



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

*Kongrenin düzenlenmesinde emeği geçen tüm görünür ve
görünmez kahramanlara teşekkür ediyoruz ...*

PRESENTING

Afro-Eurasia is a term that defines Africa and Eurasia as a single continent. This continent is called the Old World. The mainland of Afro-Eurasia is defined as the World Island geopolitically. While the relations between the Afro-Eurasian countries and their cities have developed in the economic, political, cultural and even social fields on one hand, academic relations among social scientists are gradually improving on the other. Within this framework, the significance of the development of an effective communication network among scholars working in the field of Social Sciences and Educational Sciences in Afro-Eurasian countries and cities, strengthening of intellectual and academic exchanges, mutual cooperation, knowledge and experience sharing is evident.

International Congress on Afro - Eurasian Research will contribute to raising awareness and comparing various cultural perspectives in the field of social sciences and educational sciences. Thus, academicians from Afro-Eurasian countries and cities will be able to easily present their academic activities and work, and contribute to the social sciences and educational sciences in general and regional sense.

The objective of the Congress is to become a common centre in which congresses will be held every year in order to share academicians' work, new findings and opinions about regional affairs and problems, and methods and approaches to these issues. The Congress also serves to discover the trends in the academic and intellectual circles of Afro-Eurasian countries and cities. The Congress will be held in a different Afro-Eurasian country every year.

After gaining the first experience in Kazakhstan and the second experience in the geography of Spain and the Andalusian civilization, we are very proud to announce that the third experience did be held in Istanbul (October 19-,21-2017), the city of balance of Afro-Eurasia.

The main purpose of this congress is the interaction between civilizations and cultures. We are proud to present our valuable readers the abstract book for reach the goals of the congress.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Niyazi KURNAZ – Asst. Prof. Dr. Hakan ARIDEMİR
Asst. Prof. Dr. Özer ÖZÇELİK - Asst. Prof. Dr. Halil ADIYAMAN
On behalf of the Congress Organizing Committee

SUNUŞ

Afro-Avrasya, Afrika ve Avrasya'yı tek bir kıta olarak tanımlayan terimlerdir. Bu kıta Eski Dünya olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Jeopolitik açıdan Afro-Avrasya'nın anakarası Dünya Adası olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Afro-Avrasya ülkeleri ve şehirleri arasındaki ilişkiler bir taraftan ekonomik, politik, kültürel ve hatta sosyal alanlarda gelişirken, diğer taraftan sosyal bilimciler arasındaki akademik ilişkiler de giderek artmaktadır. Bu çerçevede, Afro-Avrasya ülkelerinde ve şehirlerinde Sosyal Bilimler ve Eğitim Bilimleri alanında çalışan akademisyenler arasında etkili bir iletişim ağının geliştirilmesinin, entelektüel ve akademik değişimlerin güçlendirilmesinin, karşılıklı işbirliği, bilgi ve deneyimlerinin paylaşılmasının önemi açıktır.

Afro - Avrasya Araştırmaları Kongresi Sosyal bilimler ve Eğitim Bilimleri alanında yapılacak çalışmalarda farkındalık oluşturmaya ve çeşitli kültürel perspektifleri karşılaştırmaya katkı sağlayacaktır. Böylelikle, Afro-Avrasya ülkeleri ve şehirlerinden akademisyenler akademik faaliyetlerini ve çalışmalarını kolaylıkla sunabilecek, Sosyal bilimler ve Eğitim Bilimleri alanındaki çalışmalara genel ve bölgesel anlamda katkı sağlayabileceklerdir.

Kongrenin amacı, akademisyenlerin çalışmalarını, bölge meseleleri ve sorunlarına dair yeni bulgularını ve görüşlerini ve bu konulara yönelik yöntem ve yaklaşımlarını paylaşmaları için her yıl düzenlenerek ortak bir merkez haline gelmektir. Kongre Afro-Avrasya ülkelerinin ve şehirlerinin akademik ve entelektüel çevrelerde var olan eğilimlerin keşfedilmesine de hizmet etmektedir. Kongre, her yıl farklı bir Afro-Avrasya ülkesinde düzenlenecektir.

Buradan hareketle Afro-Avrasya coğrafyasında Batı-Doğu, Güney-Kuzey ekseninde İstanbul'un denge merkezi konumuna yükseldiği böylesi bir süreçte, ilk tecrübeyi Kazakistan'da ikinci tecrübeyi İspanya coğrafyasında ve Endülüs medeniyet havzasında yaşadıktan sonra, üçüncü kongreyi yukarıda bahsettiğimiz nedenlerle Afro-Avrasya'nın denge şehri İstanbul'da düzenlemiş bulunuyoruz. Bu kongrenin asıl amaçlarından olan medeniyetler ve kültürler arası etkileşimin geçmişte olduğu gibi günümüzde ve gelecekte de bir dengeye oturtulabilmesi adına kongre bildiri özetleri kitabını siz değerli okuyucularımıza sunmanın gururunu yaşıyoruz .

Doç.Dr. Niyazi KURNAZ – Yrd. Doç. Dr. Hakan ARIDEMİR
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Özer ÖZÇELİK – Yrd. Doç. Dr. Halil ADIYAMAN
Kongre Düzenleme Kurulu Adına

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THE IMPACT OF SOCIO-SCIENTIFIC ISSUES BASED INSTRUCTION ON THE CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS AND DISPOSITIONS OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS

M. Davut GÜL

Hakan AKÇAY

Abstract

In the study, how socio scientific issues (SSI) based instruction impacts critical thinking skills and dispositions of pre-service science students in environmental course at global warming unit were investigated.

In the study, quasi-experimental design with an experimental and control group were applied to investigate critical thinking skills and dispositions of pre-service science students in the teacher education program. The pre-service teachers in the experiment group exposed to SSI based instruction for five weeks in the autumn semester.

The sample of the study was determined by convenient and purposive sampling and it was comprised of 90 pre-service science students in the science teacher education program at the public university in the north of Turkey. The experimental group in which SSI based instruction was implemented, consists of 45 pre-service teachers, and there were 45 pre-service teachers in the control group.

Data was gathered quantitatively with the help of Turkish version of the Ennis-Weir Critical Thinking Essay Test (E-WCTET) and the California Critical Thinking Disposition Inventory (CCTDI). Aybek (2006) adapted this measurement tool in Turkish by applying it at faculty of education to 87 students as a pre and post-test to both experiment and control groups. The researcher measured internal consistency coefficient values of pre and post-test .85 and .88 respectively. CCTDI was adapted to Turkish by Kokdemir (2003). The researcher found the reliability value of the scale as 0.88.

In this study, the analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to determine the impacts of SSI based instruction on the critical thinking skills and dispositions of pre-service teachers in experiment and control groups. SSI based instruction was the independent variable, E-WCTET and CCTDI were dependent variables, and the scores of the pretest were described as 'covariate' variable.

Findings of the study revealed that there is no significant difference between the treatment and the control group's critical thinking scores. However, the post-test scores of the treatment group was increased. Also, results indicated that there is a significant difference between the treatment and the control group's critical thinking dispositions scores.

As a conclusion, the study claimed that improving the critical thinking dispositions of the pre-service teachers leads us to enhance critical thinking skills of them.

Keywords: Socio-Scientific Issues Based Instruction, Critical Thinking Skills, Critical Thinking Dispositions, Nature Of Science, Science Literacy

POST COLD WAR EURASIAN GEOPOLITICS AND NEW STRUGGLE FOR THE HEARTLAND

Javed ZAFAR

Abstract

The emergence of industrial and colonial powers is characterised by competition and confrontation to control the world's natural resources, strategic locations, routes and markets for their security and progress. Many theories and ideas have also been put forwarded to explain as how to command, control and rule the world. Among them Mackinder's heartland theory's played important role in shaping the contemporary geopolitical ideas. According to this theory if anyone wants to control and rule the world he will have to or should first control Eastern Europe and if he controls Eastern Europe he can control Heartland and any one get success to control Heartland can rule the World. Heartland comprises Russia, Central Asia and some parts of Eastern Europe. As a result of this, major world powers including Russia, Britain, and Germany rush to design their military and foreign policy to control Heartland.

Though theatrically, this geographically deterministic approaches challenged and criticised by critical geopolitics and argued that there is always knowledge power relations between argument and necessity of imperial expansion. any geographical space is not important because of its location and other geographical feature but its importance is established by discourse represented by state's mass media (like cinema, literature and news industry), foreign policy, bureaucracy, institution , strategic institutes, think tank and academia.

Even after the heavy debates , criticism and creation of a whole body of literature against classic geopolitics things are still in the framework of classic geopolitics because of classic forms and structure of state.

Neoclassical geopolitics as "the effects of geographical location and other geographical features on the foreign policy of a state", but this lacks specificity. Rather, by "neoclassical geopolitics" is meant ways of thinking about the effects of geography on international relations that explicitly locate themselves within the Mackinder-Haushofer-Spykman tradition, but which creatively rework it with reference to changed social, economic, political and cultural factors.

Huntington gave a new dimension of " Clash of civilization"

But because of the creation of USSR and its control over Eastern Europe and Central Asia, this struggle remained suspended till its

dismantling in 1991. Emergence of many independent states in area once again opened the competition and struggle for big powers including China, USA, European countries and Russia. In the beginning, due to economic and other political problems, Russia was lagging behind in this competition. But, as Russia got some economic and military strength and achieved political stability it began to play game to get control over the region once again. This struggle and competition led to the formation of new power structure in the form of many military, political and economic groups and alliances.

China as a big economic and military power is also trying to influence the Eurasian region in many ways. Its aggressive One Belt One Road (OBOR) policy, 16+1 trade framework with Central and Eastern European countries and New Silk Rout are main strategic and policy tools. China's initiatives in the form of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and priority base policy towards Central Asian Region (CAR) are also aimed at achieving it dominance in the region. Proposed paper will also analyse China's role and place in struggle for Heartland and its policy and efforts in Eurasian geopolitics.

China involved herself in Central Asia through every possible dimension: economics, security and energy. It is very interesting that even after entering late, China achieved all its foreign policy goals in Central Asia. In the beginning, China had serious border disputes with CACs; however, it adopted pragmatic and soft policies to resolve border disputes without military tensions and border clashes. China successfully convinced CAS to counter and suppress militant and separatists of Xinxiang, supported by many Central Asian militant groups. To counter the EU's and the US's influence, China established SCO with the help of Russia and CAC. China invited Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan to SCO for cooperation in regional issues. During Afghan War, China dealt the situation brilliantly and adopted the Russian line. In the war, China supported NATO's action against Taliban but after the end of the war and elimination of Taliban, China with Russia through SCO, successfully pressurised the US to vacate her bases from Central Asia. In energy sector too, China entered late but involved deeply very soon. China signed its first oil agreement with Kazakhstan and within 9 years in 2006 China established energy relations with all energy producer countries. China avoided the US and EU companies for energy cooperation and made active her own oil companies. China cooperated with Russian and Iranian oil companies to counter the US influence in energy sector. China started many pipeline routes to import Central Asian oil like Turkmenistan-China pipeline. China focused on Turkmenistan specially which has 4th largest gas reserved. After the completion and full operation of Turkmenistan –China pipeline, China will fulfil 50% of its gas demand. In future of Chinese energy policy and strategy, Central Asia

will play very important role. Mean China is also competing successfully and influence the important part of heart land. CPEC is one of the long term policies to support its policy of heartland control.

Russia has always been a playground and a player of Eurasian and Heartland politics. In other words, Russia always dominated in the politics of this region. After a period of 20 years since 1991, it is trying to participate very actively in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Middle Eastern politics. Proposed paper will also study Russian policy and strategy in Eurasia and Heartland region. Though, many experts including Dmitri Trenin declared the end of the concept of Eurasia and suggested Russia to join West but Russia rejected this approach and revived its Eurasian policy and Mission under the Alexander Dugin. According Eurasian mission , Russia is not the part of European civilization and value system and have its own civilizational identity . Russia also thinks that Eeastern Europe should a buffer between Central, western Europe and Russia. But NATO's expansion ambitions in the Eastern Europe create a conflict salutation in Eastern Europe and it will be for long time as Russian policy and ambitions are to unite the soviet era political or economic space. US and West also consider emerging Russia and threat in the way of their global domination as Russia intervene in Syria, so west think Russia may contain in Eastern Europe and they already in Afghanistan and Central Asia.

US and European powers are also deeply engaged in Eurasian geopolitics not only because they are the part of this region but Russia's emergence and evolving Russia-China partnership in this and other regions has also warranted this. Experts like Brzezinski advocate the US domination in Eurasian space. US still following the policy to control the heart land and world island and Eastern Europe is the key. Currently US and European powers with their military alliance 'NATO' are deeply engaged against Russia in Eastern Europe and trying to influence Central Asia and other region of Eurasian geopolitical structure.

Keywords: Eurasia, Geopolitics, Geo-strategy, Central Asia, Heart land

PHENOMENOLOGY OF LIFE IN MAGHREB CULTURE

Mounis BEKHADRA

Abstract

Phenomenological meditation of the components of human heritage is an important philosophical requirement that can not be ignored in any way. The effects that man leaves as a conscious being for his general living and his semantic revelations can be a fertile field of pure thought, with the aim of understanding it accurately. And if we open the archive of human consciousness, whether written or oral, we find ourselves in front of blocks of intellectual and technical enormous tempted by emotional streams extending deep in human history, we know only what is clear and what he believes radiates the truth and not the truth itself, which clearly indicates that those The subjects - consciously consumed in history - have imposed their objectivity on the self-conscious.

One of the most important topics in Maghreb culture is the subject of life, because of the unique characteristics of the Moroccan people, and this has made us deal with a phenomenological vision, so that we dismantle its image and ideas that are the concept of life in Maghreb culture.

Keywords: Culture, Life, Life, Amazigh, Nature, Tradition

STRESS CAUSED BY REFRAINING FROM PLAYING SPORTS AND URBANIZATION

Laid FEKIH

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to describe the stress caused by refraining from playing sports and urbanization, a field study conducted on a sample range of individuals who live in urban areas, some of them refrain from playing sports and the others often play sports in Tlemcen city, which saw the terrible urban expansion, where the study included the impact of urbanization, refraining from playing sports on youth's mental health, selecting the psychological problems most commonly caused by refraining from playing sports, and the impact of practicing sports in alleviating stress.

The method used in this research is purely descriptive following the collected data from a sample of 160 youth aged between 25 and 35 years old. The tool that was used is Stress Test. We proceeded with some statistical techniques as percentages, variance analysis, and Independent samples t-test. The findings of this research are:

- The stress caused by refraining from playing sports is main factor of: intensity of stress, incompetence, emotional, and psychosomatic problems.
- There was statistical significant difference among young people who practice sports in green spaces and others who refrain from playing sports in terms of stress, in favor of young people who practice sports.
- Urbanization has several major negative impacts on mental health.

Keywords: Stress, Practice Sports, Urbanization, Psychological Problems

READING WITH LINGUISTIC ACTIVITIES IN FRENCH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE (FFL)

Senem Seda ŞAHENK ERKAN

Abstract

In the 21st century, teaching English and also French as a foreign language is very essential subject for every citizens in the whole world. Because this period is oriented with the effects of new technology, globalization, information and communication century. This study is aimed to determine the strengths and the weaknesses of university students in reading FFL activities. The method of this research is a mixed method (quantitative & qualitative) study. 100 university students participated in this study. The students have read a text in B1 Language Level. This study is completed of vocabulary and questions & answers activities in reading comprehension part. They were also interviewed by a semi-interview form. This form had four questions about the application and the opinions of these students. In conclusion, the students answered that they could understand this text due to vocabulary and questions & answers activities.

Keywords: French As A Foreign Language (FFL), Reading, Linguistic Activities

READING WITH LINGUISTIC ACTIVITIES IN FRENCH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE (FFL) IN B2 LANGUAGE LEVEL

Senem Seda ŞAHENK ERKAN

Abstract

Nowadays, plurilinguism and multiculturalism is too much important subject for every citizen in the whole world. Because this century is the period of new technology, globalization, information and communication century. The aim of this research is to demonstrate the strengths and the weaknesses of university students in reading FFL activities. The method of this research is a mixed method (quantitative & qualitative) research. 80 university students participated in this study. The students have read a text in B2 Language Level. This study is completed of vocabulary and questions & answers activities in reading comprehension part. They are also interviewed by a semi-prepared interview form. This form had four questions about the application and the opinions of these students. In conclusion, the students justified that they could easily understand this text due to vocabulary and syntactic activities.

Keywords: French As A Foreign Language (FFL), Reading, Vocabulary And Syntactic Activities.

EVALUATION OF HEALTH PERFORMANCES IN AFRO-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: MULTIDIMENSIONAL SCALING ANALYSIS

Pelin GENÇOĞLU

Fatma ÜNLÜ

Abstract

The main objectives of the countries are to increase their wealth levels by providing their economic growth and development. There are many studies about that economic development from different ways in the literature. The vast majority of these studies examine economic development considering the human capital levels of the countries. Generally, these papers are focused on the educational factor from the elements that create human capital. In contrast, health which is another element of human capital, has often been ignored. Since the health factor has direct influence on labor productivity, labor supply, education, investment and savings. Health shows its direct effect on economic growth and development through these variables. From this point of view, it is important that determining the level of economic development of Afro-Eurasian countries through the health factor. As known, especially in African countries, one of the main obstacles that in front of economic development in these countries is inadequacy in the field of health.

The aim of this study is to contribute to explaining which Afro-Eurasian countries have similarities or differences in terms of health performance. Therefore, this study is different from other studies in the literature.

In order to achieve this aim, it will be used Multidimensional Scaling Analysis that is one of the multivariate statistical methods. This analysis explains the relationship between variables by using the distances between the preferred variables. The method is used in situations where the relationship between variables is unknown but distances are known. It will be used total 64 countries that consist of 12 Eurasia and 52 African countries and 33 health indicators obtained from World Bank database in the analysis. Period of the analysis will cover 2014-2015 years.

As a result of the analysis, Afro-Eurasian countries are expected to be grouped in parallel with their economic development in terms of health performance and these countries will be different from each other.

