. To solve their political and economic instability, African countries established Organisation of African Unity to find a solution in political area, and for economic area they established Group of 25 or Group of 77. All these efforts couldn't prevent economic inequality, poverty, bloodbath and famine that faced people, collapse of states in Africa and as results of these, mass migration waves which have become the most important problem for Europe. Within this framework, the need for an approach from a different and a new perspective in the cooperation to be realised with Africa appears. African people in their relationship with the West, are repeating the relationship type which is realised in other regions of the world, and act within the framework of the understanding of "Integration of Civilisations Theory" which was put forward by Barry Buzan and Gerald Segal (Arıbaş 2007: 26). Acting under the skin of this understanding means African's making "home leave" (Ziegler 2005:91) a philosophy of life and losing all the claims against Africa from the beginning.

Within the framework of assessments mentioned above, this study tries to put forward geopolitical, geoeconomic and geocultural parameters of developing cooperation within the framework of a new understanding which emphasises the understanding of living harmoniously with the nature which African people created with their own historical

experience, which do not waste people above the ground and their values for exploitation of resources under the ground by learning the lesson from historical experiences in development of cooperation between Eurasia and Africa.

KeyWords: Colony, Strategic Cooperation, Geopolitical Parameters, New Understanding Of Cooperation.



YUSUF AKÇURA VE ZİYA GÖKALP'İN ÜÇLÜ TÜRK MİLLİYETÇİLİĞİ TASNİFLERİ: ÜÇ TARZ-I SİYASET VE TÜRKLEŞMEK, İSLAMLAŞMAK, MUASSIRLAŞMAK

Mevlüt Tikence- Hoca Akhmet Yassawi Türk- Kazak University

Yusuf Akçura ve Ziya Gökalp, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun son döneminde Türk milliyetçiliğinin fikri altyapısını oluşturup onu kuramsal bir çerçeveye oturtan iki önemli düşünce adamıdır. Yusuf Akçura'nın "Üç Tarz-ı Siyaset", Ziya Gökalp'in "Türkleşmek, İslamlaşmak, Muassırlaşmak" isimli eserleri yaklaşık yüz yıl önce kaleme alınmış olmalarına rağmen, söz konusu iki eserde irdelenen kimlik konusu, o tarihteki ifadesi ile "Türkçülük", günümüzde hala tartışılmaya ve kamuoyunu meşgul etmeye devam etmektedir. Uzun zamandır Türkiye'nin gündeminde olan yeni anayasa tartışmalarında en büyük anlaşmazlık konularından birisini vatandaşlık maddesinin nasıl yazılacağı teşkil etmektedir. Mevcut maddedeki "Türklük" kavramı yerine "Türkiyelilik" kavramının getirilip getirilemeyeceğine dair tartışmalar göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, modern Türkçülük kuramının manifestosu sayılan bu iki önemli metne yeniden bakma gereği ortaya çıkmaktadır. Ancak Türk milliyetçiliği fikrinin sistematize edilmesine çok büyük katkıda bulunan bu iki düşünürün milliyetçilik anlayışları arasında da önemli farklar bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Yusuf Akçura ve Ziya Gökalp'in eserlerindeki Türkçülük anlayışları karşılaştırmalı olarak analiz edilerek günümüz Türk kimliği tartışmalarına yansımaları ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yusuf Akçura, Ziya Gökalp, Üç Tarz-ı Siyaset, Türkleşmek, İslamlaşmak, Muassırlaşmak, Türkçülük.

ART UNDERSTANDING OF ŞERİF BENEKÇİ AND HIS POINT OF VIEW ABOUT ARTIST

Hakan Değirmenci - Dumlupınar University - hakan.degirmenci@dpu.edu.tr

Şerif Benekçi is a novelist that must be discusses because of his interesting ideas about the topics like What is art? How should it be? What are secrets of art? Who is called an artist? The relationship between art and Freedom, Society, Islam, Morality.

In our study, Art understanding of Şerif Benekçi and his point of view about artist is emphasized. The topic is approached from the perspective of writers interviews and essays. From time to time his novels were considered about the topics.

Keywords: Şerif Benekçi, Art, Artist, Public, Literature.



HETEROTOPIC PLACES AND ANALYSING TANPINAR'S STORIES FROM HETEROTOPIC ASPECTS***Evren Karataş - Cumhuriyet University - ekaratas@cumhuriyet.edu.tr***

The French Philosopher and psychologist Michel Foucault, a contributing one to 20th Century's academical knowledge, suggested first time a new notion called Heterotopia. Foucault says that the concept of place passed from three development period as "placement", "space" and "position" from the Middle Age to today but today the places defined as position separated as utopias and heterotopias. Actually the definition of heterotopia, which Michel Foucault dealt with in a conference for architects, is a concept of space that suggests time and place cannot be separated which is submitted as an opposite object of utopia concept. Foucault talks about six features of heterotopic places which he defined as third place. According to this a part of heterotopias is universal and should be examined under two titles as crisis or deviation heterotopia. Secondly every heterotopic place has different meaning according to cultural codes of societies as well. For instance graveyards may be seen to us with different value judgments in every society. Thirdly a part of heterotopias, for example theaters may bring many locations and places closer together which are conflicting each other. Separation and accumulation are of the features determining heterotopic places. Fifthly heterotopias both exclude and include an individual. Therefore heterotopias have both opening and closing features. Finally values of the heterotopias consist of their relations to other places. As a seminal but complex concept, the heterotopia is an applicable concept in many fields such as architecture, geography, history, cinema, anthropology, sociology and literature. Yet, unfortunately works in Turkish Literature haven't been quite examined in terms of heterotopic place analyses.

Aim of this study is to reveal perception of heterotopic place in Turkish Literature via Tanpınar's sample. In his many kinds of works such as poem, story, novel, essay, article and travel writings, Tanpınar dealt with the concept of place carefully. In this study, Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar's stories will be evaluated according to heterotopic place approach and datas will be collected through descriptive analysis method. The obtained conclusions would be classified through content analysis method.

Keywords: Heterotopia, Place, Turkish Literature, Ahmet Hamdi TANPINAR.

LEGENDS IN EVLIYA ÇELEBİ'S 'SEYAHATNAME'

Erdal Aday - Dumlupınar University - adayerdal@hotmail.com

Legends ,in consequence of being product of oral tradition,have reached nowadays by spreading by word of mouth.In addition,legends have becomed immortalized by coming into literature's life.Legends in various books were serviced to readers in various ways.This sometimes came into existence in the form of compilation and sometimes in travel boks just as being come into life in famous traveler Evliya Çelebi's 'Seyahatname'.

One of the most important written source in Turkish Literature is undoubtedly Evliya Çelebi's 'Seyahatname'.In recent years, research studies has concentrated on 'Seyahatname' In this study, toponomic legends which take place in 'Seyahatname'intensely were evaluated in terms of content and legends in corpus were submitted under titles of 'historical personalities, healing waters, fount, lake and river.

Legend, saga and miracle factors in Evliya Çelebi's Seyahatname are more in number. Subjects, themes and patterns of legends are similar to legends that are being told at present.

Keywords: Seyahatname, Saga, Motif.

TÜRK VE KIRGIZ HALK EDEBİYATINDA AĞITLAR

Asil Şengün - Akhmet Yassawi University

Ağıtlar, Halk Edebiyatının anonim şiirlerinin en önemlilerinden biridir. Ağıtların kaynağı en eski Türk Sözlü Edebiyatının temellerine kadar gitmektedir. Bu şiir türü başlangıcında anonim olarak ortaya çıkmış günümüz de ise anonim olmayan ağıtlarda yazılmıştır. Türklerde ve Kırgızlarda insanoğlunun hayatındaki en önemli geçiş dönemlerinden biri olan ölüm hadisesine bağlı olarak söylenen ağıtlar iki halkın sözlü edebiyatında temelinde aynı kaynaktan beslenmesine bağlanıp gelişmesine rağmen, zaman içerisinde iki halkın geleneğinde gelişimi farklılık ortaya çıkarmıştır. Ölüm hadisesine bağlı olarak genellikle irticalen söylenen ağıtlar, Türk Sözlü Edebiyatında sadece “Ağıtlar” başlığı altında toplanırken, Kırgızlarda bu şiirler Kereez, Uguzuv, Joktav, Koşok” gibi alt başlıklara ayrılmıştır. Bildiride Ağıtların Türk Halk Edebiyatında ve Kırgız Halk Edebiyatında nasıl ele alındığı ve hangi başlıklar altına alınıp incelendiği üzerine durulacak ve Ağıt şiirleri karşılaştırılmalı olarak ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ağıt, Kırgız, Hal Edebiyatı.

MUHTAR AVEZOV'UN HİKÂYELERİNDE İNSAN

Yerlan Zhiyenbayev - Akhmet YassawiUniversity - zhiyenbayev@gmail.com

19. yüzyılın sonları ile 20. yüzyılın başları, aynı kültür dairesindeki Türk ve Kazak edebiyatı için, önemli bir dönemdir. Edebiyat alanında, modern anlamdaki roman ve hikâye türlerinin yaygınlık kazanmaya başladığı bu dönemde yazarların pek çoğu, dünya edebiyatında “Maupassant tarzı hikâye” adıyla bilinen hikâye yapısını örnek aldılar. Kazak edebiyatının klâsik yazarlarından Muhtar Avezov, sanat hayatına “Enlik-Kebek” (1917) adlı tiyatro eseri ve çeşitli konularda kaleme aldığı hikâyeleriyle adım atmıştır. İlk hikâyesi olan ve 1921 – 1922 yılları arasında yayımlanan “Korgansızdın Küni / Korumasızın Yaşamı”, yazıldığı dönemde yaygın olan Maupassant tarzı hikâyenin özelliklerini taşımaktadır. Onun hikâyelerinde, kendi olmayı seçen ve bu seçimine milli değerler ile boyut kazandıran bireylerin duygu düşüncesinin anlatımı yansımıştır. Hikâyelerinde insan kavramı bakımından tarih, kültürel tarih ve dönemindeki olayların yansıdığını görmek mümkündür. Milletin geçmişinden hareketle mevcut durumunu eleştirir. Zira kendilik değerlerinin farkında olarak ileriye dönük atılımlarda bulunmayı gerçekleştiren birey, ait olduğu milletin değerler dizgesini de içselleştirir. Bu bağlamda Avezov’un öncülüğünü ettiği yeni edebiyat anlayışının, toplumu çağdaştırmayı, değiştirmeyi ve dönüştürmeyi amaçladığı görülmektedir. Muhtar Avezov’un çalışmamızda incelenen hikâyelerinde, dikkati çeken özelliklerden biri, şahıs kadrosunun seçilmiş insanlardan oluşturulmasıdır. Hikâyelerin bütününde şahıs kadrosu dikkate alındığında, Kazakistan coğrafyasının, 1900-1947 tarihlerini içine alan ve büyük tarihi olayların yaşandığı bir zaman dilimindeki genel manzarasını görmek mümkündür. Bu hikâyelerde, hemen her yaş grubuna ve çeşitli sosyal gruplara mensup insanların hayatları anlatılır. Yazar, bozkır insanına, başka bir deyişle köylülerle ağırlık vermektedir. İnsanın topluma, varlığa ve dünyaya karşı sorumluluğuyla birlikte gelecekle ilgili endişesini sanata has bir şekilde terennüm eder.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 20. Yüzyıl Başında Kazak Edebiyatı, Beriki Ve Öteki İmajı, İdeal İnsan Tipi, Muhtar Avezov, Milletin Hürriyet Mücadelesi Ve İradesi, Millî Romantik Duyuş Tarzı, Hikâye Tahlili.

A LANGUAGE OF THE MULTILINGUAL YOUTH (RESEARCH IN SOCIOLINGUISTIC ASPECT)

Baiteliyeva Zhanar - Nazarbayev University - zhbaiteliyeva@nu.edu.kz

In the current times of rapidly developing technological progresses, the development of quality education and educated youth is very important. For this reason, a number of state projects and programs were developed in the education system.

In addition, higher education institutions having English as the language of instruction in addition to Kazakh and Russian languages have launched their programs.

The issue I intend to examine is the contemporary state of language contacts in Kazakhstan and language youth. To be precise, the issue of language contacts in the higher educational institutions where professional subjects are taught in the English language. The number of such universities is growing nowadays.

Social aspect of the language contacts is defined by frequent interaction of languages for different economic, political and other reasons of ethnic and language groups. The language contacts appear as a result of constant interaction between representatives of multilingual groups in that case speakers may use both languages simultaneously or separately.

Results of the contacts are differently shown on various language levels depending on degree of ingression of their elements into the global integral structure. To understand how and in what direction the contacting languages change, we need to view this process on different levels.

Keywords: Multilingualism, Language Youth, Language Contacts, Sociolinguistic.

TARİHİ TÜRKOLJİNİN BUGÜNKÜ DURUMU

Erden Kajibek - Al-Farabi Kazakh National University - ek@inturcology.org

Türkolojideki karşılaştırmalı-tarihi teorik araştırmalar alanında günümüzde dikkat çekici bir durgunlaşma söz konusudur. Kelime etimolojisi ilkeleri, eski prototipleri araştırma ve saptama, arkaik öğeleri tanımlama meseleleri, bugüne kadar tek bir mantık tabanlı sistem haline getirilmemiştir. Üstelik, model analizi ilkeleri birbirine aykırı olmakla kalmayıp, aynı zamanda birbirinden bağımsızdır.

Pratik Türkoloji alanında, ya da daha doğrusu eski ve antik maddi kültür nesnelerini yorumlama alanında ise bunun aksine paradoksal bir biçimde bilimsel analiz gerektiren dikkate değer önemli malzeme birikmiştir.