Keywords: Health, Economics Development, Multidimensional Scaling

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE YARAŞLI VILLAGE, CONNECTED TO THE HAYMANATEYN DISTRICT, IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 19TH CENTURY (ACCORDING TO INCOMES AND CENSUS REGISTERS)

Muttalip ŞİMŞEK

Abstract

One of the most important sources for the villages, the smallest settlement unit in the Ottoman State, is the incomes registers. These registers contain information on the economic situation of the people living in that area. Likewise, census registers are another source of socio-economic structure of people living in the region, in addition to population information of a region. In this study, in addition to the incomes register no 1390B, according to the census registers no 1776 and 1778, which is now governed as a neighborhood connected to the Kulu District of Konya, but in the period we studied, the social and economic situation of Yaraşlı, one of the 51 villages of the Haymanateyn District of the Ankara Province, will be explained.

In this notice, information will first be given about the population of the Yaraşlı Village and the physical characteristics of the people living in the village. Later, the number of children and the names used will be specified in relation to the family structure of the residents of the village. Furthermore, according to the income register of the year of 1844, economic activities of the village community related to agriculture and farming and as the result of these activities the amount of taxes they are obliged to pay to the state will be revealed. As a result, depending on the archive records, in the mid-19th century the social and economic situation of a village, the smallest settlement of the Ottoman State, it will be assessed with the example of Yaraşlı.

Keywords: Ottoman Empire, Haymanateyn, Yaraşlı, Village, the Incomes Register

“QUTADG‘U BILIG” ASARIDAGI TURKIY SO‘ZLARNING HOZIRGI O‘ZBEK TILIGA MUNOSABATI

Khkolmuradova MUSHTARIY

Abstract

This article is devoted to the role of “Kutadgu Bilig” in the history of Turkish peoples and its significance in exploring language development. The features of Turkish words used in the work, and their role in interpreting semantic processes are analyzed

Keywords: Turkish Words, Profession, Statistics, Analysis, Medicine, Property, Planet, Secretary

БЎРИ КОМПОНЕНТЛИ ХАЛҚ МАҚОЛЛАРИНИНГ ЛИСОНИЙ-МАДАНИЙ ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

Дилдора ТОШЕВА

Abstract

The role of oral national creation in all the languages is hard to overestimate. They have always been a part of the human culture. This article is devoted to learn image of wolf in proverbs with components of zoonyms and analyzes proverbs generated from national and spiritual qualities, customs and traditions of the people.

Keywords: Zoonym, Symbol Of Wolf, Mental Traits, People, Nation, Proverb, Lingo-Culture, Investigate, Meanig, Positive And Negative Meanings

DESIGN AND APPLICATION OF THE GEOTHERMAL REGIONAL HEATING SYSTEM FOR ÇİTGÖL MUNICIPALITY

Nurullah KIRATLI

Şükrü KİTİŞ

Mustafa BAYSAL

Kudret ARMAĞAN

Canan ARMAĞAN

Abstract

The rapid increase in energy demand has led to the search for new sources of energy, beyond traditional sources. Today, much of its energy needs are met by fossil-based energy products, and the reduction of existing fossil energy sources. Geothermal energy is also a source of renewable and environmentally friendly energy among these sources. For this purpose, especially district heating systems are multi-decision centered, costly, non-repeatable projects. Geothermal energy and district heating are studies that affect a large part of society in a socially, economically and environmentally.

In this study; project design and application of the district heating system with geothermal energy of Çitgöl municipality of Simav district of Kütahya province was carried out. Firstly, project management was emphasized and a modern equal road system geothermal district heating project was developed. The geothermal resource is about 1800 m away from the city. The distance between the geothermal source and the heat center is 110 m, the thermal water taken from the well is brought to the heat center and the conditioned hot water is circulated in the main line between the heat center and the town and the islands formed. The water temperature obtained from the wastewater is 86 0C and the production is 37 lt/s. An equal road system was used in the city project. The main advantage of this system is that variable temperature and variable flow rate can be adjusted, in other words pressure balance can be done. The disadvantage of this system is that the initial investment cost is high. With this study, it was ensured that the whole of Çitgöl municipality with about 4000 inhabitants was heated by geothermal energy.

Keywords: Geothermal Energy, Çitgöl Municipality, Regional Heating System

EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS FACTOR DETERMINATION STUDY FOR ÇİTGÖL MUNICIPALITY REGIONAL HEATING SYSTEM PROJECT WITH GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

**Şükrü KİTİŞ
Nurullah KIRATLI
Mustafa BAYSAL
Kudret ARMAĞAN
Canan ARMAĞAN**

Abstract

A major part of energy requirement is provided by fossil-based energy product today. New and renewable energy resources are came up because of decrease in current consumable fossil energy resources and environmental problems resulted from some resources. Among these resources, geothermal energy is the only energy resource that is environment friendly and is used without foreign-dependent.

Turkey is among lucky countries with regards to geothermal energy and it takes third places in the ranking of renewable energy sources and their usage. Turkey takes first rank in Europe with detected 170 geothermal areas and around totally 1000 hot and mineral water that lower temperature limit is accepted as 20 0C. For this reason, a district heating system project with geothermal energy was carried out in Çitgöl Municipality of Simav District of Kütahya province with a population of approximately 4000.

In this study, a survey on the energy efficiency of this project was carried out at Çitgöl Municipality. This questionnaire contains 30 questions in total. This questionnaire was prepared in a 5-point likert type and the results were evaluated by the IBM SPSS Statistics Version24 program. In the SPSS analysis, the cronbach alpha value reached 0.812 and a very reliable level was obtained. In addition, the data of the Eigenvalue table were examined and 4 significant factors were determined. These factors are: energy efficiency, energy use, energy use information and physical environment factors. For these 4 significant factors, a line graph was examined in the dataset and it was observed that the slope between factor 4 and factor 5 disappeared significantly. These factors account for 60,815% of the total variance. This survey will then be applied to 500 people in Çitgöl municipality and a PLS study will be conducted based on 4 factors and hypotheses determined.

Keywords: Geothermal Energy, Çitgöl Municipality, Factor Determination

EVALUATION OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY FACTORS BY USING SEM (PLS) FOR ÇİTGÖL MUNICIPALITY

**Mustafa BAYSAL
Kudret ARMAĞAN
Canan ARMAĞAN
Nurullah KIRATLI
Şükrü KİTİŞ**

Abstract

The fact that the global scale of energy resources is limited and the fact that they start to run out has increased the tendency towards renewable energy sources and has encouraged its use. One of the renewable energy sources is geothermal energy. In Turkey geography, Kütahya region is one of the rich regions in terms of geothermal energy. Simav district, Çitgöl municipality, Naşa municipality Kütahya province is the area using geothermal energy. While Çitgöl Municipality is using geothermal energy only for thermal springs until 2017, it started to use this energy for heating purposes in 2017.

Regional heating system project has been commissioned in Çitgöl Municipality. As a result of our work in the context of energy efficient use of consumers; We identified energy efficiency, energy use, energy use information and physical environment factors. A face-to-face survey has been conducted in order to understand how effective the factors we determine are in increasing energy efficiency. Data collected from this questionnaire were tested using the partial least squares structural equation modeling (Smart PLS) approach.

A common method to measure the reliability and internal consistency of the scale was Cronbach alfa. The Cronbach alpha values show the degree of internal consistency because it changes from 0,625 for energy efficiency to 0,889 for physical environment. Composite Reliability (CR) and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) tests were conducted to measure convergent validity. If the Cronbach alpha value for each structure is equal to or greater than 0.70, the reliability of the scale is generally accepted. CR value is between 0.841 and 0.944. However, it is recommended that the AVE must exceed 0.50 to ensure convergent validity. The value of Ave was between 0,579 and 0,894. This study consists of t-test, factor and regression analysis. The results show administrative, theoretical and practical results for efficient use of the energies.

Keywords: Geothermal Energy, Energy Efficiency, Using Energy Properly

DETERMINING THE CUSTOMER SATISFACTORY FACTORS USING GEOTHERMAL ENERGY: AN EXAMPLE ÇİTGÖL MUNICIPALITY

Kudret ARMAĞAN
Canan ARMAĞAN
Mustafa BAYSAL
Nurullah KIRATLI
Şükrü KİTİŞ

Abstract

The fact that energy resources are limited and that they are starting to run out is a global problem that needs to be solved all over the world today. Solution-oriented approaches have increased the orientation to renewable energy sources and have made their use attractive all over the world. Considering the geothermal energy reserves in Turkey, Kütahya region is in the foreground with rich energy resources in this sense. Kütahya province, Simav district, Çitgöl municipality, Naşa municipality are regions where geothermal energy is used. Çitgöl Municipality has been using geothermal energy only for tourism purposes until 2017, but by 2017 this energy has been spent with the purpose of heating and the District Heating System Project.

This study was conducted to determine the level of satisfaction's effective factors related to consumers' use of geothermal energy. Although there are many studies in the literature about geothermal energy applications, which are an interdisciplinary study area, there are not enough studies to measure customer satisfaction using geothermal energy. For this purpose, a total of 85 subscribers receiving geothermal service within the boundaries of Çitgöl municipality in Kütahya and Kütahya provinces collected questionnaire survey data. Data collected were subjected to reliability analysis using IBM SPSS Statistics Version 24 and Cronbach's Alpha value was 0,713. The Kaiser-Meyer-Orkin test was performed to determine if the scale was appropriate for factor analysis and the BMD value was found to be 58%. This suggests that the scale is appropriate for factor analysis. Factor analysis revealed that there were 5 factors in the scale, and the factors detected reflected 74% of the variance of the scale. The identified factors are: received service quality, service conditions, received service cost, customer service satisfaction, service presentation competence.

These results statistically validate the validity and reliability of the study. The findings indicate the factors affecting customer satisfaction in the use of geothermal energy.

Keywords: Energy, Geothermal Energy, Customer Satisfaction

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DOMINANT POLITICAL CULTURE ON ADOPTING DEMOCRATIC VALUES AND THE CONTINUITY OF POLITICAL SYSTEM

Eray ACAR

Abstract

The person who comes to the world with certain biological characteristics continues to socialize by internalizing the basic social and cultural values systems through the rules of society and other individuals of the society, which will continue until his death. It is also up to this process that people who are quite different from each other can embody the values that are dissolved in a particular pot, thus creating a meaningful and identifiable society. Part of the socialization which is a lifelong process is the evolution of political culture and the process of learning of the political culture. In the process of political socialization, the individual is in interaction with the political environment, and as a result, a number of beliefs, attitudes and behaviors develop in the political system of the individual. The values related to the political system, which directly or indirectly interacts with and interfere with the political system of the individual, will be at different densities on the basis of the basic features of the collective judging political culture.

The political characteristics of the political culture, which is a collecting dominant in which the political attitudes and behaviors of the individual in the political culture, culture are mature, especially in the system recognition, perception dimension, emotional development dimension and political evaluation dimension are effective.

It would not be wrong to say that according to the dominant political culture, dependency, capacity to carry a regional (local) or participatory political culture feature / attributes, individuals are predisposed to develop political behavior related to democratic values and the continuity of the system.

Keywords: Socialization, Political Culture, Democratic Values, Political System

COMPARATIVE CASE STUDY AND SOCIAL MEDIA AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT RELATIONSHIP

Şerife KUZGUN

Abstract

A crisis is defined as the tension that threatens or threatens the life of an organization's top-level goals and functioning, which makes the adaptation and prevention systems inadequate and must be urgently decided. To handle this tension situation, a proactive approach should be adopted instead of the classic tools and the defense-only approach. With the widespread use of communication technologies, the interaction between individuals has increased and this has brought many positive and negative consequences. Effective use of social media, which is the most important field of these new fields covering a very wide field without borders, is acquired a great importance in the crisis management process of enterprises. Because everything that is shared can reach hundreds of thousands of people in a very short period of time, which leads to many more positive and negative consequences. For this reason, businesses should also behave in a way that suits the pace of social media. Any negative instance should be seen as a case to be resolved quickly and effectively. If it is managed effectively and correctly, it is possible to correct the negative image and even turn the crisis into a positive opportunity.

In this study, the relationship between crisis management and social media is examined and the answer for the question of how to effectively manage crisis in social media were sought. In addition, this study emphasized the importance of the crisis management team formed within a proactive approach. Within this framework, the first part of the study deals with the concept of crisis management along with its causes and consequences. In the second part, the importance of social media and its relationship with crisis management is examined. In the last part, exemplary crises experienced in social media are analyzed in detail with their opportunities and threats in a comparative way.

Keywords: Crisis Management, Social Media Crisis

THE IMPACT OF STRATEGIC HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ON INTERNAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Şerife KUZGUN

Abstract

The importance of human power, which is the most difficult entity to manage because of competition, organizations and changing nature of business, is getting more and more important every day. Important strategies have been developed especially since 1990s for the management of human resources which is a crucial element in the effective management of the human being, At this point, classical methods have left their place to a strategic human resource management approach that assesses all aspects of the long-term, proactive, organizational and employee-related aspects. Strategic HRM is crucial for the proper management of a qualified, productive, innovative human power, establishing a relationship between organizational goals and human resource management. Within this power, internal entrepreneurs can be considered to be increasingly important in recent years. Internal entrepreneurs, defined as entrepreneurship within an existing or existing organization (enterprise), play a key role in making businesses more competitive, innovative and productive. The steps taken by strategic HRM will be the determining factor in effective management of this group.

The purpose of this study is to emphasize the importance of the internal entrepreneurship in the enterprise, show the effects of the strategic HRM on internal entrepreneurship and give information about the applications that the enterprises should implement in this direction. In the first part of the study, strategic HRM and internal entrepreneurship issues are discussed with their conceptual dimensions and their relation to each other is examined. In the second part of the study, successful implementations in our country and in the international fields are discussed. In the last part of the study, suggestions for the managers who aim to increase their internal entrepreneurship with strategic HRM applications, HRM staff and researchers are included.

Keywords: HRM, Strategic HRM, Internal Entrepreneurship

AFRO-ARABIC MEDIA RESEARCHERS USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AS A KNOWLEDGE CAPITALISATION TOOL

Sabrina HAMMEL

Abstract

This paper is about the use of social media by afro-arabic media researchers as a capitalisation tool. The capitalisation is conceived in a strategic conception of knowledge management process, by defining the process, actors and the practices.

Keywords: Knowledge Management, High Education, Social Media, Knowledge Capitalisation

THE EFFECT OF VISUAL PERCEPTIONS IN TEACHING TURKISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE ON CREATIVE SPEAKING

Önder ÇANGAL
Mehmet SAYDAM

Abstract

All living creatures in the universe have been using various methods in order to communicate with their own species or other species and convey their feelings, thoughts and experiences since their existence. Speaking is always one of the most basic methods for communication. Nowadays, speaking realizes an important function to organize the relationships among people and to create the basis of communication. The fact that one can define the objects nearby by using this function and conceptualize these objects with certain perceptions will increase the efficiency of speaking skill in teaching language.

The main aim of this research is to make the students who learn Turkish as a foreign language to interpret the visual elements chosen according to the certain themes in speaking exams instead of commenting on ready-made passages and then to analyse the effect of the perceptions that these visual elements have revealed on the students' creative speaking skill. The case study model, one of the qualitative research designs, will be used. The holistic multiple case designs will be designed since the research includes some different situations to be considered holistic by themselves. The participants of the study consist of the students studying at Istanbul University, Language Centre, C1 Course. The data collection tools of the study include the speaking questions to be prepared for students, the visual elements for students to interpret and the speaking scale. The data to be acquired will be analysed thanks to the content analysis method.

Keywords: Teaching Turkish As A Foreign Language, Creative Speaking, Visual Perception, The Effect Of Visual Perception On Speaking

THE CATALYZER OF SOUTH-EAST ASIA INTEGRATION: ASEAN

Hulusi Ekber KAYA

Abstract

Regional integration movements have become quite common in our globalizing world, especially following the World War II. The integration movements cover not only economy but also social, political and cultural areas. The increasing economic and competitive pressure with globalization does have an influence on countries' decisions for integration. Although there are many integration movements, European Union is a good example as it has ensured the integrity in all areas. Western countries with developed economies and advanced technologies seem to hold the greater share of the economic enterprises in the second half of the 20th century. At the same time, we witness the rapid economic growth of the countries of Southeastern Asia that were former dominions with the political and economic reforms they have been implementing. In this context, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which was founded by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand in 1967 is an integration movement aims regional and global socio-economic growth. The decision of ASEAN countries for a common currency area, which is similar to that of European Union, suggests a possibility of integration in future similar to European Union. The aim of this study is to review the functioning and the integration process of the ASEAN and the Southeastern Asia countries gaining increasing economic and political importance with regard to the international arena.

Keywords: Southeast Asia, Integration, Globalization, ASEAN

BRAND LOYALTY IN INDUSTRIAL MARKET: AN APPLICATION ON TAXI CARS

İbrahim KIRÇOVA
Eda Özgül AYBAR

Abstract

The fierce competition experienced in global economy necessitates innovative marketing strategies to affect positively customer perceptions in industrial markets.

As automotive market plays a leading role in global economical growth, the relations amongst product, price, promotion and distribution constitute a basic foundation to drive customer's perception in both industrial and final customer's portfolio. Thus, to examine deeply the above relations will provide essential contribution to market players.

Notwithstanding the number of studies in this field, the ones which specifically focus on taxi drivers are so rare. Today, motor vehicles are rather considered as needed product in particular. To this end, taxi drivers are emphasized, more than ever, as strategical customer by every car brand.

This study examines the brand loyalty and buying intention of taxi drivers based on perception of quality, trust in brand and perceived price of cars that they experience. In this context, filling an important gap in this particular field is aimed.

Most recently, the Turkish Government has enacted a legislation of tax exemption for renewal of taxi cars in 3 years. This study coincides with that period in which the legislation accelerates the renewal of taxi cars. Hence, this study presents a meaningful insight.

Keywords: Trust in Brand, Brand Experience, Buying Intention, Brand Loyalty, Brand Preference in Industrial Markets.