Bu nedenle, hayatın kendisi dönüşüm evrelerine göre Erken Proto-Altay, Orta Proto-Altay, Son Proto-Altay, Erken Pra-Altay, Orta Pra-Altay, Son Pra-Altay, Erken Proto-Türk, Orta Proto-Türk, Son Proto-Türk, Erken Pra-Türk, Orta Pra-Türk, Son Pra-Türk, Erken Eski-Türkçe, Orta Eski-Türkçe, Eski Türkçenin son dönemi, Erken Dönem Orta Çağ Türkçe, Orta Çağ, Son Orta Çağ v.s. dönemlerine ait araştırma nesnelerinin kronolojik (dikey) ve mekansal (yatay) hiyerarşisi konusunda ortak kurallar geliştirilmesi için ciddi bir gereksinim duyulduğuna işaret etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Prototürk, Türkoloji, Tarihi Türkçe.

THE PRESENT STATE OF HISTORICAL TURKIC STUDIES

Yerden Kazhybek - Al-Farabi Kazakh National University - ek@inturcology.org

At the present time there is a significant crisis in the field of theoretical comparative-historical research on Turkic studies. Word etymology principles, search, discovery of ancient prototypes and identification of archaic elements have not been organized and structured into a strict logical system yet. Furthermore, not only abovementioned principles contradict one another – they are often mutually exclusive.

On the contrary, paradoxically, in the sphere of practical Turcology on interpretation of ancient objects and most ancient primordial material culture, considerable important material that requires scientific analysis has been accumulated.

Hence, the serious need has arisen to develop unified rules of chronological (vertical) and spatial (horizontal) hierarchy of objects in accordance with the study periods of their evolution or transformation.

Keywords: Proto-Türks, Turkology, Historical Turkic.



ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION ON THE ROLE OF POLITICAL STABILITY: AFRO-EURASIAN COUNTRIES ON AN ASSESSMENT

Ahmet Oğuz - Karabük University - ahmetoguz@karabuk.edu.tr

Z.Zafer Kanberoğlu - Yüzüncü Yıl University - zkanberoglu@yyu.edu.tr

Economic globalization reduces the importance of the national state borders, It is defined as the integration of national economies into the international economic system. Turkey, while offering an integrated view of the international economic system, in the same geography and the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, was established after the Eurasian countries have begun to be integrated into the global economic system. These integration efforts made some effects on the political stability of the country. Generally, increasing economic and social disparities on the political stability of economic globalization, to build pressure on national governments and is considered to be the effect of harming the state sovereignty. The role of political stability, economic globalization under study in Turkey and Eurasian countries in the same region will be examined in the case.

Keywords: Economic Globalization, Political Stability, Turkey, Eurasia, Afroeurasia.

SILK ROAD NEW ECONOMIC ZONE AND TURKISH -SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Sherip M. Nadyrov - Al-Farabi Kazakh National University - scharipjan@mail.ru

The article deals with the problem of determining the place and role of Turkish -speaking countries in the system of new Silk Road economic belt (SREB) and their impact on regional reconstruction of the economy spatial organization and the formation of transport and logistics centers. In these circumstances, the Turkish -speaking countries need a new paradigm of social - economic development combining the tasks of forming SREB in accordance with their own interests. Objectively, SREB must accelerate economic consolidation, the basis of integration, but integration based not on ethnic principles, based on the principles of preservation of national identity and unity of the Turkish peoples and Turkish roots. For this reason, the policy of Turkish -speaking countries on the development SREB determines by a special, flexible approach that in the implementation of the gradual integration principle of Turkish -speaking countries into world innovative technological chain with the maximum natural resources efficiency including their economic security. The question how the formation of Turkish model of economic cooperation and how it will relate with traditional in Central Asia realities? What will be the place of Turkey in the proposed model? How the formation of the Eurasian space of another international organization of the Cooperation Council of Turkish Speaking States (CCTS) will be correlated with the existing realities in the Turkish -speaking countries. Is it possible to use the territory of the Turkish -speaking countries are not in a transit, and as a factor capable of influencing not only growth, but also the development of their national economies in the context of integration into the global technological chains and transition to new technological orders

Keywords: New Silk Road Economic Belt (SREB), The Turkish -Speaking Countries, Geopolitics, Geo-Economics, Paradigm, Strategy.

SOCIAL COSTS OF THE CRISIS IN AFRO-EURASIAN REGION AFTER 2000: THE CASE OF TURKEY

Ahmet Oğuz - Karabük University - ahmetoguz@karabuk.edu.tr

Hayrettin Kesgingöz - Karabük University - hayrettinkesgingoz@karabuk.edu.tr

It is known that the economic impacts of the crisis has always been discussed for the country's economy. The degree of the crisis is determined according to the influence being created in the country. However, it have been not many studies on the social costs rather than the economic impact of the crisis. This study has contributed to the literature in this respect. The social cost is composed of concepts such as marriage and divorce rates, crime rates, committing suicide of people. In this study, to generated what extent social costs of the crisis experienced after 2000 Turkey have a fragile economic structure more than Afro-Eurasia the countries have been analysed. Suicide rates, marriage and divorce rates and crime rates have been used as data set. The impact on the social costs of the crisis has been explained with the help of macro-economic indicators in the analysis. Moreover, how to cause the social costs of crisis were measured using a panel data analysis method.

Keywords: Crisis, Social Cost, Macro Economics, Panel Data Analysis, Afro-Eurasia.

A RESEARCH ON THE TAX CONSCIOUSNESS OF FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES AND MANAGEMENT STUDENTS IN THE KYRGYZ TURKISH MANAS UNIVERSITY

Celalettin Serinkan- Kyrgyz Turkish Manas University - *cserinkan@hotmail.com*

Mahmut Erdoğan- Kyrgyz Turkish Manas University - *mahgan@gmail.com*

Nurlan Mirzabek Uulu- Kyrgyz Turkish Manas University

This study is aimed to evaluate tax awareness of students, who study on the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences of Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University. These students were chosen especially as they are more informed about financial and economic facts than students of other faculties. With this background students is intended to give more careful answers to questions about the research. In addition, it is assumed that they were answered the questions correctly and not affected by external factors. to collect data.

For the purpose of this research survey method was used. To analyze findings we benefited from the "SPSS for Windows" program and the frequency analysis, chi-square test, t test and ANOVA were commonly used. According to the search, young people have an adequate level of awareness taxes and taxes collected by the state is thought to be used in the right places. Also in terms of gender and family income there was no difference in student's tax consciousness.

Keywords: Kyrgyzstan Turkey Manas University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Student, Tax Informatics.

Jel Code: M14, M48, P36.

TOURISM AS A BAROMETER OF UNEQUAL EXCHANGES AMONG AFRO-EURASIAN COUNTRIES

Victor Shaw - California State University- victor.shaw@csun.edu

Tourism is now an important part of economy. Neutral by itself though, tourism is not a fair game for every country in the world. Countries in the North attract more visitors than their counterparts in the South with better advertisements about cultural heritages and social achievements. Nations in the West draw more tourists than their competitors in the East by commercials on material amenities and physical infrastructures.

At an individual level, it is quite natural that well-to-do citizens in poor countries would be willing to save hard and smart through much of their lives for one-of-a-lifetime trips to Europe or North America while commoners in rich nations might not even bother to travel to some developing, underdeveloped, or undeveloped territories with just what they would normally spend on a few meals at local restaurants.

This paper follows tourism as a barometer to examine unequal exchanges among countries in the world, especially across Afro-Eurasia. Discrimination is described and analyzed in five sections. "The Particular" presents the situation from the observation and experience of a regular individual. "The Discriminator" focuses on discriminators and their acts of discrimination whereas "The Victim" draws attention to victimizations suffered by individual citizens and countries under the situation. "The Compromise" presents both sides and their respective perspective to see how the situation, problematic though, sustains itself as part of social equilibrium and as an episode of the everyday life continuum. Finally, "the Universal" attempts to uncover and learn from the situation something general and significant, sociologically or otherwise.

Keywords: Tourism, Discrimination, Victimization, Compromise.

IN ORDER TO MERGE THE PEOPLE IN AFRO-EURASIA COUNTRIES, THE IMPORTANCE BETWEEN AFRO-EURASIA COUNTRIES IN CREATING A SOCIO-CULTURAL INTEGRATION PROCESS

Mehmet Levent Kocaalan - Pamukkale University - mlkocaalan@pau.edu.tr

Afro-Eurasia means that, Africa, Europe and Asia continents are united to the one continent and has been known as an old world continent. Before being discovered America continent, all people had lived in these 3 continents in the world. While the world globalization has been improved, far countries to each other have been getting interaction and they start to learn their cultural values to each other.

In this study, “ The Intercultural Restaurant Project” is presented as a model and getting Sample countries from the the whole Afro-Eurasia countries in order to unite South Korea, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Somalia cultures by establishing restaurants in other intended counties by the governments of sample countries of Afro-Eurasia apart from their embassies. In this project, each country is going to build a restaurant that represents their culture.

In this concept, each country is going to build the best house examples from their countries as a typical project and they are going to exhibit their own foods, drinks, traditional folk dance, dresses and their hospitality in order to make known their culture in other countries. It has been envisioned that these enterprises are going to be run by the franchising system as a profit center. Besides, these enterprises are going to be subject to ministries of culture of the countries and all of the concepts are also going to be formed by them. They are going to be established with a definite project form and the running rights will be given by auctions with time limits. The operational procedures of the enterprises are going to be inspected by the supervisors of related countries’ ministry of culture.

Keywords: Afro-Eurasia, Socio-Culture, Integration, Concept.

THE RISING TREND IN THE GLOBALIZING WORLD: EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

Hulusi Ekber Kaya-Trakya University-hulusiekber@gmail.com

The aftermath of the World War II was marked by the territorial integrations in international politics. With globalization as an impetus, the integration movements have become one of the hot topics in economics and politics. Although there have been no successful models that completed all of the stages of integration and institutionalization apart from Europe, the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) seems to have an economic integrity while presenting a possible political breakthrough that has been debated by the experts. In order to interpret the economic integration movements, one has to master the processes of globalization and territorialization. Economic integrations are organizations taking on economic dimensions within the scope of international economic relations. In the case of EEU, the leadership and willpower of Russia becomes evident. This brings up the question, "Is Russia trying to regain its the power and stability that she had during the USSR period with the help of that integration movement?" The fact that the global powers like Russia, China and India besides the USA have become active and eminent in the new world order formed after the 9/11 attacks and the efforts to form territorial integration movements like EEU underline the importance of this subject. In this study, the economic and political dimensions of the EEU, which was established under the leadership of Russia during the dynamic globalization process, will be reviewed considering the global and territorial parameters.

Keywords: Eurasia, Integration, Globalization, Russia.

THE ROLES AND COLLOBORATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL TURKIC ACADEMY (TWESCO)

Mustafa Bıyıklı - KT Manas University - mb.bilgi@gmail.com

Turkic Academy's which is open to participation of Turkic speaking states foundation agreement was signed in Bishkek the capital of the Kyrgyz Republic on 23 August 2012 by the member states. Turkic Academy was founded to fulfill specific mission and objectives as an international institution under the sponsorship of Turkic Council by the member states such as Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkey. International Turkic Academy coordinating intensive relationship with scientific, academic, strategic and social institutions in the area of Turcology. However, Turkic Academy has been publishing mutual Turkic History books, Almanac and Anthology and also lots of academic books and scientific journals.

Turkic Academy located in Astana-Kazakhstan has been regularly organizing international academic studies, forums, conferences, meetings, scientific seminars and, exhibitions since 2014. The aim of this paper is, to introduce organizational structure, authorities, operations, duties, objectives, mission and vision of Turkic Academy that is not well known in international area and even Turkic world.

Keywords: Turkic Academy, Turkish World, Turkish States.

AN EVALUATION ON TAKAFUL, THE ISLAMIC INSURANCE SYSTEM

H. Feyyaz Ebeoğlu - Dumlupınar University - hfeyyaz.ebeoglugil@dpu.edu.tr

Nilüfer Dalkılıç - Dumlupınar University - nilufer.dalkilic@dpu.edu.tr

“Takaful” is recognized as an Islamic Insurance System that was developed to meet the insurance needs of Muslims. The Islamic Insurance system is based on the principles of Islamic solidarity, which feature non-interest bearing debt, and has features that allow its shareholders to make appropriate investments in accordance with Islamic Law. With a worldwide premium production of 15 billion dollars, Islamic Insurance Systems play a large role in the Islamic Finance sector. The Islamic Insurance System in Turkey has been growing rapidly and is close to reaching a premium production of a billion Turkish Liras. The purpose of this study was to educate the actively insured on the Islamic Insurance System. Surveys will be performed on this study. All data will be evaluated using the software SPSS 16.0, and after making all necessary analyzations, we will also be able to view the actively insured people’s reasoning for hesitation towards the Islamic Insurance System.

Keywords: Takaful, Insured, Attitude.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH FOR AFRO-EURASIAN REGION: THE CASE OF TURKEY

Z. Zafer Kanberoğlu - Yüzüncü Yıl University - zkanberoglu@yyu.edu.tr

Ahmet Oğuz - Karabük University - ahmetoguz@karabuk.edu.tr

Sharing among individuals in the socio-economic justice of income are one of the main issues discussed today. The importance of the fair distribution of income is concentrated on poverty. One of important factor for reduction of poverty, indirectly, in ensuring equality for income distribution is sustainable growth. It is mentioned that there is three significance elements of sustainable growth. These factors include technology development, workforce training and investment to take place. This income distribution and sustainable growth within the working relationship is analysed in the case of Turkey.

Keywords: Income Distribution, Sustainable Growth, Turkey, Afro – Eurasia.