CRISIS OF DEMOCRACY IN THE MAGHREB (ALGERIA, MOROCCO, LIBYA) AND ITS REFLECTION ON THE NATURE OF TURKISH RELATIONS

Hamza Abdul QADER

Abstract

At the beginning of the talk about the North African countries, especially the Maghreb countries, it is necessary to refer to the inherited legacy inherited in these countries before talking about the crisis and the question of building a modern state, as the colonial era in these countries was the result of devoting the issue of underdevelopment on all dimensions and levels, The nature of the traditional structure of its political and social systems with the complete and partial absence of the idea of democracy in these countries, as the North African countries and to the present time is still moving with a traditional ethnically ethnically not modernized in any way recognized in the so-called All of this modern state, such as an obstacle to building a modern state capable of establishing a genuine and effective political, economic and cultural relations are not subject to any traditional style with the general neighboring countries and Turkey in particular. On the other hand, the most important feature of the Maghreb countries is its many crises, from the crisis of legitimacy and identity to crises related to sectarianism and ethnicity, which negatively affected the nature of their political systems, which made them fragile political systems.

In this paper, in our discussion on the issue and the crisis of building the modern state in the Maghreb countries and its relation to the level of economic, political and cultural relations of Turkey, it came in the context that Turkey today represents a successful Middle Eastern country along the lines of its neighbors from the Middle East countries on the one hand, Turkey is a country that has many political, economic and even cultural relations with the North African countries, especially Algeria, Morocco and Libya. Therefore, these relations, like their diversity, must be built with modern states that are far from fragile and personal to power. The two parties, whether Turkey or its theory from the North African countries, to achieve development and growth in all political, economic and cultural aspects in a manner that ensures stability and benefit for both parties. In this study, we will attempt to highlight the traditional structural pattern of the North African regimes by focusing on Morocco, Algeria, Libya and Libya. This is due to the crisis of democracy and the question of building a modern state. In these countries it is considered a true and serious basis for building multifaceted relations with many countries in general and Turkey Especially.

Keywords: Maghreb, Turkish relations, Democracy

THE IMPACT OF RECYCLED PAPER PULP USAGE AS A CREATIVE MATERIAL IN THE VISUAL ARTS EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING AN AWARENESS AND HABIT FOR PAPER RECYCLING AMONG THE STUDENTS

**Erol BULUT
Lale ÇAVULDUR**

Abstract

The main purpose of this research is to determine the impact of the usage of recycled paper pulp as a creative material among the 6th grade students, in order to develop a consciousness and its impacts on their recycling habits. In this research, an "action research design" has been used, which is an applied method of qualitative research. The subject matter research has been applied on a study group of 22 people for eight (8) weeks during the spring semester of 2015-2016 scholar period. In the action plan, as per the purpose of this research, the paper pulp that has been generated from the waste papers has been used in the creation of two and three dimensional artistic works. Hand crafted paper leaves (collage technic, 3D) has been applied as papier-mâché for animal figures living on the trees (3D) and the food and water cups (3D), followed by an exposition of "Living Tree" theme, built on the package card boards. The research data in the pre and post perception survey, consists of the interview results of students, teachers, researcher diary, and semi-structured focus groups. The frequencies have been sorted into codes, then categorised and content analysis methodology has been used in order to comment on the findings. Considering the findings, it is possible to state that students' consciousness of recycled paper usage habits have been positively impacted.

Keywords: Paper, Recycled Paper Pulp, Visual Art Education, Papier-Maché, Recycle

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES PROVIDED WITH DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES IN THE LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT OF 48-60 MONTHS CHILDREN

Meral TANER DERMAN

Arzu ERGİŞİ BİRGÜL

Elvan ŞAHİN ZETEROĞLU

Abstract

This research was conducted to investigate the effects of language activities presented by different techniques on the language development of 48-60 month old children.

Research Design: The research is a "pre-test-post-test-based" study for the purpose of examining the effects of language activities presented by different techniques on the language development of 48-60 month old children.

Working Group: The study group consists of 20 children aged 48-60 months who continue to the kindergarten in Uludağ University in Nilüfer district of Bursa city in 2016-2017 academic year.

Data Collection Tools: The Denver II Developmental Screening Test, developed to follow the development of healthy children aged 0-6 years, was used as data collection tool in the study. While preparing language activities using different techniques, the Ministry of Education benefited from the Pre-School Education Program. Achievements and indicators for children's language development were identified. Language (Turkish) activity has been prepared to provide the use of 10 different techniques in the direction of determined gains and demonstrations. When the training program was prepared, the interests and needs of the children were taken into account. It includes activities where children can express themselves comfortably, improve their creativity, define and name objects, develop language lexicons, recognize antithetic words, create multiple oral stories, and work in groups. All materials to be used during the activities were prepared by the researchers. These materials are intended to support children's language development, such as drawing attention to children, meeting with different materials, waiting for activity in curiosity, feeling themselves in activity, and introducing different words that lead to the development of vocabulary. To assess the development of children, the children in the experimental group were administered the "Denver II Developmental

Screening Test" language subheading (42 items) as a pre-test. After the preliminary tests were applied, enriched language (Turkish) activities were applied to the experimental group between April 17, 2017 and May 20, 2017 using a total of 10 different techniques, two days a week for five weeks. The children in the experimental group continued their education towards the Ministry of National Education Preschool Education Program when language (Turkish) activities were not applied. Language (Turkish) presented by different techniques After completing the application of the activities, "Denver II Developmental Screening Test" language sub-dimension (42 items) was applied as a final test to the experimental group.

Analysis of the data: In the analysis of the data collected with the "Denver II Developmental Screening Test"; The responses to the language sub-test were placed in the SPSS table with scores ranging from 1 (Pass) to 1 (Pass), 1 (Pass), 2 (Out) and 3 (Reject). The subtest is scored within itself. Afterwards, the result was arranged in the form of a table and interpreted. In the analysis of data collected with the "Denver II Developmental Screening Test" language sub-dimension; The significance of the difference between the pretest and posttest for the language development of the experimental group was analyzed by t test.

Keywords: Language Development, Pre-School Education, Turkish Language Activities

THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF TURKISH VERSION OF THE SOCIAL MEDIA DISORDER SCALE (SMDS)

Ahmet AKIN

İmran BAYRAKDAR

Buse GÜNEŞ

Abstract

The aim of this research is to translate the Social Media Disorder Scale (Eijnden, Lemmens, & Valkenburg, 2016) to Turkish and to examine its psychometric properties. The study was conducted on 142 (male: 61 female: 81) high school students. Social Media Disorder Scale is a 9-item self-report scale. In this study confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was executed to confirm the original scale's structure in Turkish culture. As reliability analysis internal consistency coefficient and as item analysis the item-total correlations were examined. The results of confirmatory factor analysis demonstrated that 9 items loaded on one factor ($\chi^2 = 42.42$, $df = 25$, $RMSEA = .070$, $SRMR = .056$, $CFI = .93$, $IFI = .93$, $GFI = .94$). The internal consistency coefficient of the scale was .80. The corrected item-total correlations of Career Satisfaction Scale ranged from .36 to .54. Overall findings demonstrated that this scale had high validity and reliability scores and that it may be used as a valid and reliable instrument.

Keywords: Social Media Disorder, Validity, Reliability, Confirmatory Factor Analysis

TURKEY'S INTEGRATION TO CAPITALISM WITHIN UNEVEN AND COMBINED DEVELOPMENT APPROACH: "1945-1960"

Çetin ÖZDEMİR

Abstract

This article aims to criticize classical international relations theories in regards to issues of internality and externality, ahistoricism, and asociologism within the scope of historical sociology. In doing so, the article will deal with the uneven and combined development approach. An analysis of Turkey's integration to world capitalism between the 1940s and the 1960s will serve as a case study for this critique. The article will employ a Marxist method with a historical analysis. The article claims that historical sociology takes up international relations by embedding it in historical contexts and social structures of societies. Within this framework, the uneven and combined development approach provides a significant dimension to understand the social interactions between the domestic and the international structures within historical processes. Particularly, combined development, which connotes the amalgam of modern and backward forms of production, helps us to overcome the separation between the national and the international. For this reason, the article claims that Turkey's incorporation into capitalism after WWII contains significant dynamics of combined development (economic, political, and sociological) in both intra and inter-state levels. Specifically, Turkey's technology transfer after the war in terms of new class dynamics emerges as a significant mechanism of combined development.

Keywords: Historical Sociology, Mainstream IR Theories, Uneven And Combined Development, Internal And External Issue, Capitalism And States-System, Turkey's Integration With Capitalism.

TURKISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION AND VIRTUAL REALITY

Talat AYTAN
Büşra COŞKUN

Abstract

Virtual reality is the transfer of the feeling of the three-dimensional images of the visuals in computer environment and videos through special goggles. In other words, virtual reality is used in the literature with the definitions such as augmented reality (AR). Virtual reality is confronted as a wearable technology. Virtual reality applications are provided by "Virtual Reality (VR)" glasses produced by various companies. The purpose of this technology is to increase human-machine interaction. Virtual reality applications are not only used in videos on the internet, but also in courses in educational institutions. At the beginning of the 2000s, the virtual reality slowly leaking into technological applications appears to be an educational tool for permanent learning in the future. Virtual reality provides permanent learning opportunities by living and experiencing in learning environments. In this study; Based on the Turkish Curriculum (2017), the acquirements in the usability of virtual reality in the development of basic language skills are emphasized.

Keywords: Virtual Reality, Turkish Curriculum, Basic Language Skills

MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF ENGINEER AND ENGINEERING

**Betül ALKAN
Bayram COŞTU**

Abstract

This research was conducted to reveal "the engineer" and "engineering profession" perceptions in the minds of students at secondary school level. In this study, a descriptive scanning model was used. Within this model; "Draw an Engineer (DAE)" test in the related literature and sub-questions were used as data collection tools to obtain detailed information about the drawings of the students. A total of 125 (68 girls, 57 boys) middle school students studying at private education institutions participated in this research in Istanbul. The data were analyzed using simple statistical methods. At the end of the study, it was determined that the students were more focused on the design dimension in relation to the engineering profession, and the drawings that they made for engineering, mostly included drawings depicting the civil engineer. In addition, family members working as engineers in the immediate vicinity could influence the formation of engineering perceptions in students' minds.

Keywords: STEM Education, Engineering Education, Drawing, Perception Of Engineer And Engineering

MANAGERIAL OVERCONFIDENCE AND EFFECT ON FIRM FINANCIAL DECISIONS¹

Bilgehan TEKİN

Abstract

In this study, we analyzed the effects of managerial overconfidence on the capital structure, investment and dividend decisions in SMEs in the context of "Behavioral Corporate Finance" which is the area of attracts increasingly more interest in international literature. For this purpose, overconfidence scale that is based on the calibration scores and previously used in several studies was included in the questionnaire that consists of questions related to financial decisions, was applied to the participants. The study covers 255 firms active in Istanbul. The data obtained from the survey were tested with parametric and nonparametric hypothesis testing methods. As a result it was seen that managers exhibit a high level of overconfidence bias and this situation had a certain level of influence on such financial decisions.

Keywords: Behavioral Finance, Behavioral Corporate Finance, Behavioral Biases, Overconfidence, Financial Decisions, Firms, Managers.

Jel Classification: G02, G30, G31, M10

¹ Bu çalışma "Firmaların Finansal Kararları Üzerinde Davranışsal Önyargıların Etkisi" başlıklı doktora tezinden hareketle hazırlanmıştır.

OVERCONFIDENCE AND MEASUREMENT METHODS: A LITERATURE REVIEW IN THE CONTEXT OF BEHAVIORAL FINANCE

Bilgehan TEKIN

Abstract

In this study, the overconfidence behavioral bias which subjects to studies in the literature of behavioral finance and psychology and the measurement methods have been examined. Overconfidence defined as unrealistic confidence of individuals on their ability and knowledge levels. When the studies in the literature are examined in the context of overconfidence measurement, it is seen that quite different methods are used. Based on these methods, it has been seen that confidence-interval surveys based on calibration scoring and option based method which is used at first-time by Malmendier and Tate are the most preferred methods. In sum, it seems that there is not a consensus on the scale to be used in the measurement of overconfidence, yet. In general terms, options-based measurement methods are frequently used in studies conducted on managers of large firms and surveys based on confidence intervals are frequently used in studies conducted on investors.

Keywords: Overconfidence, Behavioral Finance, Financial Decisions

ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATIONS IN STEM MODEL FOR TEACHING BASIC LANGUAGE SKILLS

Büşra COŞKUN

Talat AYTAN

Abstract

The word of STEM means "root" in English. STEM is the abbreviation of the first letters of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics. Some sources state that Arts also includes in this list besides Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics. STEM is a project-based approach designed to combine what students learn in Science and Mathematics with Engineering and Technology in their daily lives. The basis of the model is to use and support the creativity that people have in their early years. The model that focuses on the sense of curiosity in children aims to solve problems. In this context, it is aimed to transform the knowledge obtained in courses such as Mathematics and Science into practice. For this reason, one of the most important elements in the STEM Model is interdisciplinary cooperation. Moving from this interdisciplinary cooperation, the purpose of this study is to help learning Turkish course permanently and to strengthen the interaction of Turkish courses with teaching methods and techniques. In this context, five activity recommendations that showed that STEM applications can not only be used in Mathematics and Science courses but also in Turkish courses have been made.

Keywords: Interdisciplinary Interaction, STEM Model, Basic Language Skills

AN EXAMINATION ON MOON GOD UMBU AND HIS EPITHET ȲURNUŠŠIȲA ON HITTITE DOCUMENTS

Nursel ASLANTÜRK

Abstract

Hittites having a polytheistic religion consecrate "Moon God" Umbu. "Umbu" among important Hurrian gods in Hittite cuneiform scripts is Hurrian name for the Moon God. They were consecrated as a couple with his wife Nikkal in "kaluti lists of God Tešup and Goddess Ȳebat". Important cult centers were Ur city in Mesopotamia and Harran. Cult of God was distributed from here to Tarḫuntašša. He witnessed agreements as "god of oath" along with Goddess Išḫara in Hittite treaties. Moreover, he is listed along with God Šarrumma and Goddess Išḫara as god of oath for destroying those broking oaths in Soldier Oath ritual (CTH 493). In "Myth of Moon Falling from Sky" (CTH 727) from Hittite myths, it is narrated that the God of Moon falls onto door structure of sky, however that no one has seen him. His epithet is learnt to be "Ȳurniššija" from Ammiḫatna Ritual (CTH 471).

Keywords: Hittites, Hurrians, Moon God, Umbu/EN.ZU/Kušuh, Ȳurnuššija, Epithet

PUTIN RUSSIAN'S SECURITY POLICY

Zhuldyz KANAPIYANOVA

Abstract

After the disintegration of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), the Russian Federation is weakened in the economy, political and military fields, also lost its position of shaping the world. Russian President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin since 2000, when he became president, has made great efforts that Russia again became as determinant actor in international arena and to take its place in international politics. In this direction, Putin has begun to revive the political, economic, security and foreign policy areas of the country by the developing new national reforms and strategies. Therefore, the foreign policy and interests of the country are determined according to Putin's identity and interests. Putin Russia's security policy and national strategies have been determined and realized with the NATO's eastward expansion and the involvement of former Soviet countries in the Western bloc. Under Putin's security policy, Russia's intervention in Georgia and Ukraine followed by Russia's annexation of Crimea and the inclusion of Crimea to Russia's borders. Today, Russia's political and military presence in Syria creates a part of the security policy of Putin's Russia. This study, which is analyzed in the context of the constructivist theory, set out Putin's identity and Russia's security policy relations.

Keywords: Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, Constructivism, Security, Foreign Policy

THE FUTURE PERSPECTIVE OF TURKISH DIASPORA MEDIA IN EUROPE

Mehmet Gökhan GENEL

Abstract

No doubt, nowadays the most discussing Area is "media-approachs".The Reasons of these Discussions, depend on media-monopoly ;are those negative Perspectives; like manipulations, disinformations, misinformations etc., during News-process.This Situation of the media takes its place therefore, tragical at the bottom Lines of the worldwide "Confidence-Index" Scala. On the other Hand despite this negative perspective, the Significance of Media in individuell and social Life is incontrovertible. The comprehensive Influence and its unavoidable use in Human-Life could be a strong Evidence of the Digitalmedia-effects which especially at the Beginning of 21. th Century , through technology evolved,

If we would handle that the media strongly consolidates the individuell and social-Life, we would then see the most important Reflection of this, absolutely at Diaspora.In this Context the turkish media has a vital significance for the turkish Diaspora in Europe.And in this Study, will be taken under the Loop, the present Situation of turkish media which since 1960 took its place in Europe, as well. The futurity of Turkish media also will be discussed in this Study which will be shaped within Interviews-technik of competent-journalists in their Area.

Keywords: The Turkish media in Europe, Germany, the turks of Diaspora, the Belonging of Turkey, turkish Migration into Europe

IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF SPECIAL EDUCATION: EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT FAMILY COUNSELING

Sündüs Sema SANCAKOĞLU

Abstract

The presence of an individual who needs special education in the family significantly affects the entire family, especially the mother. The child who needs special education carries many responsibilities to the family. Mothers who undertake a significant part of these responsibilities face the situation of restructuring almost all their lives for these children. To increase the quality of life of mothers having children requiring special education, mothers should be provided with psycho-social support. For this purpose, it is required for the mother to be supported to provide time for herself, to support their socialization, to allocate time to their spouses, to their children requiring special education, and to their other children. In addition, also, information and evaluations about the content of the special education program offered to children, course of their children's development, and what they can do for their children at home; should also be included in the consultancy services offered toward the family. Receiving families' training and consultancy services in the form of planned modules will also contribute significantly to the development of the child requiring special education. There is no doubt that, a special education program without family and mother can not be considered. For all these reasons, providing a well-planned, regular and programmed counseling services for the families and especially mothers should be one of the main objectives of special education program. In this context, at this study, through presenting all these perspectives, evaluation and suggestions, related to the effective and efficient family counseling which is an important component of special education, are handled.

Keywords: Keywords: Family Counseling, Special Education, Child Development, Psycho-Social Support

INVESTIGATING STUDENTS' AUTHENTIC LEARNING EXPERIENCES IN EARLY STEM LESSONS

Şefika GIRGIN

Bayram COŞTU

Abstract

In recent years, many countries around the world build the capacity of students to become more innovative and be able to adapt to real life by developing their 21st century skills especially at primary level. In this sense, authentic learning provides to apply knowledge in real-life context and situations and engages students in some kind of hands-on or experiential learning by providing opportunity to learn by themselves in an authentic environment. From this perspectives, emphasis on STEM education, especially at primary level, also increases since it provides real-world experiences by engaging students in an active and authentic environment. In this regard, a program called as "Early STEM" based on the framework of Integrated Teaching Project was developed for K-4 students. In the light of four themes based on STEM disciplines (science, technology, engineering and mathematics), the program that spreads over eight months period was implemented within the plans prepared according to 5E Instructional Model. The aim of this ethnographic case study was to investigate the students' authentic learning experiences in the early STEM lessons. Sample of the study consisted of total 14 participants included a classroom teacher and one class of 4th grade students in the early STEM program. In this qualitative ethnographic case study, evidence of authentic learning was sought from field notes and transcripts from classroom observations for 8 weeks and face-to-face interviews with the students and teacher with socio-constructivist and interpretivist lens. Three themes emerged from data using initial and process coding during data analysis. The themes are: 1) Authenticity vital role in early STEM education, 2) Early STEM effectiveness in authentic environment, 3) Essential role of early STEM education upon students' authentic learning experiences. These findings provide insight into how STEM education has a role in authentic learning experiences in early grades.

Keywords: Early STEM Education, Authentic Learning Experience, Ethnographic Case Study

THE ACADEMIC STUDIES PUBLISHED IN TURKEY ABOUT ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (LITERATURE REVIEW BETWEEN 2010- 2017)

İremnur BALOĞLU

Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine, in the articles and thesis' published in Turkey about accounting and financial reporting standards between years 2007-2014, which accounting and financial reporting standards have been examined, which subjects are more interrelated and which legislations have been taken into comparison and interrelation. The study contains information about the distribution of articles and thesis' based on subjects and years and also the distribution of articles on the journals and thesis' on the universities. In the study, 493 articles published at national journals and 364 thesis' written at the universities in Turkey, have been analysed and also a database has been introduced for the researchers by the distribution of the studies to the standards regarding the topheadings and sub-headings. It has been determined as the result of this study that most studies have been made as general examinations on the entire of the standards, most articles have been published at the journals "Financial Analyse", "Tax World" and "The Journal of Accounting and Finance" and most thesis' have been published within the Marmara University.

Keywords: IAS/IFRS, TMS/TFRS, Literature Review.

PROPAGANDA OR THE NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS? RE-EVALUATING HISTORY OF THE ARRIVAL AS A FIFTEENTH CENTURY POLITICAL WORK

Fatih DURGUN

Abstract

History of the Arrival in England of Edward IV and the Final Recovery of His Kingdoms from Henry VI, 1471, which provides us valuable insights into the socio-political life and culture of the late medieval England, has taken less interest among the historians though it was quite important account for a short period during the turbulent years of the Wars of the Roses. The work was an eye-witness account written by an anonymous author, most probably a royal clerk serving Edward IV according to the author's own statement. The account covers a very short time span, just about three months from 2 March when Edward came to England from Burgundy to make head against his rival Henry VI for restoring the throne to 26 May, the days just after the quelling of the major anti-Yorkist attack on London. Regarding these features, History of the Arrival has been evaluated as Yorkist-biased text and propagandistic piece of work only worthwhile for it presents eye-witness account of the events related to Edward IV's restoration with minute details. The purpose of this paper is to re-evaluate and re-contextualize History of the Arrival. It will be displayed that the work contains some internal evidence such as the records about the reluctance of the people to support Edward's cause and the weakness of Edward's position when he returned to England. These facts stimulate us re-reading of the History of the Arrival as reportage of the events as they happened, rather than simplistically a straightforward propaganda although it has definitely Yorkist perspective.

Keywords: Propaganda, Narrative, Historiography, Fifteenth Century, England

INVESTIGATION OF MOTHERS' ATTITUDES OF MIGRANT AND NON- MIGRANT FAMILIES LIVING IN TURKEY

Hande HALAVURT

Elvan Şahin ZETEROĞLU

Abstract

Parent attitudes are important in the formation of various behaviors and personality development of pre - school children. Parents' attitudes towards children are shaped by social - cultural environment, customs, traditions, customs, lifestyles and behaviors seen from their parents. Different parental attitudes arise when we think that the social structure of our country is multicultural. My compatriots, who have lived in different countries for centuries, have sometimes migrated from different socio-economic and compulsory reasons. In this study, the attitudes of the immigrant families, who are our fellow immigrants from different countries for various reasons and the parents of the families born and raised in Turkey, were discussed.

The purpose of this study is to examine the attitudes of mothers of immigrant and nonimmigrant families living in Turkey. Quantitative research method was used in the study. The study group of the study is composed of 280 mothers in the 3-6 age group who are going to 3 different state kindergartens in the province of Bursa in 2016-2017 education year. 140 of these families were born and raised in Turkey and 140 of them are Turkish families migrating from different countries.

The "Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire" (PSDQ) was used to measure mother attitudes in the study. The obtained data were evaluated by SPSS program. In the normality test, the differences between the groups were examined and Mann Whitney U Test was used for the binary normal non-dispersive variables. It was determined that there was no significant difference between the scores immigrant and non-immigrant mothers (p 0,05).

Keywords: Pre-School, Parental Attitude, Immigrant Family, Non-Immigrant Family

CULTURE RELATED HEALTH BEHAVIOUR DYNAMICS IN RELATION TO HEALTH PROMOTION

Gülçin BERMEK

Kadriye PEKER

Abstract

Aim: The first worldwide strategy applied for global health under the guidance of WHO was individual-family based prevention designed for regions and countries in 1970's. Health promotion conferences started in 1986 as leading strategy and the targets of 2020 was realized through. Although running interventions globally, of the 57 million deaths that occurred in 2008, 36 million – almost two thirds – were due to noncommunicable diseases which are caused, to a large extent, by behavioural risk factors. Smallpox the first disease in history eliminated by human effort in 1979, meanwhile new infectious diseases continued to challenge world as SARS virus in 2002 and Ebola virus in 2014. The research about paradigm of culture related health behavior is essential for sustainability and efficacy of globally planned health issues to maintain.

Discussion: Around 2.6 billion people or almost 1 in 3 of the world's population living in insufficient sanitary conditions and lack of clean water which makes them prone to diseases like diarrhea and hepatitisA. Proper hygiene including hand washing after toilet and before meals may lessens diarrhea up to 45% and is also one of the five utmost priorities for healthy infant and childhood. The handwashing after the toilet and before the meals are corresponding to a critical point by prevention of the oral fecal diseases and therefore it is dissociating from the other handwashing behaviors in order to prevent from the diseases contaminant by water and food. Nevertheless the frequency of the handwashing is among the 11 underdeveloped and developing countries is 3% (Ghana) and 42% (India). In England 65% of the females and 31% of the males are washing hands after the toilet and only 43% of the mothers are washing the hands after changing the diaper. Whereas the frequency of handwashing after the to throughout the country is 91.1%, in Turkey the frequency of handwashing before the meals is throughout the country 61.1%.

Results: Just as spending more doesn't make the communities healthier the common way of neglect of the effect of culture in health-disease perceptions of people and related biopsychosocial determinants with unawareness of the cultural dimensions of one's own practices and values within the understanding of a community's

sense of what is feasible also affects the use of preventive and curative health care. In this context the qualitative research in collaboration of social and health scientists for understanding of the drivers of human well being is promising area for achieving global health targets.

Keywords: Health Promotion, Culture, Health Behaviour, Biopsychosocial Factors

NURTURING A SOCIETY OF THE SPECTACLE OF THE CONSUMER SOCIETY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH INTERNATIONAL SITUASYONIST

Didar SÖMEN

Abstract

Capitalism expected consumer society both to produce and to be buyer of final goods continuously by emerging especially after industrial revolution. It used radio, television, newspaper, advertising banners and magazines as the most effective marketing method. The messages sent by these mass media have directed society to buy or to consume them by being accepted consciously or unconsciously. Thus, consumer society has started to buy fashion and popular rather than necessity. These images, which are directed society to purchase created spectacle society by transforming to representation of reality, not reality. These developments in society have shown themselves in the field of art as well as in many other fields. The artists who came together to criticize this fake new world created by the spectacle society, have provided the appearance of "situationalist" concept. Situationists are mainly influenced by the ideas of Marx and Hegel, but the architects of ideas have become Guy Debord, who also introduced the concept of the Society of Spectacle. Situasystonist speaks critically in an activity based experimental way, which is different from other art movements. In this study, it is aimed to explain the concepts and its effects on each other by talking about historical episode. The data obtained from the detailed literature review were evaluated by meta-analysis method.

Keywords: Situasystonist International, Society of Spectacle, Consumption Society, Modernism

EXAMINING THE POWER OF ART IN TWO PLAYS RELATED TO MURAT THE FOURTH

Sena KÜÇÜK

Abstract

Historical plays have an important place in Turkish theatre. Especially, the resolution age cherishes the drama through both factor of conflicting it employs and a rich accumulation which it presents to the authors who are directed towards establishing the future. Murat the Fourth is a "sharp sword" who came to the throne during the resolution age of Ottoman Empire and left an indelible imprint in our history through both his personality and his mentality of management. Since his life crosses with a "sharp pen" called Nef'î, this crossing provides a theatrically convenient material. Turan Oflazoğlu discussed the topic in his play called "Murat the Fourth" (1988) and Savaş Aykılıç mentioned about the issue in his play called "A Pen, a sword, a heart" (2003).

The paper aims to analyze the aforementioned plays and reveal the different forms of the same historical topic in different works of art, the infinity of art, to emphasize that history provides huge opportunities to theatre and also reveal the overlapping and diverging aspects of the aforementioned two plays. The paper is based on the method of analyzing the plays in terms of dramatic elements.

The play by Turan Oflazoğlu is a bulky work (170 pages) consisting of three act stages. In the heart of it, there is Murat the Fourth as the character of Sultan. The process of time between the ascending of Murat the Fourth and his overthrowing is given in the play from panoramic and chronological perspectives. The relationships between the Sultan and Nef'î the poet are discussed through the metaphors of pen and sword. Murat the Fourth is presented as a character who shifted to a tyrant from a coward one. At the end of the game, he is described as a figure who prepared his own end in the mood of insanity and held on his throne like a grim death.

The play of Savaş Aykılıç which consists of two act stages and 38 pages is has a simple structure in terms of events and characters. In the play, Nef'î is presented with the character of the spokesman of the society. However, the characters of Murat the Fourth, Nef'î and Kösem Sultan were presented equally. The author revealed the conflicts between the people rather than a general domestic conflict and protected the rights of a historical play. The conflict is based on the hatred of Kösem Sultan towards Nef'î but this conflict is led to the secret love of Nef'î for Kösem Sultan at the end of the play. At the

end of the play, there is regret of both Kösem Sultan and Murat the Fourth.

In conclusion, both plays which is based on the metaphors of pen and sword and examine the effects of art on power/government are the works which both complete each other but diverge from each other in terms of discussion of the topic.

Keywords: : Murat The Fourth, Theatre, Turan Oflazoğlu, Savaş Aykılıç, The Conflict Between Art And Government

THE IMPACT OF ERZURUM LOCAL DISHES ON RESTAURANT PREFERENCES AND RE- VISIT INTENTION

Ferhat BOZTOPRAK

Murat KURNUÇ

Neslihan ÇETINKAYA

Abstract

In parallel to the developments happened in the sector of food and beverage whose importance is growing day by day in service industry, a number of innovations have been observed in recent years. At the beginning of these innovations, the restaurants were the first that added local dishes to their product mix. The fact that consumers have made demands out of ordinary common services during their touristic travel made the supply side to be shaped within the consumer wishes. The consumers have started to be interested in local dishes which are one of the cultural assets of the region they travel. By this means, they had the opportunity to taste local dishes of the visited region. In order to keep this interest alive, it is a must for the restaurants where local dishes are produced and presented to promote socio-cultural heritage by protecting, to preserve these values and transfer them to next generations successfully. In this context, this research aims to determine the extent to which local dishes of Erzurum with a lot of variety of local dishes are appreciated in restaurants by consumers, reveal the factors affecting their preference and find out their intention to make a repeat purchase. In this direction, a questionnaire form was prepared by using the scale developed by Kalemci Schneider and Ceritoglu (2010). The questionnaire form was applied on customers/consumers of restaurants that produce local dishes belonging to Erzurum in Istanbul province. Afterwards, by separating the qualified data, the following analyses were run; reliability analysis, descriptive statistics and correlation analysis and t-test.

Keywords: Erzurum, Re-PurchaseIntention, Local Restaurant, Local Dish

A RESEARCH ON EXAMINATION OF ISLAMIC TOURISM IN TERMS OF RELIGIOUSNESS AND ITS RELATION TO HALAL FOOD

Neslihan ÇETINKAYA

Ferhat BOZTOPRAK

Murat KURNUÇ

Abstract

Islamic tourism which is accepted as a part of a new market and has constituted the moral and social dimension of tourism in recent years emphasizes on moral norms and is expressed as a tourism concept in accordance with Islamic values. Particularly, the phenomenon of Islamic tourism which has gained importance in recent years directs the issue of whether religion affects the purchasing decisions in consumers' lives considering the religious Muslim tourism segment. When the relation of consumer behaviors with religiousness variable is taken into account, it is clear to see that the impact of religion on consumption is closely related to the food and beverage products. In this case, the concept of Halal Food not forbidden with regards to Islamic rules emerges. From this point, this research aims to examine the phenomenon of Islamic tourism in terms of religiousness and determine the attitudes and perceptions of consumers on Halal Food by finding out their religiousness level in accordance with their demographic characteristics. In this respect, the academic researches related to the subject were examined and a questionnaire form was developed by using the Religiosity Inventory with a high level of reliability developed by Kula (2010) and Halal Food Scale by Dali et al (2008). The questionnaire form was applied on people composing of the research sample and residing in Erzurum via easy sampling technique. The data collected via questionnaire form was put on the following analysis such as; reliability analysis, descriptive statistics, correlation analysis and t-test.

Keywords: Religiousness, Erzurum, Halal Food, Islamic Tourism

THE ISSUE OF ENVIRONMENTAL TAXATION AND NEGATIVE EXTERNALITIES IN TURKEY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE POLLUTER'S PAYS PRINCIPLE

Gökhan DÖKMEN

Özcan SEZER

Abstract

The increasing size of environmental problems necessitates the development of tax policy instruments to prevent environmental problems. Environmental taxes are the most important of these. When considered within the market mechanism, environmental taxes, which are based on the principle of payment as much as they are polluted by everyone, have become the most preferred taxes in terms of directing production and consumption behaviors. Although there are no financial instruments developed for environmental protection purposes in Turkey, taxes such as environmental cleaning tax, motor vehicle tax and private consumption tax are environmental taxation in terms of the effect they create. What is important in the implementation of environmental taxes is to pay for the pollutant created by the polluter. However, in theory it seems easy to pay the price of polluting the pollutant, but the difficulties arise in practice. Some of these difficulties are the inability to fully calculate the cost of environmental damages, and the non-pricing of non-proprietary environmental assets. This leads to the problem expressed as negative externalities. In this study, tax types which are environmental tax in Turkey will be discussed and negative externalities will be discussed. The relevance of environmental taxes to the "polluter pays principle" and whether environmental pollution prevention is an effective tax policy instrument will be examined in comparison with some country experiences.

Keywords: Environmental Pollution, Environmental Taxes, Externalities, Tax Policies

MULTIFUNCTIONAL AGRICULTURE IMPACT ON THE NEW ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS DEVELOPMENT IN ALBANIA

Edlira LLAZO

Abstract

Albanian agriculture and especially the Albanian farmer are experiencing a difficult situation with the ability to compete in the market. The new territorial division in Albania help the development of Multifunctional agriculture on the new administrative unit. Multifunctional concept of agriculture can give a great contribution to the socio-economic development of new administrativ units. The aim of this paper is to analyse the impact of multifunctional agriculture on the new administrative unit's development in one selected region in Albania. Specifically it will be examined the economic and social contribution of farms to the development of this areas. This paper use qualitative data of focus groups of selected farmers and urban citizens to examine the process of shifting to Multifunctionality (MF). Also dialogues with local experts to gain impression of local effects of changing MF and potential for changing.

Keywords: Multifunctional Agriculture, Development, Rural

MƏHƏMMƏD İQBAL YARADICILIĞININ ƏSAS İSTİQAMƏTLƏRİ

Besire AZIZALIYEVA

Abstract

Yaradıcılığı və dünyagörüşü üç mühüm düşüncə sistemi – İslam, hind və Qərb düşüncəsi əsasında formalaşan Məhəmməd İqbal Urdu ədəbiyyatı və fəlsəfi fikrinin görkəmli nümayəndəsi olmuşdur. İslam düşüncəsi və təsəvvüf fəsləfi təlimini dərindən öyrənməsi, həmin təməl üzərində Qərb fikir sistemini mənimsəməsi M.İqbalın yaradıcılığında Şərq və Qərb dini-fəlsəfi dünyadərkinin sintezləşdirməyə şərait yaratmışdır. Təsəvvüfə xüsusi meyl edən ədibin böyük Türk sufi mütəfəkkiri və şairi Mövlanə Cəlaləddin Rumi yaradıcılığından bəhrələndiyini və ilham aldığını xüsusi qeyd etmək lazımdır.

M.İqbal şair, filosof, vəkil və müəllim kimi fəaliyyət göstərmişdir.

Maarifçi və islahatçı olan M.İqbal, eyni zamanda, siyasi fəallığı ilə seçilmiş, Hindistanın şimal-qərbində hind müsəlmanlarının dövlətinin yaradılması uğrunda mübarizə aparmışdır.

Türk ədəbi-fəlsəfi, ictimai fikrinə böyük önəm verən M.İqbal Ziya Gökalp, Said Halim Paşa kimi mütəfəkkirlərin düşüncələrindən yararlanmışdır.