CHINESE 'SOFT POWER' IN AFRICA: HONORING TRADITION AND EXPANDING ENGAGEMENT*Tatiana Deych - Russian Academy of Sciences - tdeich@yandex.ru**Azhar Serikkaliyeva - Eurasian Research Institute - serikkaliyeva@gmail.com*

According to Joseph Nye's concept, 'soft power' is the ability to obtain preferred outcomes through the attraction. Chinese African policy aiming to form elites of these countries, oriented on the 'South-South' cooperation. Beijing is shifting development assistance for Africa from 'hard' infrastructure assistance to 'soft power' through education, people-to-people exchanges, joint researches, etc. In 2012, 20.000 scholarships at Chinese universities were granted for Africans, also it is planned to grant 30.000 scholarships in 2016-2018. The Chinese universities have offices in 22 African countries. China proposed the African Talents Program to assist the development of human resources in Africa. China has trained 30.173 specialists during 2012 - 2015. Beijing created 46 Confucius Institutes in Africa. Africans learning the Chinese language, history and culture. Growing in XXI century Beijing attention to scientific researches resulted in intensification of China-Africa cooperation in this sphere. Programs for scientific exchanges and common research projects are also developing, as soon as the exchange by advantages in cultural field. Growing in XXI century Beijing attention to scientific researches resulted in intensification of China-Africa cooperation in this sphere. Programs of scientific exchanges and common research projects are developing. There is active exchange between Chinese and African media. For example, Xinhua news Agency has more than 20 offices in Africa, which contributes to the expansion of contacts in the field of cultural exchange. Besides, China is training hundreds African journalists and promised to provide satellite reception in 10.000 African villages. Healthcare is also in the focus of attention. On 24 October 2014, President Xi Jinping announced an assistance package of USD 81.7 million to fight Ebola. The Action Plan (2016-2018) adopted by summit FOCAC in Johannesburg in December 2015 foresees cooperation between 20 hospitals of China and Africa from each side, training doctors, nurses, public health workers. China will support the building of an African Union Disease Control Centre and regional medical centers.

Keywords: Chinese 'Soft Power', Cultural Diplomacy, Africa, Development Assistance, Economical Goals, Political Ambitions.

SOCIAL COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF CYCLING IN ALTERNATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSPORTATION SUITABLE TO URBAN FABRIC

Metin Çalık - Dumlupınar University - metin.calik@dpu.edu.tr

While cities are clearly under a great deal of pressure to restructure their economies in order to remain or become globally competitive, there is an emerging argument that economic development strategies that ignore social development and citizenship dimensions are not only shortsighted, but doomed to failure. Cities everywhere are struggling to develop strategic responses to vast and rapid economic changes brought about by globalization while mediating the social impact of economic change.

In recent years, cycling has taken attention of public as sustainable urban transport in consequence of reduction in private cars and urban air pollution, also by being beneficial to human health in the increasing chronical non-contagious diseases and increasing physical activities.

In this study, cycling in urban transportation have been studied as literature by exemplifying transportation to colleges in USA and cycling practices in bicycle culture tours at European Union countries and France. "Dumlupınar University Evliya Çelebi Cycle Road Project" planned in a university in Turkey for the first time and coordinated by me presented to and Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and after being accepted, put into practice with the cost efficiency data.

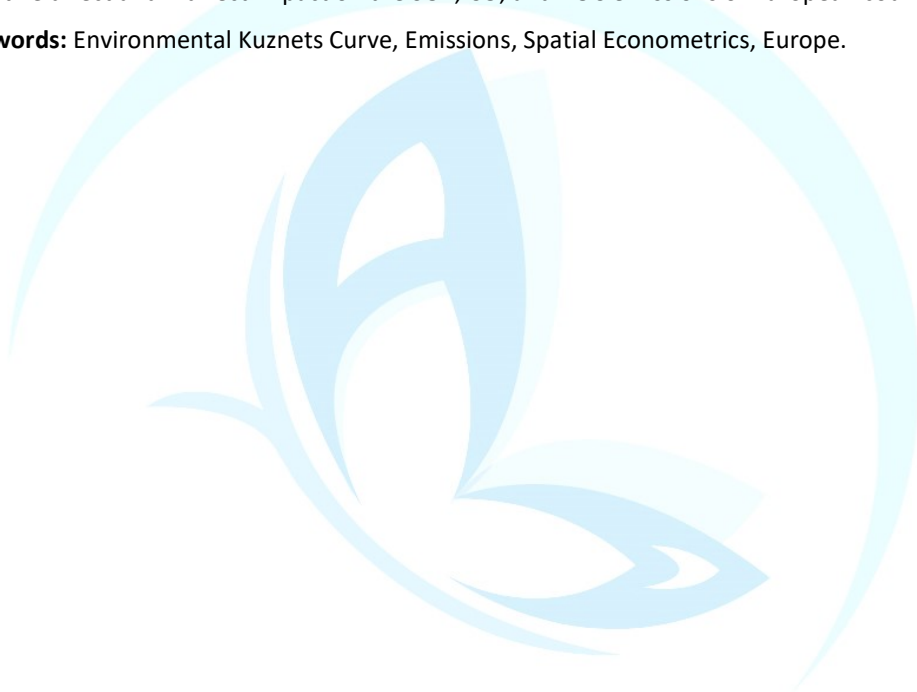
Keywords: Bicycle, Alternative Transportation, Environmental Transportation, Cycle Way.

A SPATIAL ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL KUZNETS CURVE IN EUROPE

Mahmut Erdogan - Kyrgyz Turkish Manas University - mahgan@gmail.com

Energy consumption has been found to be important in understanding national and global emissions. This paper investigates the relationships between SO₂, NO_x, CO, VOC, NH₃, CO₂ emissions, income, and energy consumption in Europe from 1990 to 2012. Environmental Kuznets Curve literature has excluded spatial interdependence and this could bias the estimates. By employing the spatial Durbin model and using panel data sets from 36 European countries, this study finds that there is an inverted-U shaped Environmental Kuznets Curve for SO₂, NO_x, CO and CO₂ while NH₃ emissions follow a U-shaped relationship. Results indicate that the per capita emissions from surrounding countries strongly influenced national per capita emissions for SO₂, NO_x, and VOC. Our findings also show that population density has a negative direct and indirect impact on the SO₂, CO, and VOC emissions of European countries.

Keywords: Environmental Kuznets Curve, Emissions, Spatial Econometrics, Europe.



İSLAMİ İLİMLER ALANINDA KIRGIZCA TERCÜME VE TELİF ÇALIŞMALARI**Ferhat Gökçe**

Kırgızistan'ın bağımsızlığını kazanmasının hemen ardından 1993 yılında Oş Devlet University, Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı ve Ankara University İlahiyat Fakültesi arasında imzalanan bir protokol ile Oş Şehrinde Teoloji/İlahiyat Fakültesi kurulmuştur. 24 yıllık bu fakülte Orta Asya'nın ilahiyat alanındaki en eski ve en tecrübeli eğitim kurumudur.

Oş İlahiyat Fakültesinden mezun olan 20'ye yakın öğrenci Türkiye'de yüksek Lisans Eğitimlerinden sonra doktora eğitimlerini de tamamlamışlardır. Hali hazırda 30'a yakın öğrenci de doktora ders dönemi, tez dönemi, Yüksek Lisans, ders dönemi ve tez döneminde eğitimlerine devam etmektedirler.

Bilindiği kadarıyla Kırgızistan'da ilahiyat fakültelerinin sayısı artmasına rağmen çeşitli ilim dallarındaki boşlukları dolduracak çalışmalar yetersiz kalmıştır. 24 yıllık bir geçmişe sahip olan ve 50'ye yakın yüksek lisans ve doktora öğrencisi bulunan Oş İlahiyat Fakültesi Kırgızistan'da dinî-ilmî alanda yapılacak çalışmalar için büyük bir potansiyele sahiptir. Bu potansiyelin tercüme ve telif eserlerle değerlendirilmesi gerekmektedir.

İki yıldır yaptığımız araştırmalar neticesinde Kırgızistan'da İslâmî ilimler üzerine ilmî-akademik çalışmaların oldukça sınırlı olduğu, halkın İslâmî ve dinî ilimlere dair ihtiyacını karşılayacak çalışmalara ihtiyaç duyulduğu görülmüştür.

Kırgızistan'da dini eğitim veren eğitim kurumlarında ve medreselerde diğer ülkelerde de olduğu gibi Arapça belirli ve sınırlı kaynaklar üzerinden yürütülmektedir. Medreselerde eğitim gören talebelerin yeteli derecede ilim tahsili gördüklerini kabul etsek bile belirttiğimiz gibi bu kurumlarda eğitim Arapça kaynaklara dayanmaktadır. Halkın ve dini sağlam kaynaklardan öğrenmek isteyen kimselerin temel başvuru kaynakları sadece belirli alanlara hasredilen eserlerden ibaret kalmıştır.

2014 yılı itibarıyla bu akademik kadrodan istifade ile İlahiyat alanında geniş kapsamlı bir tercüme projesi başlatmış bulunmaktayız. Projenin amacı İlahiyat Fakültesinin tüm branşlarında ihtiyaç duyulan eserlerin ve halkın ihtiyacını karşılayacak dinî literatürün Kırgızca olarak hazırlanması ve basımının gerçekleştirilmesidir. Bu amaçla 60'a yakın eserin tercümesine başlanmış olup, bunlardan 30'unun basımı gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu çalışmamızda söz konusu proje çerçevesinde tercüme edilen eserler, tercümelerde takip edilen yöntem, tercüme edilen eserlerin Kırgızistan'da İslâmî ilimlerin gelişimine katkısı ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kırgızca, İlahiyat, İslami Literatür.

STATUS AND FUTURE OF AFRO-EURASIAN LANGUAGES UNDER THE DANGER OF EXTINCTION

Eren Akdağ Kurnaz - Dumlupınar University – eren.akdag@dpu.edu.tr

Although approximately 7,000 languages spoken in the world today, hundreds of languages has lost the existence throughout the world history. Today many languages which are the evidences of cultural heritage are facing extinction and even disappearing. It is stated that 2400 of 6700 languages are under threat of extinction in United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization's Atlas of Endangered Languages. 231 languages recorded as completely extinct. African-Eurasian region also known as "Old World" is the place in which languages embellish cultural diversity and geography and under the most danger of extinction. In a similar way extinct languages are not spoken like a mother language and their usage area is limited in academic studies and examples given in the courses. As a consequence of losing the last speakers because of the naturel disasters, historical, cultural, social and political components these languages become extinct and leaves little trace behind. Using some the methods and criteria UNESCO determines whether the language is in danger of extinction or not and split the risks of language extinction into different groups.

In this study, the current and fort coming situation of languages under the danger of extinction in the area of African-Eurasian will examined according to criteria defining the existing state and some instructive suggestions will be made.

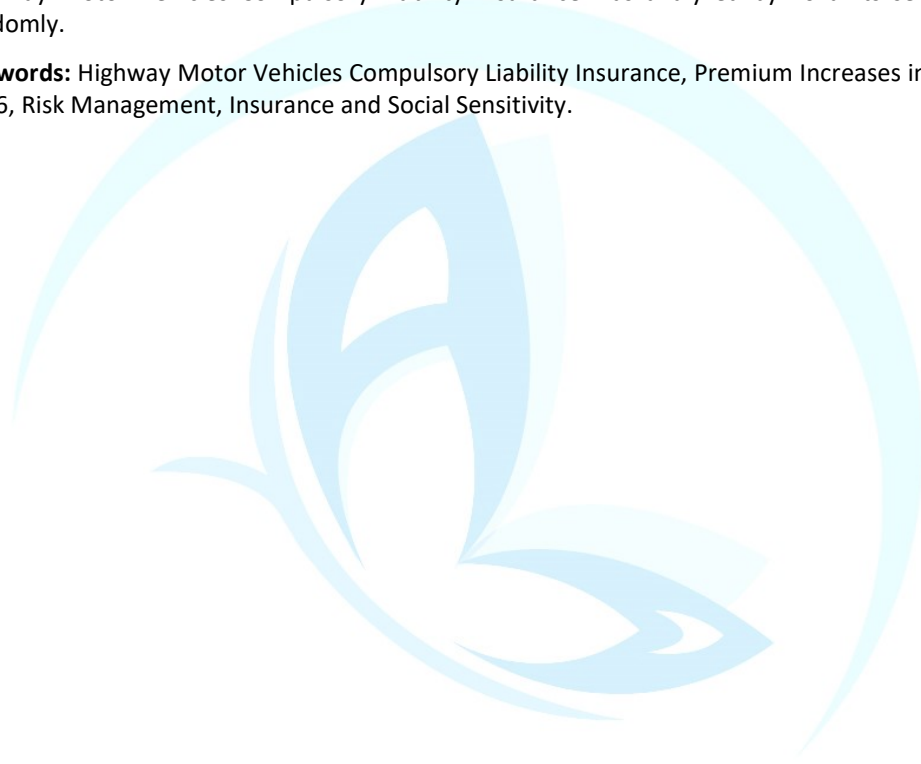
Keywords: Endangered languages, UNESCO, African-Eurasian, Language.

DEVELOPMENTS OF HIGHWAY MOTOR VEHICLES COMPULSORY LIABILITY INSURANCE IN YEAR 2016 AND SOCIAL SENSITIVITY

Yavuz Soykan - Dumlupınar University - yavuz.soykan@dpu.edu.tr

In this study, Highway Motor Vehicles Compulsory Liability Insurance is defined. It is devoted to guarantees covered by the insurance. The causes of the increase in premium in 2016 are investigated and explained. Table for the amount of coverage limits set for 2016 has been established. News made against premium increases in the media was evaluated by examining the comments. Articles related to topic are viewed and edits have been identified by taking into consideration the desired regulations. Within the framework of research, the variables of Highway Motor Vehicles Compulsory Liability Insurance was analyzed by 70 units selected randomly.

Keywords: Highway Motor Vehicles Compulsory Liability Insurance, Premium Increases in Year 2016, Risk Management, Insurance and Social Sensitivity.