M.İqbal əsərlərini urdu, fars və ingilis dillərində yazmışdır. Urdu və farca yazdığı əsərləri, əsasən, mənzum əsərlərdən ibarətdir. Bang-i Dera (Kervan'ın Çağrısı), Bab-ı Cibril (Cebrail'in Kanadı), Darb-ı Kelim (Hz. Musa'nın Darbesi), İlmü'l İktisat, Gülşen-i Râzı Cedid, Bendeği-name, The Reconstruction of Religious Th ought in İslam (İslam'da Dini Düşüncələrin Yeniden İhyası), Esrar-ı Hodi (Benliğin Sırları), Rumuz-u Bî-hudi (Bensizliğin veya kendinden geçmenin Sırları), Peyam-ı Maşrik, Zebur-ı Acem (İran İlahiləri), Cavidname, Pes Çi Bâyed Kerd Ey Akvam-ı Şark (Ne Yapmalı, Ey Doğu Ulusları!), Misafir(Yolcu), Armağan-ı Hicaz, The Development of Metaphysics in Persia (İran'da Metafiziğin Gelişimi) kimi əsərlərində M.İqbal Şərq dünyası, İslam dini, təsəvvüf, insan, həyat və yaradılış haqqındakı çeşidli fəlsəfi, ədəbi, ictimai görüşlərini şərh etmişdir. Bildiride M.İqbalın yaradıcılığının əsas istiqamətləri araşdırılacaqdır.

Keywords: Məhəmməd İqbal, Yaradıcılık, Maarif, Islahatçı

RELATION BETWEEN ALTERNATIVE MEDIA AND CINEMA: EVALUATION OF EKŞİSİNEMA WEB SITE

Serhat YETIMOVA

Serkan ÖZTÜRK

Abstract

Internet can be considered as a platform which provides liberal opportunities for blogs, personal or group produces within context of cinema and its' cultural and artistic features. Instead of immense popular products of cinematic production can be easily seen on web sides also alternative discourses or products can find its place on web platforms as Ekşi Sinema provides. This research aims to define alternative media mentality of Ekşi Sinema within context of alternative media and cinema intersections. Other world cinemas as a meaning of non-Hollywood products, thematically classifications, movie festivals, short-films, amateur studies, political and institutional progress of cinema in Turkey is a subject of this study which aims to define a map of web production as a meaning of alternative media through focusing on Ekşi Sinema web platform by the method of qualitative critical discourse analyze. As known that alternative media approaches gather the paradigms against the globalized-capitalized politics and totalitarian regimes on behalf of democratic society. But in Rhizomatic media approaches globalization is an inevitable reality which formalize the situation, things and cultural productivity interconnected. Because of this reason alternative media germinated from the mentioned interconnectivity caused by globalization. Ekşi Sinema is a subject of this research for the relations of alternative media approaches. As a result that Ekşi Sinema represents all of alternative media approaches. As to critical discourse analyze as known that searches for the terms of justice, equality, independence, freedom and presentation match with terms of alternative media as non-commerciality, amateurship, detachedness, participation and acting. So it can be defined to map out dimensions of thoughts on cinematic culture and art.

Keywords: Alternative Media, Alternative Cinema, Web, Critical Theory, Ekşi Sinema

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE'S EFFECT ON CREATING SOCIAL CAPITAL

Hilal BARAN

Abdulbaki BARAN

Mürsel GÜLER

Cengiz DURAN

Abstract

Social Capital and Emotional Intelligence Economic life does not only mean the rotation of the wheels and the increase of the currency values but also the importance of the existence of social relations. Of all the groups that have the same human, physical and financial capital, the group that consists of individuals who have communication and trust between each other, has better business success than the others. In other words, social capital consists of relationships, networks, norms, values and informal sanctions and that forms the quality and quantity of social relationships and processes of the society. Social capital is composed of three components; social networks (who knows who), social norms (formal and informal rules that shapes how the network members treat each other) and sanctions (processes that ensure the members will comply with the rules).

The concept of social capital which increases its significance and effect each day is now a sociological concept that has undisputedly become effective in society's development. Importance of social capital in economic development and solving social problems has been pointed out by theoreticians such as Adam Smith, Emile Durkheim, Thorstein Veblen and Max Weber (Karagül, Dündar, 2006: 63). The basic attribute of social capital can be summarized as "relationships are important". As a requirement of being created as a social being, individuals establish relationships with other individuals and as a result of that they can complete a lot of works which cannot be done without cooperation. The main factor that maintains that cooperation is the sharing of common values between individuals through a series a communication networks that connects individuals to each other. Since these communication networks provide sources, they can be considered as a kind of capital formation. In other words, the more people we know and share a common opinion of life with them, the richer we are in terms of social capital (Field, 2006: 1).

A lot of different definitions and explanations are made about emotional intelligence. In one definition, emotional intelligence is an individual's ability of knowing his/her own emotions, understanding

and managing them as well as understanding others' emotions and establishing an effective relationship with them (MEB, Kuşadası Seminar, 2006). In the beginning of 1980s, Dr. Reuven Bar-on, an Israeli psychologist, started to develop the concept of emotional intelligence and defined it as "an individual's ability to cope with environmental pressures and desires along with emotional, personal and social abilities" (Møller, 1999,s.128).

Aim of the study: Social capital is indispensable for individuals who are willing to be successful in business life and communication. Individuals with higher social capital will certainly be more successful in life. Some of the main variables in forming the individual's social capital are composed of their own internal factors rather than environmental factors. Individuals who are able to understand and manage the feelings of their own and others will have more successful relationships.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Social Capital

ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF LIFE INSURANCE IN MEDIUM DEVELOPED COUNTRIES: SOUTH AFRICA AND TURKEY COMPARISON

Özer BAKAR

İsmail BALKAN

Mürsel GÜLER

Abstract

Life insurance is an instrument used to prevent financial losses caused by unexpected death or permanent disability. In addition to financial protection, life insurance premiums create large funds and contribute to the economy through capital markets. Beyond the ability to create funds, life insurance is a tool of savings with products that allow accumulation. In this respect, the existence of insurance products also ensures the continuity of the economic welfare of the persons. But insurance products are financial instruments in which people first give up or do not need to buy when they are in financial difficulty, unless it is compulsory by the governments. It is similar that life insurance has not developed for many years in South Africa and Turkey, which are in middle-income countries in the classification of the national income that explains the economic level of the people living in a country by using the national income divided by the population of that country. In this study, the relationship between economic development and life insurance has been investigated by means of regression analysis. Regression analysis only accounts for the relation between two variables; however, the aim of this study has been to find out the direction of this relation, which could be realized by using Granger Causality Test. The findings show that in countries with the same level of economic development, the ratio of savings of persons increases when the economy develops.

Keywords: Life Insurance, Economic Growth, Middle-Income Countries, Causality

EVALUATION OF WORLD CORPORATION GOVERNANCE INDEX IN CONTEXT OF NATIONAL CULTURE DIMENSIONS OF HOFSTEDE: A RESEARCH ON WORLD COUNTRIES

**Meryem USLU
Hasan ÖZYAŞAR**

Abstract

Corporate governance approach which perceived as the management approach of the 21.st century has been the main topic as an important subject heading of all companies in consequence of corporate scandals, financial crises and economic and technological improvements. Changing structure of international trade, because of globalization, changing investors to international size, requirement of beter management of corporations in competitive markets have forced corporations to apply corporate governance principles. Because of this necessity, ratings in terms of both investors and lenders of companies which adopted and applied corporate governance principles come into question.

Legal structure, political environment, business sense, culture and customs of a country are major factors effecting adoption to the corporate governance principles. These important factors diversify the degree of adoption and application methods to the corporate governance principles of countries.

The purpose and context of this study is to determine the effect of cultural dimensions of Hofstede which can be explained as "power distance, uncertainty avoidance, masculinity, and individualism" on the degree of corporate governance index.

Multinomial regression analyze technique is used to determine and measure the relationship in this study. Contribution to the practitioners and scientists who study in this topic of these results were aimed.

Keywords: Corporate Governance, Culture, World Corporate Governance Index, Hofstede

AN APPLICATION ABOUT THE RESEARCH FOR THE EFFECTS OF NATIONAL CULTURE ON CORRUPTION IN WORLD COUNTRIES

Meryem USLU

Rıdvan SEZGIN

İbrahim USLU

Ahmet KOÇ

Abstract

Corruption, one of the main problems common to all countries, Can be defined as the use of public power and public resources to benefit a private interest. The corruption fact that arise in different forms from country to country, is a versatile concept which goes back a long way andhas many reasons and results in different functions. The corruption which is a burning issue worldwide, confronts as a ethical problem both in cultural and individual dimension as well as economic and political problems for countries. Corruption has a complex structure and differ from country to country and culture to culture by virtue of its content and diversity of affecting factors.

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between corruption and cultural variables that are supposed to be affecting corruption. For this purpose, the counties that have disclosed the Corruption Perception Index on the world have been included in the analysis and Hofstede's cultural dimensions have been used to explore whether cultural factors effect corruption. The corruption perception index positions of the countries are evaluated and the results are presented by the developed hypotheses and analyzes.

Keywords: Corruption Perception Index, Culture, Hofstede

THE REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES AS A PART OF THE ISLAMIC GEOGRAPHY: PAST, TODAY AND TOMORROW

Emin ATASOY

Abstract

The Philippines is the 12th most populous country in the world with over 102 million inhabitants and is an important part of the Islamic geography because it hosts more than 5 million Muslims within its borders. In the present study, the geographical, economic and tourism potential of the Republic of the Philippines was examined. The main theme of the study is to investigate and analyze the Philippines as part of the Islamic World. For this purpose the Islamic beliefs of the Philippine Islands and the spread of Islam was explored and the present social, cultural and political problems of Muslim minorities were examined. Additionally, current issues such as the roles and effects of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in Philippine Political Life and the Contemporary Islamic Movement in the Philippines were discussed. The Philippines as a part of the Islamic Geography is a subject that has not been discussed much in Turkey and has been hardly written about. For this reason, it is one of the primary objectives of this study to promote the cultural, economic and political problems of the Muslim minorities living in this faraway country through scientific publications to the readers.

Keywords: Geography of the Philippines, Republic of the Philippines, Islamic Geography, Geography of Religions, Muslim Minorities

EMERGENCE, DEVELOPMENT AND SUPERVISION ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN SCHOOLS IN TURKEY²

Baykal BİÇER

Abstract

This study aims to descriptively analyse emergence and development of foreign schools founded in Turkey and supervision studies carried out to regulate these schools. The focus of the research is comprised of the pre-republican period when the foreign schools first appeared and grew, the period till 1960s which consists of the supervision activities of this schools, the period between 1960-1980 during which the foreign schools completed their transformation and started to take their present shape and the efforts of supervising the schools during these periods. Utilization of written documents, namely document analysis has been used as the data collection tool in this study designed by descriptive method. The findings of the study show that the number of the schools founded on Ottoman's land by countries like America, England, France, Austria, German, Italy, Bulgaria and Iran is determined as almost 600 by the government. However, it is considered that the number of unlicensed foreign schools which cannot be identified is far more than the determined one above. The foreign schools emerging as an action tool of missionaries and imperialism in 19th were firstly able to draw attention of the society from the point of science and language education ignoring religious and national opinions. Nevertheless, the matter of foreign schools' education which had never been supervised in Ottoman period was approached elaborately in Republican period. Some of the schools closed on their own while some of them was closed by the government as they violate the rules according to regular supervision and control mechanism in Republican period.

Keywords: Education, Foreign Schools, Missionary

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RIGHT POLITICAL PARTIES IN TURKEY IN THE GLOBALIZATION PROCESS: THE JDP AND THE NMP

Dilşad Türkmenoğlu KÖSE

Abstract

Globalization is evslusted as a crucial concept and a kind of process in academic and political spheres of Turkey, especially in recent years. Thus, this study aims to assess whether conformed or not with the global political system in the transformation process of right parties undergo after 1980s with the globalization.

The study aims to make clear whether processes carried on in harmony with each other political parties' bases, representing the electoral threshold through the parliament, and the two have almost the same political party, having same bases, the JDP and the NMP with the global political system processes. By the aim of the study it is feasible to make predictions upon the relationships and also about success of parties whether reflected on or not in the process of conforming of parties with global politic system. In this context, mixed methodwas used as acombination of survey method and interview. Surveys were conducted with base staffs both these two parties in 14 cities and also interviews were carried out in the same direction with the management team. In this way, political parties which follow policies in accordance with the global political system and also with more linear policies with their base staffs, come out as more succesfull.

Keywords: Globalization, Right Political Parties, JDP, NMP.

IMPACT OF BOARD STRUCTURE ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Ferit KARAHAN

Cengiz DURAN

Mürsel GÜLER

Aysel ÇETINDERE

Abstract

Investigation of the effect of the board of directors on the financial performances of the companies subject to Corporate Governance Index for the purpose of the study. The entities subject to the Corporate Governance Index in the study are subject to this index according to the shareholders, public disclosure and transparency, stakeholders, and the criteria set by the Stock Exchange Istanbul for the board of directors. According to the Borsa Istanbul, the most well-known enterprises are in this index in terms of the board of directors. In this context, the study will be analyzed by the multiple regression model, which will show the financial success of the firms, in which the dependent variable, board size, CEO duality, executive board member ratio, independent member ratio, female member ratio and board index score are independent variables.

Keywords: Board of Directors, Board of Directors Structure, Financial Performance

SIBERIA FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

Emin ATASOY

Abstract

The term Siberia has both economic, historical, geographical, geopolitical and socio-cultural dimensions and meanings. In the narrowest sense, Siberia is a natural geographical region with a surface area of 9.7 million km² extending between the Ural Mountains in the west, the Great Ocean in the east and the Arctic Ocean in the north. However, broadly speaking, Siberia covers all the Russian territory throughout Asia, accounting for 74% of the Russian Federation territory with an area of 12.9 million km². In the present study, physical geography, human geography and economic geography characteristics of the three economic regions within the borders of Siberia were examined and the place and importance of these geographical regions within Russia were discussed. Siberia, one of the leading regions with its richest natural resources in the world, is one of the regions that is the subject of very few scientific publications, even though it is a part of the Turkish world. Therefore, one of the primary objectives of this study is to diminish, to some extent, the indifference and lack of knowledge of Siberia.

Keywords: Russian Federation, Asian Continent, Siberian Geography, Economic Region

THE EFFECTS OF REGRET AND DEATH ANXIETYS OF ORGANIC PRODUCT CONSUMER'S INTENTION TO REPURCHASE

Murat KURNUÇ

Sevtap ÜNAL

Kadir DELİGÖZ

Abstract

We are correspond with the decision to make dozens of times as consumers in our everyday life. Unfortunately, this means that we will have many regrets later on. Consumers who regret buying after purchases can show behavioral reactions such as complaining, negative discourse or abandonment the brand. In consequence, the person may intend to re-purchase the same product or brand. This decision is thought to be the consumer's consciousness of health and the feelings of hatred towards the business (consumer cynicism). Also, as a result of literature review, it was seen that the level of death anxiety of the individuals had an effect on all these feelings and reactions. In this study, the effect of death anxiety on remorse was examined. Besides, the reactions of consumers to these emotional consequences have been researched.

Keywords: Death Anxiety, Regret, Behavioral Reactions, Consumer Cynicism, Health Consciousness

MUNTAHABAT TRADITION AND BULGURLUZADE RIZA'S BEDAYİ-İ EDEBİYE IN THE LAST PERIOD OF OTTOMAN CULTURE

Abdullah ŞENGÜL

Abstract

The word "müntahabat" named for the Works compiled of prose and poetry pieces comprised through a specific method and with a purpose, currently corresponds the term "Antology" with its Greek form. Antologies are significant for they reflect the common taste and thoughts of the period they were prepared in.

The antologies prepared in the last period of the Ottoman which is comprised of proeses are of great importance in terms of determining on the relations of the society with the modern thoughts and recognizing the world of thoughts of the intellectuals. Müntahabât-ı Bedâyi-i Edebiye, prepared in the last period of the Ottoman, is like a snapshot of the period in terms of this situation. This type of works should definitely be evaluated in terms of the new thoughts on the agenda of the latest otoman intellectuals and the way they were presented to the society and the acknowledgement they received from the society. The work is also rich in antological, biographical and commentary materails. These types of antologies are not only important for the literature and commentary history but also for us to get information about the development of the aesthetical taste. In this work, we will try to evaluate Bedâyi-i Edebiye consisting of two volumes and an appendix in terms of taste and thoughts' life.

Keywords: Müntahabât (Antology), Bedâyi-i Edebiye, Bulgurluzade Rıza

RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES AND GEOTHERMAL ENERGY: AN ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVE OF A TURKISH STUDY

Bekir PARLAK

Abstract

Today, energy is one of the most prominent problems in the entire countries of the world. The over-population, industrialization and increasing of the life standards could be revealed as of the most important reasons of this situation. In the whole world, great portion of the increasing energy requirement will be able to be alleviated by way of the fossil fuel and the hydraulic energy for some more time. In a short period, of being used up of the fossil fuel and its replacement with new energy sources are being expected. Recently, the whole countries have been paying great attention in development of new energy sources.

Geothermal energy could be described as hot water and steam that is generated by condensed heat within the diverse depths of outer layer of the earth and, its temperature is continuously greater than 20 Celsius and, comprises more melted mineral, various salts and gases in comparison with other normal subterranean and outer waters in environs. Briefly, geothermal source is a temperature of the earth generated by condensed heat within the diverse depths of outer layer of the earth and, is hot water, steam and gases comprising chemicals. As to geothermal energy, it contains all kind direct or indirect utilization of geothermal sources. Geothermal energy is a kind of energy that is new, renewable, maintainable, inexhaustible, affordable, and reliable and friend of environment. In the world, distribution of geothermal zones that is revealing high heat flow is in the form of the zones which are revealing specific geological particularity, same as petroleum zones. There is greater heat flow in these zones in comparison with others'

In this study, as an alternative energy source, of geothermal energy that gained importance in the world, the reflection on Turkey's specificity will be evaluated. Particularly, in the frame of studies with relation to heating of urban buildings, referring to an ecologic perspective, an analysis will be carried out on previous, today and the future of the geothermal energy in Turkey. In an era in which fossil fuels are rapidly being decreased and in spite of this, with its cumulative and international characteristic, of environmental problems that are rapidly moved ahead, geothermal energy as an important opportunity for urban administration, is standing ahead as

an important alternative for Turkish urban administrations as well. The topic in this paper will be studied with an ecological perspective from the standpoint of the public and city administrations by means of centralized and localized administration

Keywords: Renewable Energy, Geothermal Energy, Environmental Perspective, Turkish Study

ANALYSIS OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN THE CONTEXT OF CENTRAL-PERIPHERY ENVIRONMENTAL RELATIONS

Bekir PARLAK

Abstract

In this study, Administrative Reforms are analyzed in the Ottoman Empire in the Nineteenth Century in the context of Central-Environmental Relations. This scientific paper examines the interaction of political participation demands in the modernization process in the Ottoman State and society in the context of the central-periphery relations of the administrative reforms of the nineteenth century. In this framework, it basically questions the designs and actions of the center about the periphery, and the responses of the surroundings. The Ottoman Empire was a political change that reshaped its ruled-ruled relations in the nineteenth century. In this respect, centralist tendencies and regimes have dominated the change. In spite of this, it is seen that it reflects a "central-few" characteristic in the context of some regulations. The study is based on this ironic situation, from historical point of view and case analysis methods to a deterministic perspective as a result, aimed at bringing real and descriptive explanations.

Keywords: Ottoman State, Modernization Process, Administrative Reforms, Central-Periphery Relations, Political Demands

THE INVESTIGATION OF PREDICTIVE ROLE OF TEMPERAMENTAL TRAITS AND INHIBITORY CONTROL SKILLS ON EGO RESILIENCY OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

**Dilan BAYINDIR
Asude Balaban DAĞAL
Ozana URAL**

Abstract

Effortful control skills that include attentional control and self-control skills is defined as the ability to reinforce the dominant response and /or to activate the nondominant response to plan or eliminate mistakes (Rothbart & Bates, 2006; Eisenberg et al., 2010). Attention control is related with attention focusing and shifting. Self-control skills mean activating or suppressing behavior to conform (Eisenberg et al., 2004). Effortful control is a temperamental trait that contributes to the development of ego resiliency. There is a significant positive correlation between the control skills and ego resiliency levels of preschool children (Cumberland-Li, Eisenberg & Reiser, 2004; Taylor, Eisenberg, Spinrad, Eggum & Sulik, 2013).

The purpose of the study was to examine the predictive effect of temperamental traits and inhibitory control skills on ego resiliency in preschool children. The research was designed in survey model. The sample of the study consisted of 72 children, aged between 55-73 months, who attended to preschool education institutions in Istanbul during the academic year of 2015-2016.

The Demographic Information Form; The Short Temperament Scale for Children, that was developed by Prior, Sanson and Oberklaid (1989) and adapted to Turkish by Kumru, Sayıl, Yağmurlu (2006) and Children's Ego Resiliency Scale-Mother Form, which was developed by Eisenberg and her colleagues (1996) and adapted to Turkish by Önder and Gülay-Ogelman (2011) were used as data collection tools. In addition, two assigned tasks were used to evaluate children's self-control skills (Baydar, Küntay, Gökşen, Yağmurlu & Cemalcılar, 2010; Kochanska, Murray & Coy, 1997).

As a result of linear multiple regression analysis, it was determined that children's inhibitory control skills, approach/withdrawal, persistence, rhythmicity and reactivity traits of temperament predicted the level of ego resiliency and 17% of the total variance of ego resiliency level was explained as the result of this process.

Keywords: Preschool Period, Ego Resiliency, Temperament, Self-Control

THE INVESTIGATION OF EGO RESILIENCY LEVELS OF 50-72 MONTHS OLD CHILDREN ACCORDING TO SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

**Asude Balaban DAĞAL
Dilan BAYINDIR**

Abstract

Ego resiliency can be defined as the tendency of the individual to develop positively despite the presence of risk factors. Such abilities as to adapt easily to changing conditions, to adjust behavior as needed, and to use problem-solving strategies in a flexible manner are indicators of ego resiliency (Block & Block, 2006; Stipek, Recchia & McClintic, 1992). Children with high ego resiliency may continue to develop positively despite of personal risk factors such as premature birth, chronic illness and also such risk factors as parental abuse or neglect, parental loss, poverty, war, migration, natural disaster (Gizir, 2007). In addition, some individual, familial and environmental protective factors are predictive of children's ego resiliency (Brown, Barbara & Scott, 2013). For example, temperamental traits and mental-social-emotional characteristics of children are related to ego resiliency. The warm family environment, democratic family attitudes, positive friendships and school experiences are among the familial protective factors, while parents' social support levels, social services and laws are environmental protective factors for children.

As the literature shows, some demographic features are related to the level of ego resilience of children in preschool period, but the number of studies examining these correlations in Turkey is rather limited. For this reason, the aim of this research is to differentiate the ego resilience levels of the 50-72 months old children, in the middle socio-economic level who are attending the preschool education institutions, according to their gender, their age, the type of school they attend, their parents' working status, their parents' age and by whom they have been grown up. The research was designed in the descriptive survey model. The data were collected from the children who were attending preschool education institutions in the academic year of 2015-2016. 775 children with a mean age of 65,03 months were reached by the survey. 397 of the participating children were girls and 378 of them are boys.

The Children's Ego Resiliency Scale (Mother Form) developed by Eisenberg and her colleagues in 1996 was used as data collection tool in the study. The scale aims to determine ego resiliency levels of preschool and elementary school children. It is a 12-item, 9-point

likert type measurement. The scale consists of one dimension and it is accepted that as the scores of the children increase, the ego resiliency levels increase. The scale was adapted to Turkish by Önder and Gülay-Ogelman in 2011. The cronbach alpha value of the Turkish version of the form is .89. Children's ego resiliency levels were evaluated by their parents. At the same time demographic information about children and their families is based on parental statements. Prior to the data collection process, the necessary permissions were obtained from the Ministry of National Education and the scale was distributed to the parents through the teachers. After the missing codes were separated, the data were entered in the statistical program. ANOVA and independent group t test were used in the analysis of the data.

According to the results of the research, a significant difference was found in the ego resilience of the children according to school type they attend and their gender. Compared to children attending public kindergartens and those attending preschool classrooms of public schools, there were differences in favor of children attending public kindergartens. Moreover, when the ego resiliency levels were evaluated in terms of gender, a significant difference was found in favor of girls. However, it was seen that other variables did not make a difference in children's ego resiliency levels. Obtained findings are discussed according to the related literature.

Keywords: Preschool Period, Ego Resiliency

OPINIONS ON 2017 GEOGRAPHY TEACHING PROGRAM

Vedat ŞAHİN

Ziya İNCE

Abstract

Education has an important role in bringing the culture and values of the society to the future in the upbringing of the young people who make up our country's future. Curricula have an effective and important place in getting the aimed knowledge, skills, attitudes and values to the students. On the other hand, the second major change was made in 2017 after the change in the curriculum of our country in 2005.

When the program is examined it is seen that it has a teaching-learning approach that takes individual differences into consideration, integrative, value-oriented, motivating, aiming to use information communication technologies actively and does not depend on a single learning approach.

The integration of gains in the 10th grade in world-wide and in the Turkish dimension provided the unity of the subject. In the 11th grade curriculum needs to be further refined of the "energy flow in natural systems" topic. Because there are similar gains in Biology curriculum. In the 12th grade program, especially the gains of "human systems" should be simplified by distributing to 10th and 11th grade.

Keywords: Geography Education, Geography Curriculum, Education

ETHNIC ECONOMIES: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

Özer ÖZÇELİK
Güner TUNCER

Abstract

Ethnicity plays an important role in transforming the social and economic landscapes of many countries, especially in the era of migration. Many economic, social and political factors cause intensive migration. Different immigrant groups usually settle in different parts of the city, and this can lead to the formation of ethnic commercial areas. In countries other than immigrants, foreign natives are present, and the economic activities of these groups are ethnic economies. Does ethnicity make a difference in the geography of economic life? Why do some immigrants and ethnic groups develop flourishing trade and develop remarkable economic zones? Are these factors in the group or the end result of context? are research questions emerging from the standpoint of ethnic economies and they are the aim of trying to define and understand ethnic economies interested in these questions.

Keywords: Ethnic Economies, Ethnicity, Migration

INVESTIGATION IN THE CONTEXT OF CHILDREN WITH THE STREET TRANSLATORS

Şener DEMİREL
Yelda KÖKÇÜ

Abstract

Martı which is one of the most prominent pieces of art of late period children literature, maybe particularly the children literature, is a fable written by author Richard Bach and it explains a gull's life together with its flock. It is necessary to add that some values which were conveyed through the gull symbol named Jonathan Livingstone who gained an identity in the piece of art were effective in its popularity among a wide audience. In other words, Martı is the story of the efforts of the ones who try to reach perfectness and freedom by destroying traditions, authority, superstitious belief and rules which limit the individuals in the person of gull Jonathan Livingston. The piece of art, with this content, tried to explain children that they can do everything (without limit) if they really want.

Martı, is a very rich piece of art in terms of its language and style, course of events and the values/messages it contains. The mentioned factors require one by one and detailed examination. In this text, the examination of the prominent messages in the story named Martı in the context of relativity for child and then the values to be redounded to children through the mentioned messages will be emphasized.

Keywords: Seagull, Child Relativity, Message, Examination

THE VALUE OF WORDS IN MEVLÂNA AND YUNUS EMRE

Şener DEMİREL
Yelda KÖKÇÜ

Abstract

Man is the most special among the beings in the universe. Of course, one of the most important features that distinguish the human created as Eşrefü'l-mahlukat from other living things is that he has the ability to say "say". In the dictionaries, "a word sequence that describes a thought in full, words, kelâm, kavi; This word, which has meanings such as the meaning, the word, the speech, the subject, the agreement, the literary product in a broad sense, the rule, the word of mouth, the rumor, the gossip, etc., stands out as a concept emphasized in all the religions, mythology and cultures. The word is in Turkish; to say, to promise, to promise, to promise, to promise, to lie, to promise to lie, to promise to interject, to interject, to interject, to interject, to promise, to say, group, phrase etc. It is frequently used in constructions. The word also constitutes the basic material of two poems chosen from the works of distinguished figures such as Mevlana and Yunus Emre of Turkish literature.

The aim of this research will be to show which connotations Mevlana and Yunus Emre have dealt with in the forefront of the word "word". Qualitative desende will be used in the research, document review will be used as data collection technique. The first examples of Islamic Turkish literature, especially the two poems chosen by Mevlana and Yunus Emre's divans, will focus on the preferences of the personages to deal with the word of "speech".

Keywords: Mevlana, Yunus Emre, Divan, Word

SHORT SALE AS MARKET ABUSE AND MARKET MANIPULATION FRAUD TOOL

M. Murat AKTAŞ

Abstract

Short sale can be defined as the sale of a stock that an investor does not own already. Investors who sell stock short typically believe the price of the stock will fall and hope to buy the stock at the lower price and make a profit. Short selling can be used as market abuse and manipulative trading scheme tool in the capital markets. Capital Markets Board's (CMB) "Serial: V, No: 65, Communique on Margin Trading, Short Sales and Borrowing Securities" (Published in the Official Gazette dated 14 July 2003 numbered 25168) is the effective Turkish capital market law regulation on short selling. This paper aims to briefly explain the abusive usage of short selling as a market manipulation scheme tool.

Keywords: Capital Market Law, Market Manipulation Fraud, Short Sell

FEAR

Mehmet ULUCAN

Abstract

Man has always been afraid from wherever he is. This side of man will not change forever. The most important thing that reminds people is that there is fear. Despite the changes and developments recorded in each area, Humanity has not reduced its fear, has not destroyed it, has increased it, whether willingly or unwillingly.

The East and the West have long been horrible, frightened. All technological developments did not get as close as the East and the West are. For this reason, fears have not diminished but on the contrary increased. In the 20th century, the people of East and West began to be more afraid of each other, believing and believing in every change and development as a reason to be afraid. He is still afraid of the East West, the West East. It is believed that East and West are afraid of not knowing and not knowing each other. Today, however, the East West is more knowledged and better acquainted with the West than ever. That is why they are more afraid of each other. Because there is no trust between them.

The trust of the modern man lies at the base of his fear. This insecurity, in large measure, reveals an understanding of materialism or materialism. The old man, on the other hand, has been able to reduce his fear or to beat him. For if there is little or no desire to have or have lost, it reduces and sometimes destroys insecurity. This naturally leads to a (self) confidence increase. Modern human beings can not defeat their fears, but rather be defeated by their fears. Fear and fear between East and West are not clearly separated from each other. That is why they can replace each other with fear and fright. There is a truth in the middle, which is increasingly fearful.

Keywords: East, West, Fear

EFFECTIVE REPENTANCE IN THE TERMS OF MANIPULATION FRAUD

M. Murat AKTAŞ

Abstract

Manipulation fraud/crime, regulated under the Capital Markets Law (CML) No. 6362 (published in the Official Gazette edition 28513 on date 30.12.2012) article 107. Manipulation fraud can be divided into two different classes as “manipulative trading practices fraud” and “information-based manipulation fraud”. CML article 107 first section is about the “manipulative trading practices fraud” (sec. 107(1)) and the second section is about the “information-based manipulation fraud” (sec. 107(2)). Effective repentance is a legal option for a criminal suspect to lower or eliminate the penalty of the crime. CML sec. 107(3) states the provisions regarding effective repentance only for criminal suspect’s who accusable of manipulative trading practices fraud. CML sec. 107(3) states different penalty amounts which depends on criminal suspect’s timing of the effective repentance.

Keywords: Capital Markets Law, Effective Repentance, Manipulation Fraud

THE DIACHRONIC RELATIONSHIP OF TURKISH LANGUAGE WITH BALKAN LANGUAGES, EXAMPLE OF ALBANIAN

Adriatik DERJAJ

Abstract

In our days, globalized world have completely turned around from the course of the 1990s and entered a brand new route. We are witness to the fact that the efforts of purifying our language from foreign elements have been replaced by the given language-taken language discussions. Like unconscious parents, almost all the languages are making efforts and try to re-own the linguistic elements that are founded in others.

This new view is based in two reasons: we find that the first reason is that researchers are now completely abandoning dogmatic interpretations. The second reason, we see in the inventions of the Language Philosophy, which laid the foundations of Vilhelm Von Humboldt's ideas two centuries ago. The language is not a mechanical or mathematical process, it isn't purely neurobiological phenomenon. The language is a cultural structure, it is the memory experience of the society to which it belongs. The language is a software that will never abandon a machine group that we call human being: Objective: Our research is diachronic, it is focused on the plane of history of language and the experience of people. Middle-Aged Turkish Period the Oghuz-Ottoman language period elements freshness in the oldest of the Balkan languages, the Albanian, just like in the mouth of the first speaker, and we aim to present our determinations to Turkic studies.

Keywords: Diachronic, Middle-Aged Turkish, Albanian, Grammar, Didactics

TURKISH FORM OF THE REVISED EGO RESILIENCY SCALE: THE STUDY OF VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

Ahmet AKIN

İmran BAYRAKDAR

Buse GÜNEŞ

Abstract

The aim of this research is to translate the Revised Ego Resiliency Scale to Turkish and to examine its psychometric properties. The study was conducted on 192 (male: 82 female: 110) people. The Revised Ego Resiliency Scale is a 10-item self-report scale and has two subscales (OR = Optimal Regulation, OL = Openness to Life experience). In this study confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was executed to confirm the original scale's structure in Turkish culture. As reliability analysis internal consistency coefficient and as item analysis the item-total correlations were examined. The results of confirmatory factor analysis demonstrated that 10 items loaded on two factors ($\chi^2 = 70.37$, $df = 32$, $RMSEA = .079$, $SRMR = .049$, $CFI = .94$, $GFI = .93$, $IFI = .94$, $NFI = .90$). The internal consistency coefficients of the scale were .81 for optimal regulation subscale, .77 for openness to life experience subscale, and .86 for overall scale. The corrected item-total correlations of the Revised Ego Resiliency ranged from .54 to .65. Overall findings demonstrated that this scale had high validity and reliability scores and that it may be used as a valid and reliable instrument in order to assess ego resiliency levels of individuals.

Keywords: Ego Resiliency, Validity, Reliability, Confirmatory Factor Analysis

STATISTICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE CORPORATE IMAGE IN THE BANKS ON THE EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT: KÜTAHYA SAMPLE

Zafer ŞAHİN

Metin BAŞ

Abstract

Institutional image has the greatest impact on organizations' reputation and reliability. This may increase the competitive power of the market in terms of organizations. Working in an organization with a high corporate image also raises the sense of loyal commitment. It is seen that the perception of organizational commitment is influenced by the institutional image of the banks, which have an important place in increasing the competitive power in finance sector. In this context, all bank branches located in the central district of Kütahya constitute the main mass of the study. A statistically significant difference was found between the external image perception in organizational image sub-dimensions and normative loyalty perception in organizational commitment sub-dimensions as a result of the t-test and Anova test conducted with descriptive statistics in the study. According to the results of the analysis, the bank employees in the central district of Kütahya show that their perceptions of external image are higher and their loyalty to the bank they are working for is getting higher.

Keywords: Corporate Image, Organizational Commitment, Descriptive Statistics

CONFLICTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THEIR IMPACT ON CIVILIZATIONAL IDENTITY

Harith Qahtan ABDULLAH

Haneen İbrahim ABDULLAH

Abstract

Our Islamic world, especially the Middle East, is going through a difficult phase, one of the most difficult stages of sectarian, ethnic and factional conflicts, which has changed many of the universal elements of Islamic identity, as well as the numerous political, economic and social problems. However, the emergence of the problem of sectarian sectarianism in our Islamic world has a significant impact on the extent of harmony and the formation of a unified cultural identity.

There is no doubt that the whole world is going through the stage of major civilizational formations and therefore any civilization undergoing internal conflict will affect the extent and strength of that civilization among the different world civilizations.

Conflicts in Iraq, Syria, Yemen, sectarian and communal divisions in Lebanon, and intervention by a particular country have polarized sectarianism by other countries, especially the Gulf States and Turkey, where they have become a hydrocarbon. The extent and seriousness of these sectarian policies by Iran and its followers sectarian politics and the conflict between Sunnis and Shiites and the superiority of sectarian identity as well as national identity, the impact on the social formations of other countries, in addition to those sectarian conflicts lead to waste effort Common to the Islamic identity in the context of sectarian competition and weaken its competition with global civilizations, and these policies lead to the intensification of terrorism and violence in the Islamic world.