RATING THE RISKS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS BY FAILURE MODE AND EFFECT ANALYSIS

Yavuz Soykan - Dumlupınar University – yavuz.soykan@dpu.edu.tr

Today, the risks that decision makers face, cause indirect losses with knock-on effects besides direct loss effects. These negative situations result in increases for unit costs, loss of time and customer dissatisfaction. The existence of different type of risks in production and service areas increases the importance of risk management in all organizations. There are many risk assessment techniques used in risk management. But the important thing about these techniques is their ease of application and their theoretical simplicity in terms of information needed. In this study, we try to explain the usability of failure mode and effect analysis that has been applied in production areas in history, in grading the risks of causing traffic accidents.

Keywords: Risk management Techniques, Failure Mode and Effect Analysis, Risks Causing Traffic Accidents.



THE IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIAL ZONES IN URBAN PLANNING: EXAMPLE OF KUTAHYA

Murat Yaman - Dumlupınar University - murat.yaman@dpu.edu.tr

Industrialization and planned urbanization is one of the main indicators of being a developed country in today's world, and Turkey is a developing country that has been experiencing an intense urbanization process since 1950s. Throughout this process, Turkey has come to the understanding that economic and social development are shaped within the context of the process in question. However, the positive aspect of industrialization results in some negative sides which threaten human lives, and leads to the conclusion that planned urbanization is necessary for preventing the side-effects of industrialization.

For this purpose, the Organized Industrial Zones are created by the governments in order to provide cities with stable economic and social development. Through the Organized Industrial Zone policy, using the space rationally and economically is aimed with regard to collecting the industrial firms in a specific zone so that they could bring about economic gain and cost-efficient solutions in the framework of external economies. In accordance with this idea, industrialization is considered as the guide for urban development, and has attained an important role in city-planning together with the organized industrial zones.

In this study, the historical development, purposes, types and the current situation with the legal status/foundations of the Organized Industrial Zones in Turkey are examined in detail. Besides, the relation between Urban/City-Planning and the Organized Industrial Zones is taken into account. With the Kutahya case, the position of the organized industrial zone in Kutahya city-plan, the contribution of it to the economy, the problem that if it creates additional employment in the city, and its role in preventing from environmental pollution etc. are comprehensively analyzed.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Organized Industrial Zone, Urban Planning, Urbanization, Organized Industrial Zones Kutahya.

ISLAMIC ACCOUNTING AND SPECIFIC FEATURES OF ITS CULTURAL PARADIGM IN AFRO-EURASIAN COUNTRIES

Rıdvan Sezgin - Dumlupınar University - ridvan.sezgin@dpu.edu.tr

Hasan Özyaşar- Dumlupınar University – ozyasarlarticaret@hotmail.com

Religion that has an impact on many case and event related with human also has an effect on economic cases. It is accepted that there is a relation between religion and the society in which people put the religion into practice, and this relation has an effect on all field of society. Furthermore religion is one of many elements that create culture and shape the social structure. It is a mistake to suppose that there isn't any interaction among culture, religion and economy that one of the most important forms of social relations. When considered in this context, it isn't possible that accounting which has continual interaction by its environment wasn't effected by the religion that was an environmental factor of accounting. Additionally, accounting systems and practices are affected by cultural differences and shaped by socio-cultural values. The cultural structure of individuals will affect accounting data or the decisions which taken by using these accounting data. The aim of this study is to determine the features of islamic accounting and some guiding principles for these features. Furthermore, muslim countries located in the Afro-Eurasian region, clasified acording to the inclusion of islamic rules into the state administration and made comparisons in the context of cultural dimensions of Hofstede.

Keywords: Afro-Eurasian countries, Islamic Accounting, Religion, Culture.

A STRATEGIC SECTOR FOR THE AFRO-EURASIAN COUNTRIES: TOURISM

Uğur Saylan - Dumlupınar University - ugur.saylan@dpu.edu.tr

Ahmet Koç - Dumlupınar University - ahmetkoc13@hotmail.com

Tourism that show a rapid development after World War II, is considered as one of the largest industry of the world. Tourism has a significant effect on economy and plays an important role on the elimination of regional inequalities which are important problem both in developed and developing countries. In this study, the role and importance of tourism as a strategic choice in Afro-Eurasian countries is expressed. It is suggested that, tourism may be a strategy for reducing poverty. Strengths and weaknesses of tourism was analyzed and issues that need improvement are specified for these countries in our study. In this regard, whether a positive or negative change in the international tourism movements in Afro-Eurasian countries at the periods happened or not was tried to be determined. Additionally, number of tourists coming Turkey from countries into the Afro-Eurasian region. For this purpose, the number of international tourists and tourism revenues have been investigated using data of World Tourism Organization (WTO) and Republic of Turkey Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Consequently, it is expressed that tourism is a strategic product for the Afro-Eurasian countries.

Keywords: Afro-Eurasian Countries, Turkey, Tourism.

THE EFFECT OF EXTERNAL DEBT AND INTEREST PAYMENTS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: THE CASE OF TURKEY (2002-2015)

Zeki Yılmaz-Dumlupınar University- zeki.yilmaz@dpu.edu.tr

Economic growth in developing countries has not been adequately because of some reasons such as inadequate savings and giant infrastructural investments, insufficient information technology and trade deficit etc. thus economic growth in these countries is an important problem. External borrowing has become inevitable issue since economies need external sources because of some reasons particularly inadequate national sources. Although the relationship between external borrowing and economic growth is found to be negative in general, there are some contrary examples. Once external sources flow into country, it leads to increase in national income at the beginning, then its impact could be negative after principal interest payments start. In the study, the relationship between external debts and economic growth in Turkey for period 2002-2015 is analysed. By testing it with Var model, empirical findings exhibit that the impact of external debts over economic growth is negative. However, Interest payments used as source of financing are found to have a positive impact on economic growth.

Keywords: External Debt, Economic Growth, Interest Payments, VAR Model.

TURKEY IS WHERE THE TURKESTAN?

Merve Kıdıryüz -Çukurova University -mervekdryz@gmail.com

As the location of Turkey, Africa, the region where Europe and Asia and found this to be located at the intersection of three continents closest to each other. Turkey has a very important place in history has been the focus of attention of the world public. And throughout history, it has undertaken a bridge between Asia and Europe. Today, the Balkans, the Caucasus as a result of developments occurring in Central Asia and the Middle East has become even more important this task. In addition, Turkey, the military and political aspects of the world's most dynamic and problematic countries in the Balkans, where the Caucasian and are in the midst of the Middle East.

Our country is at peace and stability of countries in this region are continuous turmoil and war. In this case, Turkey in international politics, and gives a special importance in the preservation of world peace. These countries are also in the wars, mixed with aman it is also heard each need the help of Turkey. Turkey makes a mediator.

With regard to Turkey's role in Turkish hands it was always big brother position. When it did expect something a Turkish head of first aid overtakes hand karındaş has been Turkey. A human hand of the body, arms, hands like feet interconnected Turkish language, religious, and ethnic culture is in.

If we want to examine the link between Turkey and the Turkish other hand we need to look so far from the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman period in the relations of Turkey and the Turkic republics is seen as a break, literally. Because of the Ottoman political development has importance, primarily the Balkans and the Middle East. In fact, he described himself as always Ottoman Empire, a Balkan. 'Homeland goes hand' rhetoric has become widespread that even the Balkans, died. So he turned his face to the Ottomans in the Balkans, we can say that turned its back on Central Asia. At that time it was under the control of Czarist Russia in Central Asia. When the Ottoman Empire entered the disintegration then began importance of Central Asia. Dissolution period of many ideological movements emerged to save the Ottoman Empire. Ottomanism, Islamism, ... like. One of them was current at the Pan Turkism. It provided for by this current of thought, " the mythical homeland of the Turks, " which was the revitalization of the Central Asian and Turkish identity. Bolshevik revolution took place in 1917, it completely prevented such a thought.

Struggle in Turkey's time (1919-1923) has received political support and military assistance from the Soviet Union supplies. In this context, in 1921 the Soviet Union have signed the treaty of friendship and brotherhood. The agreement with Turkey, Central Asia, " the Soviets as an internal matter, " he had to see. The period of the liberation struggle have been obliged to see that because we need the support of the Soviet Union. In 1991, with the collapse of the Soviet Union Republics gained their independence, one by one. It has carried Turkey to the international arena in a different spot. Because this meant new opportunities for Turkey. Now that would strengthen our ties even closer with our brothers and sisters. Central Asia in Turkey could have had a non-word slowly in Central Asia. Knowing very well that the then President Süleyman Demirel 'TO TURKISH WORLD ADRIYETİK the Great Wall of China' emphasis was doing. Turkey is in sight, " the leader of Turkey, " said meant it. They entered into their

conception of a model of the Turkish Republic after the Soviet Union broke up. They will have gained the example of the new independent states and countries will be the most important disinterested support were in pursuit. And Turkey was the most popular country for them. The most important reason of languages, religions, ethnic and cultural proximity that the other was not built on the model of secularism in Turkey.

Relations with the declaration of independence of these countries has a very fast both very passionate state. madly in love with Turkey and other Turkic Republics as the two lovers mutually intense, they harbored romantic feelings. Both sides " We are not alone anymore, you're not alone anymore, " he said. This is the first country to recognize the Turkish Republic of Turkey has been with feelings of closeness. And it established the first mutual embassies.

WHAT TO DO TO IMPROVE TIES THEIR TURKISH WORLD?

Turkey and the Turkish world of bonds we look at the current state has not developed to the desired level.

Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, should take steps to improve the look of the intermediate K.K.T.C and the Autonomous Republic of Turkey. And the land is still in the hands of the enemy to the Crimea for Karabakh occupied by Russia should work to bring the Turkish world of sound.

Today there are more than 250 million Turkish general of the World. Turkish group can communicate in language a bit difficult in terms of their search. If the Turkish world today people find it difficult to communicate with each other, it is due to degeneration of the languages of the past. To eliminate this confusion, " Turkish World Language Association " should be established.

Today the Turkish issue that most victims of human culture of corruption. Both aspects are exploited directly or indirectly exploited in terms of the culture of the Turkish world. Turkish world should reach its own culture. steps to prevent corruption of the culture should be discarded. Turkish countries, signed their agreement in a common culture and cultural exchanges should be provided.

Turkish agriculture of the country, farming, mining and industry are in different development. As long as the economic integrity of the country will see a support to each other.

Today the United Nations, he has won the Turkish Official Languages identity. However, the language of the country with little population has been recognized as an official language even. 250 million people could speak the official language.

The history of the Turks, defeated in the other state, because his brother has always been fights. Even in the 20th century, both Soviet Russia and China as well as countries in captivity for the rest of Turkey, is treated continuously brothers fight thesis. In each country or region, the Turks under various names (Tatar, Kazakh, Uzbek, Uighur, Karakalpak, Kyrgyz, Azeri, nomad, Turkomen ..,) began to be classified and Turkish name unutturularak, these Turkish tribes were brought to another hostile situations. Thus it has been into the hands of the colonialists. If the Turkish people, the world also does not want to suffer anymore and should be an end to the discrimination aspect, bringing the ideals of brotherhood. because; "Together it is stronger."

THE CENTRAL ASIA POLICY OF CHINA IN LINE WITH SECURITY, ENERGY AND MARKET

Hasan Duran - İstanbul University - hduran71@hotmail.com

Nyambayar Purevsuren - Eskişehir Osmangazi University

On one hand, post-Sovietic Central Asian States with their critical geo-strategical position on the route of Asia and Europe have rich natural resources like oil and natural gas. On the other hand, People's Republic of China that became one of the biggest economies of the world following the economic development moves after the 1990's, such growth spurred the energy demand made China more vulnerable to security problems and so became much more dependent on the other states.

Central Asian countries always try to diminish Russian hegemony over them, conform to international community, increase the level of political and economic relations with Western and the neighbouring countries. China, without interfering their internal politics, to insure energy sources and security, inclines to make use of all opportunities through co-operations. The trading volume of the region countries with China is higher than with that of Russia. Moreover, China, to insure security in Xinjiang Uyghur autonomous region, supports establishing international organizations with those countries. China also aims at reaching European markets through highways of Central Asian countries. The rivals of China in this region are Western countries (primarily USA) and Russia. In this study, China's regional policies, its efforts to establish spheres of influence and its competitive/cooperative efforts and attempts are tackled and scrutinized.

Keywords: Central Asia, China, Security, Oil, Natural Gas.

AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION BETWEEN OVERCONFIDENCE AND LEVERAGE: THE CASE OF BIST CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY**Mahmut Erdoğan -Kırgızistan Türkiye Manas University - mahmut.erdogan@manas.edu.kg****Selçuk Yalçın - Bayburt University - syalcin@bayburt.edu.tr**

Traditional finance theories suggest that people behave rationally and act. Posterior studies found out many anomalies which traditional finance cannot explain. To explain these anomalies, by contrast with the traditional finance, there are new finance theories suggesting that human behavior is not rational. These theories created a new field in finance which is called "Behavioral Finance". According to the "Behavioral Finance" theories, in decision making process people are not behaving rational and deciding under various psychological impression. In this paper, we studied the relation between overconfidence hypothesis which is an important approach of "Behavioral Finance" and leverage ratio which is the debt level. According to data analyses of companies in Istanbul Stock Exchange between the years of 2002 and 2012, it is observed that there exists a negative relationship between the overconfidence and the debt level.

Keywords: Behavioral Finance, Overconfidence, Leverage.

IMPACT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ON DEMOCRACY: A CASE STUDY OF KAZAKHSTAN AND UZBEKISTAN FROM 1991-2016

Erdi Topçuoğlu- Bartın University- etopcuoglu@bartin.edu.tr

Sezai Çağlayan- 19 Mayıs University - sezai.caglayan@omu.edu.tr

The relationship between economic development and democracy has dominated academic discourses for decades. The theoretical and empirical evidence remain ambiguous about the direction of causality or the magnitude of the impact on each other. Exploiting a qualitative (case study) approach, this study examines the impact of economic development on democracy in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan for the period 1991-2016. The study suggests that economic development in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan may not have had an impact on the country's democratisation process. Although the study is limited by its case study design, it provides valuable insights into the democracy-economic development nexus.

Keywords: Economic Development, Democracy, Economic Development in Kazakhstan And Uzbekistan.



TRADE EFFECTS OF THE FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SELECTED AFRO-EURASIAN COUNTRIES

Hayrettin Kesgingöz-Karabük University-hayrettinkesgingoz@karabuk.edu.tr

Ahmet Oğuz-Karabük University-ahmetoguz@karabuk.edu.tr

One of the most important indicators of the development of the countries are the development of financial markets. Countries of economic growth and development need to ensure for the development of the financial markets. For economic growth is important the accomplishment of its foreign trade activities of the countries. In the literature between financial development and economic growth are numerous studies. But there are no many studies in the literature about the effect on foreign trade. Whether countries of these designated financial development of indicators on the effect of trade outside to investigate or contribution to the literature. Whether some selected African-Eurasian countries of the financial development on foreign trade of the contribution to examine that it is the objective of this study. This study used the panel data analysis, financial development-trade relations analyzed. The results of the study are positive and positive impact on foreign trade exchange in the financial indicators. While China and Germany are positive contribution to foreign trade of financial development, France, Britain, Italy, Russia and Turkey are negative effects on the foreign trade of financial development.

Keywords: Foreign Trade, Financial Development, Panel Data Analysis.

Jel Kodları: F1, G1, C33

THE RELATIONSHIPS IN BETWEEN TURKEY AND KAZAKHSTAN IRON SILK ROAD

Gülpınar Akbulut - Cumhuriyet University - gakbulut58@gmail.com

This study is to determine relationships in between Turkey and Kazakhstan in New Iron Silk Road. The political approaches and the borders of the Russia, Balkans and Eastern European countries have changed at the end of the 20th century and realized economic growth in the world. New transport ways and projects emerged from the impact of economic and politic changes. New Silk Rail Road is one of these projects. In the frame of New Silk Rail Road, TRACECA and TRACECA and Trans-Asia railway transport corridors aiming in order to shape and develop the Asia-Caucasus-Europe transport corridors have emerged and these projects have interpreted as reviving of the Ancient Silk Road, which was also important in terms of the cultural transmissions as well as the circulation of merchandise.

Among these projects Trans –Asia Railway is known as “Iron Silk Road” was firstly approached in 1960s. It has considered as international railway line which provides common interest in terms of political, economic and social on from the South Asia until the Middle East. TRACECA, Iron Silk Road of the 21st century, was also launched with EU initiatives. There are European and Asian countries on the railway including Kazakhstan and Turkey. Kazakhstan has Silk Wind Project and Turkey has TRACECA (Kars-Tbilisi-Baku). Both of them have been planned an international railway from Istanbul to China. In this study is an evaluated railway phenomenon on as an important power in terms of politic, economic, historic and geography until the present from the past and highlighted development and historical of Iron Silk Road. In following, it is considered this railway line how to use as a politic and economic power by Turkey and Kazakhstan of New Iron Silk Road.

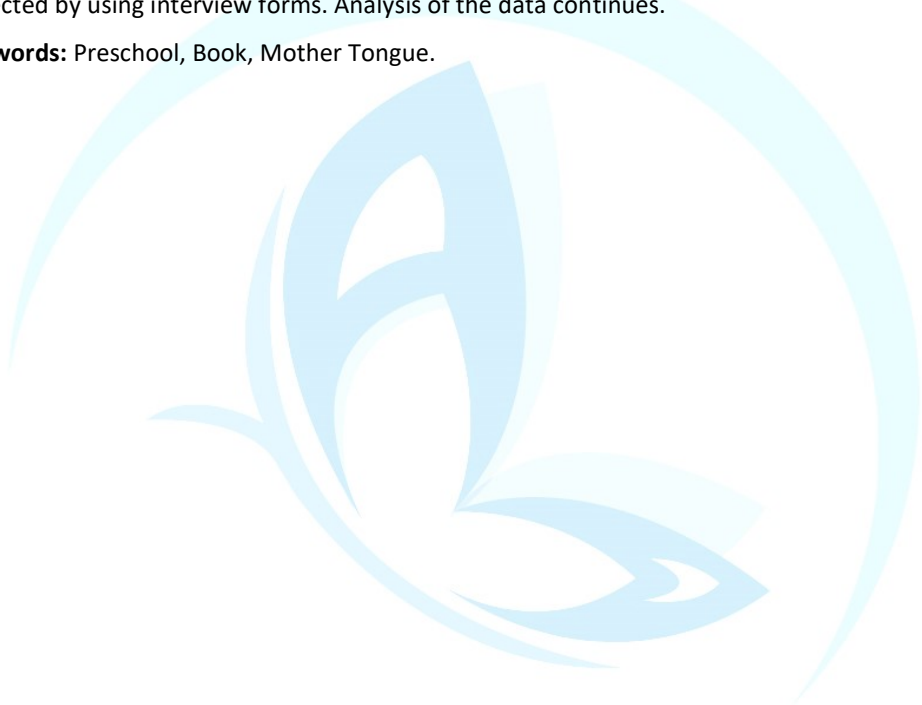
Keywords: Iron Silk Road, Trans-Asia, TRACECA Turkey and Kazakhstan.

DETERMINATION OF PRE-SCHOOL TEACHERS' PREFERENCE REASONS FOR CHILDREN'S BOOKS USED BY THEM IN THEIR CLASSES

Murat Bartan – Dumlupınar University – murat.bartan@dpu.edu.tr

Teachers are the people performing the most important role in the educational process. In particular, in pre-school education, the qualifications that the teacher has become more crucial. Because the preschool period is a critical year in terms of all aspects of the child's development. It is the most important period in which children's attitudes towards book develop. In the pre-school period, books that teachers choose for children have been seen to affect the attitudes and viewpoints of children towards books in their later ages. In this context, the research was conducted with the aim of revealing what criteria pre-school teachers choose for children's book that they use in their classes. Research data were collected by using interview forms. Analysis of the data continues.

Keywords: Preschool, Book, Mother Tongue.



SECURITY AND BALANCE REGIME OF MONTREUX AND TURKEY

Hakan Aridemir - Dumlupınar University - hakanaridemir@gmail.com

In this Paper study titled "Security and Balance Regime of Montreux and Turkey", the security and balance dimensions of Turkish Straits have been handled. This Paper with regard to the basic consists of two parts. In the first part, by accepting the importance and location of Turkish Straits as a starting point and adopting the deduction way in this analyse, the borders of Turkish Straits, the existing dynamics and the juristic position of Turkish Straits in terms of International Law have been analysed. In the second part, that the actors who want to take an active role in the region and their policies about the Turkish Straits have been handled. In this context, The policies of the powers, USA, EU, NATO following a global standing policy and the countries, Russian Confederation, Ukraine, Romania, Bulgaria, and Georgia following a regional standing policy, which are only related to Black Sea Region, have been analysed. In the same part, The policies that Turkey follow for the sake of providing economical stability and the Turkish Straits security and also its policies about the energy transportation ways have been discussed. It has been inferred that there is an existing balance in the Turkish Straits at present, and the power balance must always be considered in not only the global policies but also the policies that the regional actors follow related to this region.

Keywords: The Turkish Straits, Istanbul Strait, Canakkale Strait, The Montreux Convention, Passage Regime in the Turkish Straits

A COMPARISON BETWEEN OTTOMON PERIOD OF MONEY TRUST AND PARTICIPATION BANKING

Cantürk Kayahan - Afyon Kocatepe University - cankay1@hotmail.com

İrfan Görkaş - Bozok University - irfangorkas@yahoo.com

Halime Önk

Money Trusts are one of the most criticized and most important financial institutions in Ottoman financial system. Those money trusts are having similarities with today's participation banks at certain points in terms of lending money. Beside that, money trusts contributed to regional development not only financially but also social solidarity and collaboration as well. The money trusts which are very similar with today's participation banks in terms of way of working actually were at position of local bank at Ottoman era. In this study, financial principles, working systems and structure of money lendings of both money trusts and participation banks will be evaluated based on Hasan Fehmi Pasa deed of trust, the banking law no 5411 and working principles of participation banks union. At the end similarities, differences, discussions and interpretations will be explained from the aspect of today's financial system.

Keywords: Money Trust, Islamic Finance, Interest-Free Banking.

EFFECTS OF COLLECTIVIST CULTURE, GREEN ATTITUDE AND GREEN BEHAVIOR ON WILLINGNESS TO PAY MORE FOR GREEN PRODUCTS

Aysel Erciş - Atatürk University - ayselercis@atauni.edu.tr

Murat Kurnuç - Atatürk University - murat_kurnuc@hotmail.com

Bahar Türk - Atatürk University - bahar.turk@atauni.edu.tr

In recent years the importance and value of green products has increased in parallel to environmental problems experienced in world wide. The requirement for natural resources to sustain a human life is an indisputable fact. Therefore, consumers often demonstrate greater demand for green products in order to minimize concerns about the environment. For businesses, green products may be more expensive than other products. So businesses should investigate whether consumers are willing to pay more for green products and their marketing activities should be conducted in this direction. In this context, effects of collectivist culture, green attitudes and green behavior on the willingness to pay more for green products has been investigated by conducting a survey in participation of 400 consumers in the province of Erzurum. First Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) made later Structural Equation Model (SEM) has been used to test the research model. According to the program LISREL, confirmatory factor model has been found to be consistent according to he performed CFA analysis results. According to the results of SEM analysis, collectivist culture, green attitude and green behavior has been determined to have a significant correlation with willingness to pay more for green products.

Keywords: Green Marketing, Collectivist Culture, Green Attitude, Green Behavior, Willingness to Pay More.

JEL Code: M31.

UKRAINE'S GEOPOLITICAL IMPORTANCE FOR RUSSIAN'S EURASIAN UNION

Mehmet Arslan - Al-Farabi Kazakh National University - dr-mehmetarslan@hotmail.com

When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991 into 15 new states, around 25 million 283 thousand ethnic Russians were left out of the Russian Federation. Most of these Russians were in Ukraine and Kazakhstan. When Ukraine declared its independence as a state, ethnic Russians who make up 22.1% of the 11 million 355 thousand people were not content with being administered from Kiev, instead of Russia. Since then, Russia gave special attention to Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan, which has high ethnic Russian populations, and saw these countries part of the Russkiy Mir 'Russian World'. Russia wants to establish a 'Eurasian Union', in which these countries would be the pillars, with the help of the Russian population living there and its historical influence on these countries,. To achieve these goals, Russia builds political, military and economical establishments, and does not accept these countries to be part of any alternative establishment. Ukraine sees being part of this union as loss of its sovereignty and a return to being part of Russia, and therefore, it is warming to the idea of integration with the European Union. The events that started with Euromaidan civil unrest and which became an international problem in March 2014 by the annexation of Crimea by Russia, are developments that will very likely lead to events that would shape the World political map. Moscow, in its own way, punished the pro-western Kiev government by using the ethnic Russians in Ukraine. The Western sanctions increase the economic crisis in Russia, and the sosio-economical gap between the units that form the federation widens, which deepens ethno-political, ethno-cultural and demographical problems and threatens Russia's territorial integrity. The breakup of the Soviets continues, and after the power struggle in South and East Ukraine, nothing will be same in the former Soviet areas.

Keywords: European Union, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Russia, Geopolitics, Ethno-Politics.

THERMAL TOURISM AND THERMAL TOURISM POTENTIAL EVALUATION OF TURKISH TOURISM IN TURKEY

Yaşar Yılmaz - Balıkesir University - yilmazyasartr@yahoo.com

Özer Yılmaz - Bandırma 17 Eylül University - ozer_yil@hotmail.com

Aktolkin Abubakirova - Akhmet Yassawi University - aktolkin.abubakirova@ayu.edu.kz

Showing the rapid development of the world tourism industry, the country in social, cultural, and provide an important contribution to economic terms. Therefore, new structures and developments in the sector are followed closely by the country concerned. According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) data; world tourism leisure travelers persons 285 million, tourism spending was 92 billion dollars while in 1980; in 2103, the number of people involved in the tourist trip 1 billion and expenditure amount also has exceeded \$ 1 trillion.

These developments in parallel with Turkey also said that a rapid and stable development in the tourism sector. In 1980s, our country that accepts 1.3 million tourists, while tourism revenue of about \$ 350 million, this figure has reached 37.8 million in 2013 and \$ 32 billion. This figure in 2015; It was around 41 million tourists and 31 billion dollars.

Most of the thermal tourism pie with a potential \$ 100 billion in the world; Germany, Hungary, Russia, countries like France are shareholders. However, our country in terms of geothermal resource potential 7th in the world. Although the 1st place in Europe, can not get a share of this pie. The number of tourists coming to our country for thermal tourism is about 55% of the total number of tourists.

The work we do in this context, why the success of the country ahead of the thermal tourism activities in the world to be explored. Our country has a rich geothermal potential in order to take its deserved share of the world tourism from the thermal spa tourism; Expected benefits from the creation of thermal cities and treatment centers, which should be of the quality and quantity of cities in accommodation facilities, nature and the necessity of not integrated with our cultural values, summer and determinations relating to the integration with alternative types of tourism are making will attempt to make the necessary proposals.

Keywords: Thermal Tourism, Alternative Tourism, Health Tourism.

LAND REFORM IN CENTRAL ASIA: AN OVERVIEW

Olga Shemyakina - Georgia Institute of Technology - olga.shemyakina@econ.gatech.edu

Central Asia undergone many significant changes in the structure of land ownership and the land reform since 1991 when the Soviet Union ceased to exist. The implementation of reforms differed across countries. In all of the countries, distributing land to small landholder farmers' households, for individual farm leases and private household plots has led to an increase in agricultural output. There have been multiple obstacles to agricultural productivity that include government regulations on what to produce "requests" from the local state institutions to 'voluntarily' lease allocated farm land back to large commercial farms poor availability of credit for small farms indebtedness of dehkan and collective farms in Tajikistan poor access to machinery for cultivation and high costs of renting that drain profits from smaller farms poor information for farmers on updates in the land laws and other legislation in all of the countries, and last but not the least poor institutional support.