Keywords: Islamic Identity, Sectarian Identity, Regional Identity, Shi'a Sunnis, Identity Identity

MOTIVATION AND PRODUCTIVITY PERCEPTION AT OF THE EFFECT BANK EMPLOYEES ON LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS: KUTAHYA SAMPLE

Metin BAŞ

Zafer ŞAHİN

Abstract

Businesses are proactively building their growth processes in a continuously increasing competitive environment in a globalized world order. This efficiency results in significant impacts on employee motivations. Thus, as motivation increases, businesses can continue to operate more efficiently.

One of the key business activities for which motivation of employees is influential is the financial sector. Banks in this sector are places that are important for employee motivation. In this context, the motivation of the bank employees and the determination of the perceptions of productivity constitute the aim of the study. In this process, all bank branches located in the central district of Kütahya constitute the main mass of the study. The effects of motivation and productivity on the job were determined by the help of logistic regression. A statistically significant relationship was found between organizational-managerial and economic motivation and productivity with descriptive statistics.

Keywords: Motivation, Productivity, Descriptive Statistics, Logistic Regression

PROBLEMS OF FOURTH GRADE STUDENTS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS WHICH THEY PERCEIVE BUT HAVING DIFFICULTY TO SOLVE REGARDING THEIR FAMILIES AND THEIR SCHOOLS

Z. Nurdan BAYSAL

Derya Duygu TANRIKULU

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to reveal the problems that fourth grade students perceive in their own lives. The research made with a basic interpretive qualitative research design, this method has been used in order to investigate in depth the vital problems perceived by fourth grade students. For the research, data has been collected during the spring semester of 2016-2017 academic year. For the collecting data, using open-ended form prepared by researchers from 206 fourth grade students in one of the primary school in the province of İstanbul, Ümraniye with using appropriate/random sampling method. The obtained data were analyzed by using content analysis technique. Findings within the scope of this research collected under three main headings regarding to their families, their schools and as and also solving the most difficult problems in the student's life. Quoted the same as from the obtained data with descriptive analysis technique. It was seen that the students who participated in the research perceived the most problems of violence related to family relations and communication. The students who participated in the research perceived the most problems related to their friends, their teachers and their lessons, the least problems related to school management. The students who participated in the research that difficult to solve the problems resulted mostly related to lesson success / mathematics / examination, violence, communication and less personality traits at least education and death in the research.

Keywords: Elementary School, Fourth Grade, Student Problems

EFFECT ON INTERNAL AUDIT OF CULTURE: AN APPLICATION FOR PARTICIPATION BANKS

Niyazi KURNAZ

Yusuf GÜMÜŞ

Ali KESTANE

Abstract

One of the important factors that guide the economic life of the countries and affect the internal audit activities is the concept of culture. In this study, the cultural values created by Hofstede are in the axis; It is aimed to determine whether or is an effect on internal audit activity of the culture. In the study, participation banks operating in Turkey in 2017 were determined as the sample of the research. Effect on internal audit activity of the Power Distance, Avoidance of Uncertainty and Individuality-Collectiveism dimensions created by Hofstede Cultural Values; the data were analyzed in the "SPSS 15.0" program and appropriate analysis techniques was used in order to make a consistent and accurate evaluation. As a result of the study; in the future, suggestions on measures and decisions that banks should take.

Keywords: Culture, Cultural Values, Internal Audit

HASAN KALLIMCI AND CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Hikmet DEGEÇ

Abstract

Although the studies on children's literature which started with the Tanzimat in Turkey have followed a wavy graphic, recent studies on this area have accelerated. Authors who work children literature aim to touch child's emotions and dreams by considering interests and needs of the child. In this context, it is important to introduce the author of children's literature to the world of science. Hasan Kallimci, one of the authors of today's children's literature, works on this area and calls varies age groups. Hasan Kallimci's studies on this field varies and in this study novels are selected which prepared by the author for elementary school students.

In inspected novels, it is preferred the qualitative research methods and by using the document analysis technique, It is tried to find the messages which is given by the authors to children.

Keywords: Children's Literature, Childre's Novel, Hasan Kallimci, Messages

GENERATION Y CONSUMERS' SHOPPING STYLES: A RESEARCH BY GENDER

Hande ARIKAN KILIÇ

Serkan KILIÇ

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the clothing shopping styles of generation Y consumers and whether there exist differences in shopping styles according to the gender of generation Y consumers. For the main purpose, a questionnaire was designed from the literature review. Convenience sampling is used and data were gathered from a survey of 402 respondents aged between 18-36 who completed a questionnaire, which was then factor-analysed to identify generation Y consumers shopping styles and t-tests were conducted for hypotheses testing. Findings indicate that seven shopping styles are valid and reliable: quality conscious, brand conscious, novelty seeking, entertainment conscious, confused by overchoice, habitual/brand loyal, and fashion conscious. The results of study show that two shopping styles are different by gender of generation Y consumers. These gender-based shopping styles differences are fashion conscious and entertainment conscious. This study is providing useful data for the consumer behavior of generation Y and deeper understanding for their shopping styles.

Keywords: Generation, Generation Y, Consumer, Shopping Styles, Factor Analysis

MOBILE MONEY FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION: THE KEY PLAYERS

Basil OKOTH

Çağlar KARAMAŞA

Serpil ALTINIRMAK

Abstract

Developing countries have dragged in terms of financial inclusion as compared to the developed world. Banks and other traditional financial institutions have shied away from engaging the bottom of the pyramid for lack of commercial viability. However, this trend has all but been reversed in the past decade, thanks (in most part) to mobile money. The application of mobile money has changed how business is conducted in many places and has been credit economic advancement in some developing countries. It is, however, noted that not all countries have had the same success with mobile money, some have performed poorly while other have failed entirely. We set out to discern the main reasons for this disparity by looking at the success of mobile money as displayed by the operators considered by many as model examples in mobile money- Kenya and the Philippines.

Keywords: Mobile Money, M-Pesa, SMART, Globe Telecom, Virtual Wallet

FINANCIAL INFORMATION MANIPULATION AND AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARACTERISTICS AND A STUDY ON BORSA ISTANBUL MANUFACTURING INDEX

Işık ALTUNAL

Ali ALTINBAY

Abstract

This study examines the effectiveness of some audit committee (AC) characteristics to monitor management behavior with the respect to their incentives to manage earnings. Borsa Istanbul (BIST) manufacturing index listed companies on Turkey for the year 2016 have been investigated to analyze the relationship between AC characteristics and financial information manipulation. The AC characteristics examined are AC independence, AC size, AC meetings and AC financial experts. Multivariate regression model is used to examine the relationship between financial information manipulation as dependent variable and AC characteristics as independent variables. The results predicted that discretionary accruals as a proxy for financial information manipulation is negatively associated with AC characteristics.

Keywords: Audit Committee, Financial Information Manipulation, Borsa Istanbul, Manufacturing Sector

ORGANIZATIONAL BUSINESS STRATEGY AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION MANIPULATION: A STUDY ON BORSA İSTANBUL SUSTAINABILITY INDEX

Işık ALTUNAL

Ali ALTINBAY

Abstract

The aim of the study to determine the organizational business strategy of the companies listed in the Borsa Istanbul sustainability Index and to determine whether there is a between a relationship identified organizational business strategy and financial information manipulation. We use the organizational strategy theory of Miles and Snow (1978, 2003) to develop a comprehensive measure of business strategy using publicly available data. The financial information manipulation has been determined through publicly available data by Lacker-richardson method.

This study predicted that Miles and Snow's Prospector strategy is more likely to be involved in financial information manipulation.

Keywords: Organizational Business Strategy, Financial Informational Manipulation, Sustainability Index

INVESTIGATION OF WORK MOTIVATION LEVELS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Hatice KADIOĞLU ATEŞ

Perihan YILMAZ

Abstract

This study; was conducted in order to examine the work motivation levels of the primary school teachers working in the primary schools which are located in the province of Istanbul, Küçükçekmece district. In this study; a descriptive scanning model was used in the cause of that the existing situation would be described as the original. It is called survey research aimed at collecting data to identify specific characteristics of a group. (Büyüköztürk, Çakmak, Akgün, Karadeniz, Demirel; 2014). The universe of the research is constituted by class teachers and administrators in the official primary schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education and located in the Küçükçekmece district. The sample of the research was composed of 343 primary school teachers and 28 primary school administrators selected from 14 elementary schools in Küçükçekmece by using disproportionate element sampling method. 'Disproportionate element sampling' is the type of sampling that all elements in the environment have an equal chance to be selected. This can be also named as "simple random sampling", "simple sampling" or "unbiased sampling". In the disproportionate element sample, the number of the element types, each those enter to the sample is left to chance by all. (Karasar, 2006). As in this study, the method by which the selected units are sampled by assigning the probability of being equal to each sampling unit (by substituting the selected unit) is called unproportional element sampling. Here, the meaning of giving equal selecting probability to each sample unit is that each sample is selected with the equal probability from the sample space. (Çingir, 1994). The number of schools in Küçükçekmece is 47 and the number of class teachers is 2107.

In the sampling, 371 class teachers working at 14 schools were taken and 57% of the universe was reached. "Work Motivation Scale" was used to collect data in the research. The "Work Motivation Scale" which was developed by Aksoy (2006) and adapted by Tanrıverdi (2007) exists. For the work motivation scale; the internal consistency coefficient of the scale was calculated as 79 as a result of the reliability analysis conducted by Aksoy (2006), the Internal consistency coefficient of the scale was calculated as 90 as a result of reliability analysis conducted by Tanrıverdi (2007) and Internal consistency coefficient of the scale was 81 in the reliability study

performed by Yilmaz (2009). Also the internal consistency coefficient of Receptoğlu (2011) work motivation scale was calculated as 88. According to the data obtained from the factor analysis, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin sample measurement was found as 781. Connected to this, the value of Bartlett's Test of Sphericity is significant and is 470.77. Also In this study, the Cronbach Alpha Reliability coefficient of the work motivation scale was found as 0.897, and reliability studies for each of the sub dimensions were conducted. Factor analysis results of Alpha values in the study was found as; 51 in the dimension of work integration, 64 in organizational commitment, 68 in team adaptation dimension, 61 in personal development dimension, and 0,90 in the total. The data obtained at the end of the study was analyzed using the SPSS 20.0 package program. Primarily, the distributions of work motivation scores according to independent variables were examined by calculating Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Shapiro-Wilk normality tests and skewness-kurtosis values. According to the results obtained, it was understood that the data showed normal distribution according to the groups. The hypothesis of homogeneity of variance was examined by the Levene test and it was understood that the assumption is satisfied. After this phase, analyzes were performed by using parametric tests (independent sample t test, one way variance analysis). Work motivation score averages do not differ significantly according to sex, age, marital status and number of children. ($P > 0.05$). The average of the participants' scores on the work motivation scale is =41.84, and the standard deviation is 10.32. The minimum score that can be taken from the scale is 18 and the maximum score is 90. Accordingly, the scores between 18-42 were interpreted as low motivation, scores between 43-66 as intermediate motivation, and scores between 67-90 as high motivation. In the light of this information, it can be said that the work motivation of the class teachers in general is low.

Keywords: Work Motivation, Primary School Teacher, Primary School

THE CAPITALIST TRANSFORMATION AND 'CONVERGENCE' IN SOUTH KOREA (1960- 1990): THE ROLE OF THE STATE

Bariş ALPASLAN

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the capitalist transformation and 'convergence' in South Korea in terms of the role of the state. The content and context of the study requires a pluralistic methodological perspective and accordingly this article has benefited variously from, depending on the issue and the context, conceptual, statistical, comparative and historical methods, throughout the study. The role played by the state in South Korea is analysed through a study of the general lines of actual economic policies (such as liberal and interventionist orientations, industrialization, foreign trade and innovation policies, protections, tariffs, human capital) that vary in different sub-periods in their details while mutually transformed by a given global economic regime. The basic question, ultimately, that this study specifically puts forward is: "What kind of economic policies and trends lay the ground for the capitalistic accumulation of wealth and power in South Korea?" On the basis of the analysis presented below, the answer to the above question is that in terms of the South Korean capitalist transformation and convergence, "a pragmatic combination of liberal and interventionist economic policies that encourage integration with global capitalist market networks on the basis of only such economic activities that always secure increasing returns was detrimental.

Keywords: Industrialisation and Inovation Policies, Economic Policies, Development, Human Capital, Convergence

E-RECRUITMENT AND THE RECRUITMENT WEBSITES WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF ELECTRONIC HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PRACTICES: A STUDY ON TURKEY'S TOP 500 INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Güler TOZKOPARAN

Murat ÇOLAK

Tuğba ULAŞTIRAN

Abstract

The business organizations experience various changes with the development of technology. Business organizations need to adapt themselves to orientate to competition of globalizing economic system. The importance of creating maximum benefit from human is increasing. For this reason, human resources management has been become more important than ever. At this point, electronic recruitment the most important applications of human resources management had been emerged. It is aimed to determine the using of electronic recruitment and recruitment websites at research on "ISO Turkey's Top 500 Industrial Enterprises" on this study. 43 industrial organizations participated in the survey specified that they used electronic recruitment for a long time. Also most of the industrial organizations surveyed use the internet based recruitment methods is emerged. Besides this most of the industrial organizations examined use the career sites is determined.

Keywords: Electronic Human Resources Management, Electronic Recruitment, Human Resources Management, Career Websites, Recruitment.

RETHINKING WORK CULTURE WITH THE CONCEPT OF INNOVATIVE AND CREATIVE LEADERSHIP

Murat ÇOLAK

Abstract

There are some behavioral characteristics that distinguish innovative and creative leaders who are successful in working life them from others. These are listed as focus on customer needs, safe behavior, commitment and enthusiasm, success rewarding, direction, guidance and development, job commitment and creativity. However, it is not enough to make a person a innovative and creative leader to carry these features alone. In order to be a "innovative and creative leader" in working life, it is also necessary to have knowledge work culture. Work culture helps the leaders understanding common work attitudes and behaviors of employees. Understanding, analyzing, measuring and evaluating of work culture is important not only for the employees but also for the organization. As a result, innovative and creative leadership encourages employees to participate in decision-making providing the organizational learning process and supports the emergence of new ideas that will lead to new products, services or technological processes.

Keywords: Work Culture, Innovative and Creative Leadership, Leadership

AN INVESTIGATION ON THE EFFECTS OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT ON PROFITABILITY

Fatma KÖSE İÇİGEN
Göksel KARAŞ

Abstract

Working capital management is one of the important issues in financial management decisions. When working capital deficiency bring out borrowing costs, excess has a negative effect on profitability. Therefore, finance executives struggle to balance working capital.

This study aims to examine the effects of working capital management on profitability of retail trade firms which listed on Borsa Istanbul for 2012-2016 period. F test and the Breusch Pagan (LM) test were performed to determine the model to be used and it is confirmed that the pooled least squares method should be used. In the study, the working capital management is measured by cash conversion period that contains the period of inventory turnover, the period of receivable collection and the period of debt payment. Also, firms' profitability is measured by the return on asset. Current ratio, market share and leverage ratio are used as control variables. According to the analysis result, leverage ratio has negative effect on profitability. However, the effects of other variables on firm asset profitability are statistically insignificant.

Keywords: Working Capital Management, Retail Trade Sector, Panel Data Analysis

A LITERATURE REVIEW STUDY OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER'S PERCEPTIONS TO MOBBING

**Hatice KADIOĞLU ATEŞ
Kadriye GÜRDAĞ**

Abstract

Education is an important system that supports the development of individuals in social, psychological, physical and affective areas. The quality of education is as important as the necessity of the education. It is imperative that the educational environment, the learners and the teachers be peaceful and healthy in order for the education to be of high quality. In this context, mobbing is a factor that negatively affects the mental health of the educators. In the field of education, the presence of mobbing concept, which can be seen in every field, can lead to major problems. Teachers, who are characterized as the "architects of future" and "human engineers", should work in a healthy environment so that they can build healthy generations. For this, consciousness should be ensured about the concept of mobbing which affects the health negatively. The findings of psychological pressure and mobbing actions on people were researched and presented in the study which emphasizes the importance of the positions of primary school teachers in the education process. The study included information on what the concept of "Mobbing" means, its foundation, the general characteristics of the suffering parties and the people who practice mobbing, the areas it affects, and its prevalence. In this study, one of the qualitative research methods, screening model has been used. For the study, literature review was conducted by reaching the relevant resources and data. The phase of literature review for scientific study is a crucial phase for research and planning (Ozdamar, 2003, 16). Collecting data by examining the existing resources and documents is called literature review. Literature review helps the research problem to be selected and understood, and the research to be put into a historical perspective (Karasar, 1994, 183). Literature review is a process that consists of phases of collecting data and discussing the importance of the data collected, establishing the relationship of the data collected with the problem and classifying the information (Balci, 2001). It is the research approach aimed to describe a situation in the past or at present as it existed or exists (Karasar, 2012). The thesis and articles related to the research were examined and the data obtained was tried to be integrated systematically. Researches in the National Thesis Center and researches in the Google academic search engine, scientific articles in national and international journals were screened between 2000 and 2016. The search was conducted by typing to the search engine the words mobbing, intimidation, primary school teachers, education, primary school teacher. The common findings in the study are that psychological pressure by administrators and parents, while not respecting the opinions of teachers, reduces the work efficiency of primary school teachers.

Keywords: Mobbing, Primary School Teacher, Literature

COINTEGRATION RELATIONSHIP AMONG MIST ECONOMIES' STOCK MARKET INDICES

Seyfettin ÜNAL
Fatma KÖSE İÇİGEN

Abstract

In recent years, there have been significant changes in global economy's structure. It has been observed that some developing countries known as emerging market economies that have common characteristics such as soaring young and working population, rapid growth and industrialization, have become a compelling force to the developed economies. These countries, which have a high potential to attract foreign direct investment and have the power to influence the global economy at the same time, are grouped in different forms. Most commonly known of these classifications are BRICS, MINT, MIST EAGLES, CIVETS, N-11 and 3G. In this study, integration among the stock market indices of MIST countries, named by Goldman Sachs economist Jim O'Neill and being consist of Mexico, Indonesia, South Korea and Turkey, is examined. For the purpose, the Johansen co-integration and the VECM Granger causality analyses are performed for the period 2000-2016 by using daily closing values of these countries' stock market indices. As a result of Johansen co-integration test, a long-run equilibrium relation is identified among the stock markets of MIST countries. In addition, the validity of short-term causality relationship among these markets is investigated by the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM). The causality tests reveal the existence of a one-way causality from Indonesia to South Korea and also from Turkey to Mexico. Consequently, the identified long run co-integration among the MIST economies implies the limitations of stock market portfolio diversification and arbitrage opportunities for these economies.