This paper discusses the land reform in five central Asian countries, the Former Soviet Union (FSU) republics: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. These countries share many similarities being former members of the FSU, with a long history of collective forms of land use and ownership such as kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as well as both, an attraction and disdain for Soviet style collective forms of ownership.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Land Reform, Central Asia, Institutions, History.

RESEARCH OF THE WORKS FOR THE PERIOD THE KAZAKH KHANATE

Ercan Ömirbayev - Akhmet Yassawi International Turkish-Kazakh University

Kazakh literary language of to stereotype development to establish a special state as the history of the Kazakh nation (khanate) period, 15-17th century the spoken language of cultural and spiritual life of the nation begins to be re-established in the century Kazakh and Kazakh nations forming the tribal aspect of the past with continued verbal manner and on the basis of developing social processes are used literary and written language.

According to copies of written language with the size of the scope of oral literary language it is quite advanced broadly. Differences and make two copies of this method depended on the spread. Writing literary language used in the Kazakh society is called old Kazakh literary language in most research. Kazakh tribes when they set up a separate state, namely the 15th and 16th century works have been heard in the needs of the post. State administrators with the last name "Chagatai" is. Central Asia from the language used in relation to the presence of the Turkish community also benefited Kazakhs.

Keywords: Written Language, The Turkish Community, Propagation Methods, Language Elements, Oral Literature, Literary Language.

SOME EVALUATIONS ON EPIC STUDIES IN KAZAKHSTAN

**Elmira Adilbekova - Akhmet Yassawi International Turkish-Kazakh University -
adilbek_elmira@yahoo.com**

Eposes are considered as history by communities that build them up and for those who are outside these group they are seen as fiction that replaces novel in the old times. Therefore, this kind of fiction should be taken for granted as " a product of a period in which the hero fights against some powers outside the society. It is such a product in which the society and the individual come together when there are no social class systems yet." In fact eposes have never been a history. However, it should be kept in mind that they have functioned as history for a long time when there were no documents to witness the historical events. Eposes have a distinctive place in the literature belonging to the Kazakh people. There are evidences of how they tell about the life of the people of the time in an epic form of fairy tales and legends performed in such a literary way that its main characteristic is that it tells about the life style of people in an epic style and on a general level. The ideals that promise a bright future for Kazakhstan keeping alive their hopes and awakening their national conscience exist in Kazakh eposes. The life style of our people was embedded indelibly into the eposes and was told in an extraordinarily elegant way. In this respect, Kazakh eposes show similarities between Turkic world eposes in terms of both the subject matter and of their structure. Lately, there is an increase in the researches about eposes together with the collecting, classifying according to their types and publishing activities. Especially, S. Velihanov's studies and comments about Altaic, Sakha and Uzbek folklore are ultimately remarkable.

Keywords: Kazakh Literature, Studies On Epos In Kazakhstan, Studies On Epos In Turkic World, S. Velihanov's Classification Of Eposes.

REFLECTIONS ON THE ART WORKS OF DAILY EXPERIENCES OF NOMADIC

Gökhan Akca - Dumlupınar University - gokhan.akca@dpu.edu.tr

Known since the beginning of human history will be a significant part of the Turkish community in a wide geography from Central Asia to Anatolia-migration, in other words, it has adopted a nomadic lifestyle. In the past the Turkish community living in the steppes of Central Asia way of life of the animal due to the geographical environment should determine where the economy was based on nomadism.

Therefore, when the nomads herd their security and trade as the most basic needs because of the steppe regions located in other human communities and have encountered very often with various wild animals, the frequently encountered event use a variety of items in their daily lives and to date have reflected in the works of art they left as a legacy.

This study traces the daily life of the nomads from Central Asia to Anatolia carried the artworks were examined.

Keywords: Nomadic, Nomad, Turkish Arts.

SOCIAL CONTENT POSTER DESIGNS AIMED TO PREVENT OF ALIENATION IN TURKISH

Resul Ay - Dumlupınar University – resul.ay@dpu.edu.tr

Language except the communication tool that could be expressed as a structure forming of the soul, character and identity of the societies.

Communication networks with increased proliferation of the interactions between societies and seems to cause some havoc on the language of such developments. For example, there is a some Turkish words they are shortened with internet language; “Selam” as a “Slm”, “Merhaba” as a “Mrb” or some of the other words directly using as an english words. For example using “Okey” in place of “Tamam” or using “Bye bye” in place of “Hoşçakal” and all of these utilizations destroying Turkish language. Such artifacts can be seen in many places. For example, foreign words used in their commercial enterprises signs, people chat while setting up the word sentences they compress the search of foreign words can be shown as a precedent in this case.

Keywords: Poster Design, Graphic Design, Turkish Language.

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE STATE IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

Abbasbeyli Agalar Nerimanogli

National sovereignty is the complete independence of the nation, its political freedom, the possession of real opportunity determines the nature of national life, the sovereign to decide questions of organization, state-legal life, relationships with other nations and people, etc. Globalization has complicated the decision-making nation-state. It is relatively limited its activities. But it doesn't abolish the nation state. The problem is that more organically involved in the processes of globalization. The new era requires the use of the slightest opportunity for a breakthrough in the "post industrialism", the information society, which means not only the appropriate technological development and, above all, the accumulation of "human capital", the main resource of innovation.

Keywords: Globalization, Sovereignty, National Civilization, The Agreement, The Community, The Border, Interstate, State, Economy, Territory.

İPEK YOLUN'DA MEDENİYETİN GELİŞİMİ, ÖZELLİĞİ VE EVRENSELLİĞİ

Mohammad Ismail Qayumoghli - BGU Üniversitesi - ustaoghli@gmail.com

Çin'den başlayan İpek Yolu güzergahı, yüzyıllar boyu Batı ile Doğu arasında medeniyet yolu olma işlevini yerine getirmiştir. İpek Yolu, sadece tüccarların değil aynı zamanda tarih, ticaret, fikir, din, ilim, sanat ve kültür yolu olduğu için, farklı ırk ve toplumlara birbirlerini tanıma fırsatı vermiştir. Esasen İpek Yolu, insanlık tarihinde farklılıkları zenginliğe dönüştüren en önemli medeniyet yoludur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İpek Yolu, Medeniyet, Kültür, Bilim, Coğrafya, Ticaret.



PARIS CLUB, INTERNATIONAL DEBT REGIME, AND PAKISTAN*Mansoor Akbar Kundi - dera1955@gmail.com*

The debt regime is one of the important regimes of international system in general and international political economy in particular. Stephen D. Krasner defines regimes as “principles, norms, and decision-making procedures around which actor (actors’) expectations converge in a given issue- area.” To Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye, regimes are “sets of governing arrangements” comprising networks of rules, norms and procedures that regularize behavior and control its effects.” They claim that regimes are reality by being pervasive and entrenched. To John Baylis and Steve Smith, regimes are global phenomenon which “regulate international relations around the world with states becoming enmeshed”. The regimes govern the behavior of the actors in international system with choices, compulsions and bargaining. In international system, as Samuel Huntington argues “States are and will remain the dominant entities in world affairs” , a leading realist school’s perception. Being rational and unitary actors states they operate in anomic worldwide atmosphere where roles are defined as core, semi or periphery. Similarly, the, non-state actors have become equally important with shifting role for power, influence and interests serving. The non-state actors include International Governmental Organizations (IGOs), Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Multinational Corporations (MNCs), individuals, transnational banks and cartels. They all have an impact on the world transaction ---- be it political, socio-cultural or economic. It is particular in case of those non-state actors which enjoy the support of the parent home countries. They be the IGOs or MNCs. They ultimately serve the interests of the countries they represent or belong to with loose or strong strings of interests between them.

As mentioned the international system is unevenly structured with nation-states divided into three categories of being the First, Second and Third World. The First World Countries are industrialized, democratically sound and socio-culturally developed compared to the developing Second and Third World countries. A school of western international relationists no matter divide the world states into developed and developing by omitting under-developed world. The Third World is a reality for researchers like me. It is particular in case of debt regime where its entity becomes more conspicuous where they are classified as less or heavily indebted countries.

Debt regime is one of the existing regimes of international system. The roots of regimes however may be centuries old, but international relationists in large agree that regime formation in present sense began in the post World War II period with more visible role in international system in 1970s. The debt regime emerged in 1970s after the oil crises of 1973 where the rich OPECs having quadrupled the oil prices in 1974 accumulated huge amount of petro-dollars and deposited in leading European banks. The banks emerged as an important state actors in debt regime with many enjoying the support of home countries. Like other necessary regimes of international system i. e. security, nuclear proliferation, energy, trade, terrorism, the debt regime has a rule governed behavior where actors interact under defined principles, norms, rules and decision making procedures. The actors in debt regime can

broadly be divided into: the creditors and debtors. The creditors are rich industrially advanced countries. Simultaneously, in debt regime there is a growth of IGOs representing and enjoying the support of those countries. In the presence of uneven division of international system where sizeable number of countries belong to the have-nots, the role of non-state actors have grown in the existing debt regime. They in large represent the developed world by controlling, influencing, and facilitating the transnational business. They in large have a major say in the patterns of decision makings, use of power and influence, decision making patters, interactions amongst members and interests articulation which lead to ultimate emergence of regimes. Less developed countries in large are debtors and have little say in the system. According to a report each person in the Third World is indebted around \$ 400 to West. The debt burden directly and indirectly touches upon the governments as well as the people in Third World.

The article is an attempt to focus on the role and importance of Paris Club in international debt regime about which students of international political economy don't know in large. The article will also focus on terms and strategies adopted under its debt settlement mechanism. The article will also touch upon the different transactions of the Paris Club with Pakistan between 1972 to 2001 for settlement/restructuring of its external debt schedule.

Keywords: Paris Club, International Debt Regime, Pakistan.

THE EFFECT OF CUSTOMS UNION AGREEMENT KAZAKHSTAN-RUSSIA-BELARUS ON FOREIGN TRADING OF KAZAKHSTAN

Osman BARAK - Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University - osmanbarak@yahoo.com

Murat ABUTALİPOV - Uluslararası Ticaret - murat1@inbox.ru

Customs Union is an integration model that restrictions in each kind of amount are abolished with each kind of customs tax between member countries or with equivalent tax, due, funds and likewise, common customs tariffs are applied on third countries. There would be developments to increase prosperity for customs unions as a result that customs taxes between member countries are abolished and free trading areas are expanded and also there would be actives to decrease prosperity due to customs taxes which are applied to third countries. On the study, the effect of Customs Union agreement between Kazakhstan, Russia and Belarus on Kazakhstan's foreign trading has been searched. On the study, Kazakhstan's foreign trading data has been tested in two separate period as before and after Customs Unions. With this purpose, data of 2004-2009 period for the previous of customs union and data related to 2010-2015 years for the later of customs union have been analyzed as being classified separately. According to the result of this research, it has been concluded that there is not a positive effect of Customs Union Agreement between Kazakhstan, Russia and Belarus on Kazakhstan's foreign trading.

Keywords: Customs Union, Customs Union Between Kazakhstan-Russia-Belarus, Kazakhstan's Foreign Trading, Economic Integration.



VIRTUAL PRESENTATIONS

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TERROR IN THE MIDDLE EAST: A PANEL CAUSALITY APPROACH

Tuğrul Çınar - Dumlupınar University – tugrul.cinar@dpu.edu.tr

The aim of this study is to analyze the causal relationship between economic growth and terror for the Middle Eastern countries between 2002-2014 years. First, economic growth and terror series are examined for cross sectional dependency and a second generation CADF panel unit root test which allow for cross sectional dependency has been carried out for stationarity analysis. According to panel unit root tests, both series are stationary at $I(0)$. Finally, Dumitrescu and Hurlin panel causality test has been employed to test for the panel causality. The results reveal that there exist a bi-directional causal relationship between economic growth and terror in the Middle East.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Terror, Panel Causality Analysis.



THE IMPACT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ON FIRMS' BETA AND COST OF EQUITY: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION ON BIST-LISTED FIRMS

Seyfettin Ünal - Dumlupınar University - seyfettinu@hotmail.com

Fatih Akbey - Dumlupınar University - fatih.akbey@dpu.edu.tr

There is an inverse relationship between investors' confidence on firm and their expected return on the funds provided for the use of firm. Following recent unfavorable developments around the globe, a keen interest is arisen on corporate governance which is shortly described as transparent, just and accountable management, acting more responsibly for the sake of stockholders. Consequently, a corporate governance index, covering the firms with sufficient corporate governance rating, was constituted in Borsa Istanbul. Since then, studies in the literature have begun exploring the effects of corporate governance on certain aspects of firms. One popular topic of study is the interactions between the value and the corporate governance rating of firms. Though, in international literature, there is an sample of empirical evidence that corporate governance –or good management practice in other words– helps to lower firms' riskiness and cost of equity capital, there are no such studies conducted on Turkish market. This study aims to explore the effects of changes in BIST-quoted firms' corporate governance scores on both their cost of equity and the investors' perception of risk towards the firms. The theoretical view reflects an expectation that high corporate governance scores result in lower business risk and hence the cost of equity. In case that the empirical outcomes confirm this view, it is quite predictable that firms with sufficient corporate governance scores will endeavor sustaining it. Furthermore, firms with insufficient corporate governance scores may be expected to strive for achieving sufficient scores. Within this context, our basic motivation in conducting this study is to understand whether any changes emerged in the business risk and equity cost of the firms after achieving sufficient corporate governance scores.

Keywords: Corporate Governance, Beta, Cost Of Equity, Borsa Istanbul.

JEL classification: C33, G31, G34

THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG MINIMUM WAGE, INFLATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN TURKEY

Adil Akıncı-Kırklareli University - adilakinci@gmail.com

Erkan Bilge-Kırklareli University -erkanbilge_28@hotmail.com

In this study, the relationship among minimum wage, inflation and unemployment in Turkey in 2003:1-2016:1 period has been examined. In order to display the correlation among the variables in the study, from among the econometrics methods, ARDL cointegration test and Toda-Yomamoto causality test have been conducted. As a result of the analysis, it is determined that there is a long-term relation among the variables and also, each increase of 1% in unemployment results in 0,33% decrease in inflation, however, this decrease is not statistically significant. In addition, each increase of 1% in minimum wage results in 0,73% increase in inflation, and it is determined that this increase is statistically significant. In error correction model, displaying the short-term relations, though the coefficient is negative (-0,03), it is not statistically significant. Thus, it is shown that the significance of the dynamics among the variables is not adequately reflected. In causality analysis, it is determined that there is a causality relation between inflation and unemployment.

Keywords: Inflation, Unemployment, Minimum Wage, Toda Yomamoto.

IT IS A COMPERATIVE EXAMITIONAL WHICH IS IN TERMS OF SHAPE, CONTENT, COMPOSITION OF SIMILAR THEME FROM DRAWING ART AZERBAIJAIN AND TURKEY: AZİM AZİMZADE AND TURGUT ZAİM

Başak Lütfiye Seyhan

Azim Azimzade is one of the pioner of Azerbaijain art and Drawing with his own style. Mostly, he explains paradox of society, social problems with a sharp humour and irony in manner. From this aspect, his works undertakes a mission and guiding to the country which has a contribution to the society, culture and democracy. He makes a drawing which is about the place of women in society, difference between life of poor and rich people. Likewise, Turgut Zaim compose his arts by showing the life of anatolian women in a local and folkloric way. In this research, it is aimed to determine commons and similarities side in terms of quiddity, shape and composition. In this aspect, continuity of recent era contemporary Turkish culture has a goal and refers to the significance of part of painting art by following traces and common values. In this research, some common aspects detected in work of arts between two artists. About Azimzade, in Turkey, there is not enough sufficient information and source in literature. Also some of the sources are written in cyrillic alphabet. By using content and visual comparasion from the web sourced qualitative researches translation, we have reached some informations.

Keywords: Fine Arts, Modern Turkish Picture, Turkish Art, Visual Arts.

SMARTPHONE SELECTION USING MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION METHODS DEMATEL AND PROMETHEE

Gölnur Kecek-Dumlupınar University- gulnur.kecek@dpu.edu.tr

Rıdvan Yöksel-Dumlupınar University- ridvan.yuksel@dpu.edu.tr

Abundance of criteria along with the increasing number of alternatives force decision makers to go through a difficult process in our day. At this stage, we can make use of multi-criteria decision making methods (MCDM). MCDM methods present the best alternative to the decision maker by ranking the alternatives according to the selected criteria. The aim of this study is to select the most suitable smartphone among increasing alternatives in the mobile phone sector using DEMATEL and PROMETHEE which are among MCDM methods.

Processor speed, internal memory, screen size, memory capacity, slimness, weight, battery performance, camera resolution, and talking time are selected as criteria for the selection of smartphone in this study. For the alternatives; Samsung S6 Edge Plus, Sony Z3 Plus, HTC One M9, LG G4, GM Discovery Elite, Casper Via V9, and iPhone 6 are selected.

In order to determine the weight of each criteria, a questionnaire is conducted with 21 participants and criteria weights are determined using DEMATEL method. Following the determination of weights, a ranking is carried out between alternatives using PROMETHEE method. Samsung S6 Edge Plus ranked first, and LG G4, Sony Z3 Plus, GM Discovery Elite, HTC One M9, iPhone 6 and Casper Via V9 ranked respectively.

Keywords: Promethee, Dematel, Multi-Criteria Decision Making.

**2008 GEORGIAN-RUSSIAN CONFLICT'S IMPLICATIONS FOR RELATIONS GEORGIA AND WEST:
NATO AND EU PERSPECTIVE**

Hakan Arıdemir - Dumlupınar University - hakanaridemir@gmail.com

Birol Şal –birolsal63@hotmail.com

After collapse of Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War regional conflicts have emerged in the former Soviet territories. Since 1990s Georgia has been struggling with ethnically domestic conflicts in the Caucasus Basin. The South Ossetia problem was the major reason for the Russia occupation of Georgia in 2008 and has become an international crisis. Competition between Russia and USA over Eurasia, because of its rich natural resources and geopolitical position and over the Caspian Basin and the Caucasus (Georgia) for their importance for the world energy supply and the energy transport routes has played role in this. The problems such as securing Eurasian energy resources and the transport routes, the enlargement of NATO have put more pressure between Russia and USA. This study has focused, in the context of Georgia's ethnical domestic problems (South Ossetia) and territorial integrity and its NATO membership perspective and relations with EU.

Keywords: Georgia, Russia, South Ossetia, NATO, EU.





INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON AFRO- EURASIAN RESEARCH I

"State, Society, Knowledge and Information Technology in Afro-
Eurasian Countries"

PROGRAMME

ALMATY / KAZAKHSTAN

12 OCTOBER 2016, WEDNESDAY

10.00-11.00	Introduction - Registration
	Opening Ceremonies
11.00-12.15	Protocol Speeches
	Keynote Speaker-Prof.Dr. Alaeddin Yalçinkaya " <i>Environmental Problems In Afro-Eurasia</i> "
12.15-12.30	Yesevi Art Community Concert

12.30-14.00

BREAK

Solo Exhibitions

Foyer	<i>Migrant</i> - Gökhan Akca <i>Yörüklerin Günlük Yaşantılarının Sanat Eserlerine Yansıması</i> <i>Bu Türkçe İle Nereye?</i> - Resul Ay <i>Türkçedeki Yabancılaşmanın Önlenebilmesini Amaçlayan Sosyal İçerikli Afiş Tasarımları</i>
-------	---

FREE TIME

13 OCTOBER 2016, THURSDAY		
08.30-09.00	Introduction – Registration	
Chairs: Yusuf Gümüş		
09.00-10.00	Session 1	<i>Countries In Afro-Eurasian Regional Comparison Of Socio-Economic Development Levels:The G-20 Countries On An Study/</i> Niyazi Kurnaz - Ali Özbek - Işık Altunal
		<i>Relationship Between Corporate Governance And Financial Performance Of Banks In Turkey And Other Asian Regions /</i> Ali Özbek - Işık Altunal
		<i>The Effect Of National Culture On Acceptance Of International Financial Reporting Standards: An Implementation In Afro-Eurasian Countries /</i> Yusuf Gümüş – Meryem Uslu – Hasan Özyaşar
		<i>Islamic Accounting And Specific Features Of Its Cultural Paradigm In Afro-Eurasian Countries/</i> Ridvan Sezgin – Hasan Özyaşar – Ahmet Koç
Chairs: Zeki Yılmaz		
09.00-10.00	Session 2	<i>Financial Crises and Historical Development of Financial Crises (Until 20th Century) /</i> Özer Özçelik - Süleyman Emre Özcan
		<i>Equity-Based Islamic Structured Financial Product: Musharaka Sukuk /</i> Mehmet Murat AKTAŞ
		<i>The Effect Of External Debt And Interest Payments On Economic Growth: The Case Of Turkey (2002-2015) /</i> Zeki Yılmaz
		<i>The Effects of 24 November 2015 Turkey-Russia Aircraft Crisis over Turkey Economy /</i> Yavuz Odabaşı
Chairs: Hasan Basri Karadeniz		
10.00-11.00	Session 1	<i>Financial Philosophy Of Ottoman In Basic Cash Foundations:Example Of Bali Efendi /</i> Cantürk Kayahan - İrfan Görkaş
		<i>A Comparison Between Ottoman Period Of Money Trust And Participation Banking/</i> Cantürk Kayahan - İrfan Görkaş – Halime Önk
		<i>Features Of Land Use And Prospects For The Sustainable Land Management Of Almaty Agglomeration /</i> Aigul Tokbergenova - Shnar Kairova - Lazzat Kiyassova
		<i>Sultaniye (Karapınar)'Ye İçme Suyu Getirilmesi, Suyollarının Tahriri Ve Tamiri (1568-1582) /</i> Hasan Basri karadeniz
Chairs: Azhar Serikkaliyeva		
10.00-11.00	Session 2	<i>Chinese 'Soft Power' In Africa: Honoring Tradition And Expanding Engagement /</i> Tatyana Deych -Azhar Serikkaliyeva
		<i>Turkey Is Where The Turkestan?/</i> Merve Kırıyüz
		<i>Changing World and Influence of Confucianism in Contemporary Chinese Foreign Policy /</i> Sharifa Jabbarova
		<i>Cukurova Education Traded Issues Faced by Foreign Students at University /</i> Hasan Surkhaylı
11.00-11.15 Coffee Break		
13 OCTOBER 2016, THURSDAY (Cont...)		
Chairs: Mahmut Zortuk		
11.15-12.30	Session 1	<i>An Empirical Investigation Between Overconfidence And Leverage: The Case Of Bist Construction Industry /</i> Mahmut Erdoğan – Selçuk Yalçın
		<i>The Relationship Between Human Development And Insurance On Afro-Eurasian Transition Economies /</i> H.Feyyaz Ebeoğlu – Mahmut Zortuk
		<i>A Spatial Econometric Analysis of Environmental Kuznets Curve in Europe /</i> Mahmut Erdoğan
		<i>Agricultural Development and Economic Growth Relationship from an Empirical Perspective: Transition Countries Example /</i> Mahmut Zortuk - Semih Karacan

Chairs: Ahmet Oğuz		
11.15-12.30	Session 2	<i>Welfare State And Public Administration / Aykut Acar – Eray Acar</i>
		<i>Social Costs Of The Crisis In Afro-Eurasian Region After 2000: The Case Of Turkey / Hayrettin Keskingöz – Ahmet Oğuz</i>
		<i>Trade Effects Of The Financial Development In Selected African-Eurasian Country / Hayrettin Keskingöz – Ahmet Oğuz</i>
		<i>Economic Globalization On The Role Of Political Stability: Afro-Eurasian Countries On An Assessment / Ahmet Oğuz - Z.Zafer Kanberoğlu</i>
		<i>Administration Pushing The Reasons To Change In The World And Turkey / Eray Acar</i>
		<i>IFRS Implementation in the African Eurasian Country / Elmas Dönmez</i>

12.30-13.45 BREAK

Chairs: Emre Sezici		
13.45-14.45	Session 1	<i>Income Distribution And Sustainable Growth For Afro-Eurasian Region: The Case Of Turkey/Z.Zafer Kanberoğlu-A.Oğuz</i>
		<i>The Impact Of Authentic Leadership On Sense Of Community / Mürsel Güler – Dursun Boz</i>
		<i>Neuroticism And Personal Accomplishment: The Mediator Role Of Abusive Supervision / Emre Sezici – Bora Yıldız</i>
		<i>Entrepreneurial Attitude With Financial Literacy And Entrepreneurial Intention: The Mediator Role Of Perceived Social Support / Emre Sezici – Mediha Mine Çelikkol</i>
		<i>An Evaluation On Takaful, The Islamic Insurance System / H.Feyyaz Ebeoğlu – Nilüfer Dalkılıç</i>

Chairs: Ali Rıza Gül		
13.45-14.45	Session 2	<i>İlahiyat Alanında Kırgızca Tercüme-Te'lif Eserler Projesi / Ferhat Gökçe</i>
		<i>A significant contribution to the mystical interpretation: Yasawi's wisdom-based Commentaries on the Quran / Ali Rıza Gül</i>
		<i>Absence Of Administration Or Crisis Of The State: A Reading Through Kutadgu Bilig / Özgür Önder – Erdal Güler</i>
		<i>Doğu/Batı İliği Ve Toplum/Zihin İnşası / Feyzettin Aytepe</i>

Chairs: Ayhan Kahraman		
14.45-15.45	Session 1	<i>Geopolitical Struggle Between Kiev-Moscow On The European Union Project / Mehmet Arslan</i>
		<i>Re-inventing the Wheel: Education Policy / Ayhan Kahraman</i>
		<i>The Analysis Of Primary School's Curriculum Programme Related To Turkish Worlds Subjects / Kamile Gülüm - U.Demirok</i>

Chairs: Irina Chudoska Blazhevskaya		
14.45-15.45	Session 2	<i>Immigration Crisis In The Balkans And The Future Integration Of The Immigrants In The Republic Of Macedonia / Irina Chudoska Blazhevskaya</i>
		<i>Technological Development And Efficiency In Oil Refining Industry Of Azerbaijan / Nəsimi Əhmədov</i>
		<i>Position of Eurasia in the Current World Order: An Emerging Historical Bloc / Hatice Hande Orhon Özdağ</i>
		<i>Peace through Preponderance: Can Turkey Overcome the Middle-Income Trap? / Volkan Kalender</i>

15.45-16.00 Coffee Break

Chairs: Gökhan Göktürk		
16.00-17.00	Session 1	<i>Possibility Of Turkish Union Within The Context Of European Union In The Eurasia In The 21st Century / Aykut Kar</i>
		<i>Yusuf Akçura Ve Ziya Gökalp'in Üçlü Türk Milliyetçiliği Tasnifleri: Üç Tarz-I Siyaset Ve Türkleşmek, İslamlaşmak, Muassırlaşmak / Mevlüt Tikence</i>
		<i>In Order To Merge The People in Afro-Eurasia Countries, The Importance Between Afro-Eurasia Countries In Creating A Socio-Cultural Integration Process / Mehmet Levent Kocaalan</i>
		<i>Historical Resources Of Modernization In Africa And Asia, Contemporary Influence: Distinctions / Gökhan Göktürk- Senem Çente</i>
		<i>Türkiye Ve Türki Cumhuriyetler'de Başkanlık Sisteminin Uygulanabilirliği Ve Hükümet Sistemi Sorunları / Ö. Cihat Kaya</i>

Chairs: Hasan Duran		
16.00-17.00	Session 2	<i>National Sovereignty And Territorial Integrity Of The State In The Conditions Of Globalization / Abbasbeyli Agalar Narimanoglu</i>
		<i>The relationships in between Turkey and Kazakhstan Iron Silk Road / Gülpınar Akbulut</i>
		<i>Impact of Economic Development on Democracy: A Case Study of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan from 1991-2016 / Erdi Topçuoğlu – Sezai Çağlayan</i>
		<i>The Central Asia Policy Of China In Line With Security, Energy And Market / Hasan Duran</i>
		<i>Afro Asya Stratejik İşbirliğinin Jeopolitik Parametreleri / Muhittin Demiray</i>

Chairs: Yavuz Soykan		
17.00-18.00	Session 2	<i>Kent Dokusuna Uygun Alternatif Çevresel Ulaşımında Bisiklet Kullanımının Sosyal Fayda Maliyet Analizi / Metin Çalık</i>
		<i>Rating The Risk Of Vehicle Defects Causing Traffic Accidents By Failure Mode And Effect Analysis / Yavuz Soykan</i>
		<i>Developments Of Highway Motor Vehicles Compulsory Liability Insurance In Year 2016 And Social Sensitivity / Y. Soykan</i>
		<i>An Outlook On Determinants Of Physical Gold Demand In Emerging And Developed Countries, 2000-2010 / M.Y. Şişman</i>
		<i>The Rising Trend In The Globalizing World: Eurasian Economic Union / Hulusi Ekber Kaya</i>

Chairs: Halil Adıyaman		
17.00-18.00	Session 1	<i>Art Understanding Of Şerif Benekçi And His Point Of View About Artist/ Hakan Değirmenci</i>
		<i>Heterotopic Places And Analysing Tanpinar's Stories From Heterotopic Aspects / Evren Karataş</i>
		<i>Muhtar Avezov'un Hikâyelerinde İnsan / Yerlan Zhiyenbayev</i>
		<i>Settin as Afro-Eurasian in Novels Based on Ahkmet Yassawi / Halil Adıyaman</i>

14 OCTOBER 2016, FRIDAY		
08.30-09.00	Introduction - Registration	
Chairs: Celalettin Serinkan		
09.00-10.00	Session 1	<i>A Research on the Tax Consciousness of Faculty of Administrative Sciences and Management Students in the Kyrgyz Turkish Manas University / Celalettin Serinkan- Mahmut Erdoğan- Nurlan Mirzabek Uulu</i>
		<i>Factors influencing the Job Selection among students of Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University / Celalettin Serinkan - Askar Atamkulov - Süyörkul Beyşenbekov</i>
		<i>The Effects Of Public Borrowing On Public Expenditures: An Essay On Turkey And European Union / Özer Özçelik - Süleyman Emre Özcan</i>
		<i>A Strategic Sector For The Afro-Eurasian Countries: Tourism / Uğur Saylan – Ahmet Koç</i>

Chairs: Olga Shemyakina		
09.00-10.00	Session 2	<i>The Location Of Organized Industrial Zones In Urban Planning In Turkey: Example Of Kütahya / Murat Yaman</i>
		<i>The Psychological Effects Of Unmarried Women 'A Field Study On A Sample Of Unmarried Women In Algeria' / Laid Fekih - Mounis Bekhadra</i>
		<i>Land Reform in Central Asia: An Overview / Olga Shemyakina</i>
		<i>Some Pages From Social Life Of Turkmen Emigrants In Afghanistan (History And A Current State) / Muratgeldi Soyegov</i>

Chairs: Ercan Taşkın		
10.00-11.00	Session 1	<i>Effects Of Collectivist Culture, Green Attitude And Green Behavior On Willingness To Pay More For Green Products / Aysel ERCİŞ - Murat KURNUÇ - Bahar TÜRK</i>
		<i>Algısal Marka Değerlerinin Bireysel Farklılıklar Açısından Değerlendirmesi: Türkiye, Pasinler Örneği / Murat KURNUÇ - Ferhat BOZTOPRAK - Ali ADA</i>
		<i>The Total Effect Of Market Orientation, Entrepreneurial Orientation And Inter-Firm Collaboration At Enhancing Innovation In SMES / Ercan Taşkın – Hamit Kahraman</i>
		<i>Effect Of Sport Sponsorship Perception Of Consumers Onto The Brand Value / Ercan Taşkın – Ali Koşat</i>

Chairs: Zhanar Baiteliyeva		
10.00-11.00	Session 2	<i>The new economic zone of the Silk Road and Turkic countries / Sherip M. Nadyrov</i>
		<i>İpek Yolu'nda Medeniyetin Gelişimi, Özelliği Ve Evrenselliği / Mohammad Ismail Qayumoghli</i>
		<i>Belediyelerde İşbirliği Ve Katılım Boyutundan Stratejik Yönetim / Fatih Kırışık - Aykut Acar - Saniye Seymen</i>
		<i>The Roles And Collaborations Of International Turkic Academy (Twesco) / Mustafa Bıyıklı</i>

11.00-11.15	Coffee Break
-------------	--------------

Chairs: Elmira Adilbekova		
11.15-12.15	Session 1	<i>Assessment Of Life Quality Level Of Population Of The Republic Of Kazakhstan Based On Two-Dimensional Static-Dynamic Analysis Methodology / Gulnara Nyussupova-D. Tazhiyeva– L.B. Kenespaeva</i>
		<i>Kazakistan'da Destan Çalışmaları Üzerine Bazı Değerlendirmeler / Elmira Adilbekova</i>
		<i>Kazak Hanlığı Dönemine Ait Eserlerin İncelenmesi / Ercan Ömirbayev</i>
		<i>Evliya Çelebi'nin Seyahatname'sindeki Efsaneler / Erdal Aday</i>

Chairs: Süleyman Topal		
11.15-12.15	Session 2	<i>Evaluation Of Curriculum By Graduates Of Universities For Self-Perceived Employability In Hospitality / Yao-Hsu Tsai</i>
		<i>Matematik Dersinde Akıllı Tahta Kullanımıyla İlgili Sınıf Öğretmenlerinin Görüşleri / Mustafa Ulu</i>
		<i>Okul Öncesi Öğretmenlerinin Sınıflarında Kullandıkları Çocuk Kitaplarını Tercih Etme Nedenlerinin Belirlenmesi/M.Bartan</i>
		<i>Biology Education in Turkey / Süleyman Topal</i>

12.15-15.00	BREAK
-------------	-------

Chairs: Feyzullah Ünal		
15.00-16.00	Session 1	<i>From A Constitutional Law Perspective, Abuse Of The Authorization Of Personal Search: "Search By Touching" / Nizamettin Aydın</i>
		<i>Audit Of Understanding And Transformation Of Public Administration And Ombudsman Institution / Feyzullah Ünal – Selami Erdoğan</i>
		<i>The Importance Of Civil Constitution From Democratic Consolidation Perspective : Case Of Turkey / Selami Erdoğan</i>
		<i>Role of Society in the Constitution Making / Suat Söylemez</i>
		<i>Başkanlık Ve Yarı Başkanlık Sistemlerinde Devlet Başkanının Güvenlik Politikalarındaki Rolü / Muhammed Durdu – Fatih Kırışık</i>

Chairs: Yasemin Deniz Koç		
15.00-16.00	Session 2	<i>The Impact Of Exchange Traded Funds On Volatility Of Index Markets: An Empirical Analysis On The Ise-30 Index / Ferit Karahan - M.Mesut Kayalı- Metin Baş</i>
		<i>The Measurement Of Financial Performance Of The Companies Which Are Placed In Corporate Governance Index (Xkry) By Using Data Envelopment Analysis / Yasemin Deniz Koç -Esra Yildirim Söylemez- Meltem Dil Şahin</i>
		<i>Relationship Between Investor Sentiment And Sovereign Risk: Application Of Turkey / Yasemin Deniz Koç - Sibel Çelik -Burcu Acar</i>
		<i>Evaluation Of The Obstacles In Adopting The Sustainable Production And Consumption / Esra Yildirim Söylemez- Meltem Dil Şahin - Yasemin Deniz Koç</i>

14 OCTOBER 2016, FRIDAY (Cont...)		
Chairs: Asil Şengün		
16.00-17.00	Session 1	<i>Türk ve Kırgız Halk Edebiyatında Ağıtlar / Asil Şengün</i>
		<i>Mısır'ın Toplum Tarihinde Kıpçak ve Türkmen Lehçelerinin Yeri Ve Önemi / Yazmuhammet Tohtamyşow</i>
		<i>Status and Future of Afro-Eurasian Languages Under the Danger of Extinction / Eren Akdağ Kurnaz</i>
		<i>Current Status of Historical Turkology / Yerden Kazhybek</i>
		<i>A Language Of The Multilingual Youth (Research In Sociolinguistic Aspect) / Zhanar Baiteliyeva</i>

Chairs: Özgür Önder		
16.00-17.00	Session 2	<i>An Epistemological Analysis Of The Bureaucratic Reform In Turkey / Özgür Önder – Murat Yaman – Kutlu Önal</i>
		<i>Discussions About "Internal Security Package" In Turkey Within The Context Of Security-Freedom Balance /Eren Alper Yılmaz - Hatice Can Öziç - Ahmet Akbulut</i>
		<i>Paris Club, International Debt Regime, and Pakistan / Mansoor Akbar Kundi</i>
		<i>The Relationship Between National Culture And Capital Structure In Afro Eurasian Countries The Post-Crisis Period: A Comparative Perspective / Niyazi Kurnaz – Ali Kestane</i>
		<i>Asymmetric Return And Volatility Transmission In Conventional And Islamic Equities / Zaghun Umar</i>

17.00-17.15 Coffee Break

Chairs: Hakan Çelikkol		
17.15-18.15	Session 1	<i>Meiji Era In Japan And The Ideas Of Enlightenment In Cultural Heritage Of Kazakh Educators In The Late XIX-Early XX Centuries: Comparative Analysis</i> / Erkin Baydarov - Assel Bekebasova
		<i>Evaluation Of State University Performances In Turkey Using Data Envelopment Analysis</i> / Gülnur Keçek – A. E. Arslan
		<i>Satisfaction Analysis Of Students Studying at Dumlupinar University</i> / Hakan Çelikkol - Ergin Uzgören - M. Mine Çelikkol - Halime Gürdal - Bahar Çelik
		<i>The Examination Of Institutionalisation Process In Family Firms Within The Frame Of The Theory Of Planned Behavior</i> / Meltem Dil Şahin – Esra Yıldırım Söylemez – Yasemin Deniz Koç

Chairs: Mehmet Arslan		
17.15-18.15	Session 2	<i>Türkiye’de Protestan Eğitim Dizgesi “Amerikan Kolejleri 1839”</i> / Baykal Biçer
		<i>Improving Scenario writing Skills of Prospective Teachers</i> / Aytunga Oğuz
		<i>Security and Balance Regime of Montreux and Turkey</i> / Hakan Aridemir
		<i>Social And Economic Structure Of An Ottoman Neighbourhood In Anatolia: Kütahya-Bölücek Sample (1834-1835)</i> / Nurgül Bozkurt

18.15-19.00 Closing Session, Awards Ceremonies, Next ICAR for 2017

15 OCTOBER 2016, SATURDAY (Additional Session)		
Chairs: Victor Shaw		
09.00-9.45	Session 1	<i>Tourism as a Barometer of Unequal Exchanges among Afro-Eurasian Countries</i> / Victor Shaw
		<i>Termal Turizm Ve Türkiye’de Termal Turizm Potansiyelinin Türk Turizmi Açısından Değerlendirilmesi</i> / Yaşar Yılmaz - Özeyilmaz - Aktolkin Abubakirova
		<i>Employability of Vocational College Graduates as Perceived by Travel Agency Managers of Taiwan</i> / Yao-Hsu Tsai - Chung-Tai Wu
		<i>The Effect Of Customs Union Agreement Kazakhstan-Russia-Belarus On Foreign Trading Of Kazakhstan</i> / Osman Barak - Murat Abutalipov

VIRTUAL SECTION		
09.00-9.45	Session 2	<i>Terror And Economic Growth In The Middle East: A Panel Causality Approach</i> / Tuğrul Çınar
		<i>The Impact Of Corporate Governance On Firms’ Beta And Cost Of Equity: An Empirical Investigation On Bist-Listed Firms</i> / Seyfettin Ünal - Fatih Akbey
		<i>Özerklik Algısı Örgütsel Sinizmin Yordayıcısı Olabilir Mi?</i> / Önder Gürsel
		<i>The Relationship Among Minimum Wage, Inflation And Unemployment In Turkey</i> / Adil Akinci- Erkan Bilge
		<i>It Is A Comperative Examitional Which Is In Terms Of Shape, Content, Composition Of Similar Theme From Drawing Art Azerbaijan And Turkey: Azim Azimzade And Turgut Zaim</i> / Başak Lütfiye Seyhan
		<i>Smartphone Selection Using Multi-Criteria Decision Methods Dematel And Promethee</i> / Gülnur Keçek – Rıdvan Yüksel
		<i>2008 Georgian-Russian Conflict’s Implications For Relations Georgia And West: NATO And EU Perspective</i> / Hakan Aridemir - Birol Şal

we hope to see you again in Spain (Malaga)...





This Congress was supported by Dumlupınar University Scientific Research Projects Commission (No:2016-38).

First Published in Kütahya, Turkey by the Afro-Eurasian Research.

ISBN: 978-605-4931-48-4

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored, retrieved system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the written permission of the publisher, nor be otherwise circulated in any form of binding or cover.

Evliya Çelebi Yerleşkesi Tavşanlı Yolu 10.km
Kütahya / Türkiye
afroeurasia.org

©Copyright 2016 by the Afro-Eurasian Research. The individual essays remain the intellectual properties of the contributors.