Keywords: Emerging Markets, MIST, Stock Market Integration, Co-integration, Causality

Jel Classifications: C32, G11, G15

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR IN THE CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

Damira BAIGONUSHOVA

Raziya ABDIYEVA

Cunus GANIYEV

Abstract

In this study; the transparency of the public sector, accountability and corruption, the effectiveness and quality of public administration, social protection, equality in the use of public resources, macroeconomic management effectiveness, resource allocation, human resource development, fiscal policy effectiveness, budget and financial management quality, environmental sustainability policy and the effectiveness of the debt policy in the Central Asian countries will be analyzed according to the reports of various international institutions. On the basis of the analysis results, the weakest sides of the public sector will be identified and the some suggestions will be given for these countries.

Keywords: Central Asia, Public Administration, Effectiveness

INVESTIGATION OF THE CONVERSIONIST LEADERSHIP FEATURES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS ACCORDING TO PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS'S PERCEPTION

Hatice VATANSEVER BAYRAKTAR
Erdal GÜLLÜ

Abstract

Bu araştırmanın amacı sınıf öğretmenlerinin ilkökul yöneticilerinin dönüşümcü liderlik özellikleri ile ilgili algılarının ne düzeyde olduğu ve çeşitli değişkenlere göre farklılaşıp farklılaşmadığını belirlemektir. Araştırmanın evrenini İstanbul ilinin Silivri ilçesinde görev yapan ilkökul öğretmenleri oluşturmaktadır. Evrenin tamamı çalışma grubu olarak alınmış, 120 sınıf öğretmeni çalışmaya katılmıştır. Araştırma tarama modelinde betimsel bir çalışmadır. Araştırmaya konu olan yöneticilerin dönüşümsel liderlik özellikleri var olan durum içinde incelenmeye çalışılmıştır. İstanbul ili Silivri ilçesinde görev yapan ilkökul öğretmenlerine, araştırmanın amaçları doğrultusunda bilgi toplamak amacıyla anket uygulanmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan "Okul Yöneticilerinin Dönüşümcü Liderlik Özellikleri Değerlendirme Anketi" uygulanmıştır. Silivri İlçesinde görev yapan öğretmenlerin çoğu, okul yöneticisinin gelecekte başarılması gerekenleri başkalarına anlattığını ve bir lider olarak gelecekte gerekli olacak vizyonu etrafındakilere açıkça ifade ettiğini düşünmektedirler. Bu da okul yöneticilerinin gerekli vizyona sahip bir dönüşümcü lider olduğunu göstermektedir. Öğretmenlerin büyük bir bölümü, okul yöneticisinin çalışanların problemlere farklı açıdan bakmalarını sağladığını düşünmeleri, okul yöneticilerinin değişime, dönüşüme açık, sürekli kurumunu geliştirmeyi ve ileriye taşımayı düşünen bir lider olduğunu göstermektedir. Öğretmenlerin çoğunluğunun, okul müdürünün her insanı birbirinden farklı yetenek, ihtiyaç ve beklentilerine sahip olan bireyler olarak gördüğünü düşünmeleri okul yöneticilerinin dönüşümcü bir lider olduğunu ifade edebilir. Öğretmenlerin büyük bir çoğunluğu yöneticilerinin başkalarının saygısını kazanacak şekilde davrandığını belirtmiştir.

Keywords: Teacher, Administrator, Leadership, Conversionist Leadership

THE ENDEAVOR OF EXCELLING IN POETRY: NAZÎRE and ANALYSIS OF AHMEDÎ's BASIC POEM IN TERMS OF NAZÎRE

İbrahim SONA

Abstract

The Arabic word nazire comes from the root of "n z r" and has the meaning of "example, response" in the dictionary. The terminological meaning of the word is that a similar poem is written in literally same rhyme as a poet's poem. It is also possible to define the nazire as follows: the poems having the same ground poetry with another poet written in the same rhyme and meter. Nazire basically has three functions: Nazire is the most effective way of learning poetry; the second function of Nazire is to protect and develop this skill of the poets who reach a certain ability of utterance by poetry; the third function of Nazire is to carry out ambitious works for overcoming monumental poetry. The poets, with their experience of this penmanship, develop their poetry skills and show the poets they like. Sometimes they write to show that they can write the poem better than the owner of the poem. In this study, nazires written for the poems of Ahmedi, who was the poet of the beginning period of classical Turkish literature, "Gamzen gönüle belâdur ey dost / Cân zülfüne mübtelâdur ey dost" will be evaluated. Sun'î, Ahmed Pasha, Cem Sultan, Nazmî and Revânî wrote nazires to Ahmedi's poem. It will be tried to show what the poets are doing on the basis of the poetry and the nazires in the effort to capture the perfect expression of poetry.

Keywords: Nazire, Classical Turkish Literature, Ahmedi, Pervane Bey Mecmuası

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND WASTE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS IN TURKEY AND HARMONIZATION PROCESS OF TURKEY'S EUROPEAN UNION ACQUIS

Özer ÖZÇELİK

Aysin BARUT

Abstract

The existence of environmental policies in the European Union began to be felt towards the end of 1970s, as a result of increasing industrialization, intensive use of natural resources and negative environmental impacts. The fact that the environmental problem is a global problem has been paved the way for union to develop a common policy on the environment. In addition, the reflection on product costs and quality standards of different environmental policies implemented in member countries, the negative effect on competition and circulation of goods on different reflections of the investments made by member countries to prevent pollution in the surrounding countries and for free competition and circulation in economic, social and political sense needs to be established a common environmental policy. In this study, conferences and published reports that emphasize the significance of the environment and which contribute to the transport of the environmental problem to the international platform and make substantive contributions to the development of environmental law will be examined.

Keywords: Environmental law, European Union, Waste Management

DESERTEC- AN EU-MENA PARTNERSHIP PROJECT VIEWED FROM A RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY PERSPECTIVE

Yasemin BOZKURT

Abstract

Through the industrial revolution, the increase in the energy demand resulted in many issues such as the use, reliability and supply of energy resources. The fact that the main resources for the energy demand are fossil fuels such as coal and oil, which both are economically exhaustible and lead to climate changes and air pollution posing threat to the future of the world, accelerated studies on renewable resources. "Clean Power from Deserts", a study submitted by a group of scientists to the European Parliament between 2003-2007 in order to transfer energy to be obtained from the sun and wind in the Northern Africa and Middle East - where the solar irradiation is at its highest levels - to Europe, created the infrastructure of Desertec, the most recent project in the field of renewable energy. Aiming to meet at least 15% of the energy demand in Europe by means of wind and sun powerplants to be placed in Northern Africa and Middle East deserts in 2050, Desertec Project is the widest and first study in the field with both its regional size and a 400 billion Euro budget.

This study aims not only energy acquisition, but also the exploration of the project and the analysis of the current situation, and the assessment of effects in economic, political and international area. In this context, the first and wide assessment of Desertec Project in the energy transfer from MENA countries to EU countries will be made, potential outcomes will be reviewed, and as a consequence, a contribution will be made to the literature.

Keywords: EU-MENA, Desertec Project, Renewable Energy

SOCIAL WELFARE STATE AND SOCIAL POLICIES IN GERMANY

Yasemin BOZKURT

Abstract

Social policy aims to eliminate conflicts arising from personal and social problems occurring due to the sharing of economic resources, and ensure that social classes live in the social structure in harmony, and maintain peace. Social policy practices are popular among countries which embrace an understanding of a social welfare. Since the industrialization which emerged in the 18th century, a social change has occurred that having property, not nobility, means social security. Along with the developing capitalism, property ensured the basic foundation for an individual to be independent. Social state principle is a main constitutional principle in Germany, which is known to be the leader in social state understanding. Social policy system and reforms started through the work of Chancellor Otto Fürst von Bismarck. As a result of fights and struggles, German Labor Organization and union, which was founded in 1863, gathered Reichstag - the German parliament - in November 17, 1881, in order to enact laws as a protection of workers against diseases, accidents and injuries, and assurance for eldercare. These social themed implementations are called Bismarck's social legislation, which are considered the starting point of the German understanding of social state. This study aims to analyze the welfare principles and development process of Germany's social state diagram, also include legal arrangements and current social policy implementations. Social policy implementations in the European Union are reviewed, the social aid rates of the EU and Germany are compared, and the types of social security in Germany, unemployment benefits, child benefits and retirement insurance practices are discussed.

Keywords: Germany, Social Policy, Social Welfare State

GLOBAL INEQUALITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Suat SÖYLEMEZ

Abstract

In the historical period in which we live, whether global or national level, it is obvious that the table that exists in terms of distribution of income and resources is far from justice. A new document is added every day to the documents which prove increasing inequalities with striking data. In the 1980s, in the OECD countries, the income of the richest 10% was seven times higher than the income of the poorest 10% but now it is 9.6 times higher. Even in countries with an egalitarian tradition like Germany, Denmark and Switzerland, the difference between income groups is about 5 times in the 1980s, while it is about 6 times as of 2011. The Gini coefficient, which is one of the most common indicators of inequality, increased by 10% in the past 20 years to 0.32, but it was 0.29 in OECD countries in the mid-1980s. These figures also show that the rich are richer and the poor are poorer.

Equality or inequality among human beings has undoubtedly been a topic of interest to all human societies in the course of history. People have discussed this issue and associated it with different conclusions within in the framework of social, political, and economic circumstances in which they live. Inequality has been seen as a law of nature by some societies in some periods and in some periods, it has been seen as a cause of rebellion and has poured thousands of people into the streets.

In today's world, inequality is coming to the fore as a problem that is increasingly widespread across the world, between states, societies and individuals, and between states and their own people. One of the most important dimensions of this agenda is that, at the point where it has reached today, inequality is increasingly associated with social problems and deepening these problems. Studies on the effects of inequality on social problems such as health, life expectancy, newborn deaths, homicide, suicide, premature pregnancy, obesity, psychological illnesses and addiction show that the population is healthier in countries where income distribution is fairer. This multidimensional influence of inequality on the social structure has brought the factors that cause inequality to the agenda. In this context, the impact on the inequality of the changes, especially after the 1980s, which are related to globalization is important. Accordingly, factors such as the rapid technological advances we have witnessed since the 1980s, changes in the social and economic policies of the states, and changes that take place actually deepens

the problems related to inequality and inequality, such as poverty, social exclusion, terrorism.

The increase of injustice in the distribution of income and resources, along with its other dimensions, undoubtedly affects the putting of human rights into practice. In this context, the subject of study is to examine the effect of inequality on human rights in the phase reached today.

Keywords: Inequality, Human Rights, Social Rights, Globalization

TURKEY'S LEADER SECTORS, RIVALS AND COMPETITIVENESS IN FOREIGN TRADE

Tuğçe OLCAY

Ali Rauf KARATAŞ

Abstract

This study discusses the condition of Turkey's leader sectors, the competitiveness and the rivals in foreign trade, which aims not only to play a part among developed economies with the contribution of sustainable and balanced foreign trade, but also to increase its market variety and share through producing medium and high technology and manufacturing products with it for exportation. Proper answers were attempted to be given, along with the help of comparisons made, in line with the data announced by Turkish Statistical Institute, Ministry of Economy, Central Bank and Ministry of Development, for the exportation shares to eight countries taking place in the exportation of the leader exporting sectors, market shares of rival countries and countries which have low and high levels of competitive power. The change in the production and commercial structure of the global economy occurred also in Turkish economy, minor declines took place in the share of labor intensive sectors - which have an important role in the production structure of the industry -, and sectors such as vehicles, base metal, worked metal, electrical machine started to play a role in both production and exportation. While major developments occur in the production and exportation volume as the economy integrates more with the global economy, it's inevitable that importation volume increases at higher levels. As a matter of fact, it indicated that Turkish economy depended on importation, its growth periods resulted in an increasing current account deficit. The main aim of a foreign commercial strategy for a sustainable foreign trade and current account deficit should be restructured in respect to high-tech sectors with high speed of demand increase and high added value, and depend on the increase in productivity which is to be achieved with technological developments.

Keywords: Foreign Trade, Import, Export, Competitiveness

THE PRIVACY BOUNDARIES OF EMPLOYEES' PRIVATE LIFE AND THEIR RIGHT TO BE INACCESSIBLE WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPING TECHNOLOGY

Erkan BİLGE

Abstract

The developments in the information and communication technologies have not only made computer, internet and cell phone the products that facilitate human life but also centered them on whole life. These developments have affected the social life and also work life closely. Surely, these developments in information and communication technologies have had positive impact on work life. The positive contributions include the facilitations such as fast data transfer and the opportunity to be accessible and reachable any time. However, these developments in the information and communication technologies have, on the other side, made the boundary between employees' work life and private life unclear. The fact that while employers use these technologies in order to observe, control and supervise employees in the workplace, they interfere in the privacy of employees' private life intentionally or unintentionally is one of the problems encountered. Also, particularly the common use of internet, e-mail and cell phone and employer's desire to reach employees any time have created the danger to restrict employers' private life and family life also outside working hours.

The aim of this study is to draw the legal lines of the use of developments in the information and communication technologies in a way to eliminate the privacy of employees' private life or narrow their personal life space. After all, The Constitution of Republic of Turkey has the provision, "Everyone has the right to demand respect for his/her private and family life. Privacy of private or family life shall not be violated". In addition to this regulation in the constitution, similar regulations are included in Criminal Law, Civil Law and Obligations Law. Even if the regulations in this respect are included in the Labour Act that is directly related to work life, new and detailed regulations are clearly required to be made in this regard because interaction and communication channels have changed in parallel to the changes in information and communication technologies.

Keywords: Information Technologies, Communication, Private Life, Right To Be Inaccessible

THE SOCIAL SKILL LEVELS OF 4-6 YEAR OLD REFUGEE CHILDREN WHO ARE ATTENDING PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

Fatma YAŞAR EKİCİ

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the social skill levels of 4-6 year old refugee children who are attending preschool education in terms of some variables. Survey method was used. The study group consists of a 4-6-year age-group 100 refugee children attending to 4 international, private preschool institutions in Bağcılar and Başakşehir districts of Istanbul. The measurement tool used for the data collection were the "Personal Information Form" and the "Social Skill Scale" which are part of the Preschool and Kindergarten Behaviours Scales (PKBS-2). In the analysis of the data, SPSS 20 package program was applied. At the end of the research it is found that the social skill levels of 4-6 year old refugee children who are attending preschool education not significantly vary by gender, number of siblings, income level, language spoken at family, language spoken at school, marital status of parents, and living status of parents (living or not living). Different from that; the social skill levels of 4-6 year old refugee children who are attending preschool education significantly vary by age, mother's ethnic origin and father's ethnic origin.

Keywords: Preschool, Social Skills, Refugee Children

PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF CULTURAL COMPETENCIES ON MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION

Fatma YAŞAR EKİCİ

Aysun TÜVER

Yağmur ESİN

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine preschool teachers' perceptions of cultural competencies on multicultural education. Survey method was used. The study group consists of a 150 preschool teachers working in 22 preschool education institutions in 4 districts (Bahçelievler, Küçükçekmece, Sultangazi, Güngören) of Istanbul in 2015-2016 academic year. The measurement tool used for the data collection were the "Personal Information Form" and the "Multicultural Education Cultural Competency Scale " developed by Acar-Çiftçi (2015). In the analysis of the data, SPSS 20 package program was applied. At the end of the research it is found that preschool teachers' perceptions of cultural competencies on multicultural education do not significantly vary by school type they work in, age, athnic origin, education level, Professional senirity and the geographical region where they reside in. Different from that; Preschool teachers' perceptions of cultural competencies on multicultural education significantly vary by the state of getting education on multicultural education.

Keywords: Preschool, Multicultural Education, Cultural Competency

INTERNATIONAL LABOR MIGRATION AND ITS ECONOMIC RESULTS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Gülçin GÜREŞÇİ

Abstract

This study aims to discuss the migration problem in the European Union economy. International migration is mostly in the form of migration from developing countries to developed countries, and such a wave of immigration does not contribute to the development of the economy of the migration-receiving country. A large part of the income of immigrants goes to the consumption expenditures, and does not create enough resources for funds to create investments. In addition to this international migration it will be create some socio-economic problems in the European Union.

Keywords: Labor Market, Migration, European Union

AFRO-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND TURKEY İN TERMS OF PURCHASING POWER PARITY

Hamza Semih TAŞÇI

Begüm AKAN

Lütfiye ATEŞ

Oğuzhan AYGÜN

Abstract

The purchasing power parity is a macroeconomic indicator that reveals wheather an income distribution of an entity is fair. The aim of study is to understand the fact that in Turkish called Afro-Eurasia which covers the three great continents of the world, we will measure the minimum wage, the per capital national income and the gross domestic product of some selected countries of Europe, Asia and Africa and measure how well people living in these countries can level of income.

Keywords: The purchasing power parity, Gross domestic product, Qualitiy of life

AFRO - EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND TURKEY IN TERMS OF FOREIGN TRADE

Fikri ÖZEN
Münire GÜMÜŞ
Burhan ARDIÇ

Abstract

The Afro-Eurasian countries are broadly geographically spreading countries that live in about 85% of the world's population in the broad sense. Afro the economic effects of the Eurasian countries on world trade are very effective. The development of foreign trade relations of the countries contributes to the growth and development of the countries seriously. Examination of the contribution of financial developments of some Afro-Eurasian countries to dental trade will be the aim of this work. Our work will include foreign trade analysis of some afro-Eurasian countries such as Russia, China, Germany, Italy, and Turkey. The main reason for the receipt of these countries is the effects on Turkey in terms of foreign trade. In our study, the economies of these countries have data sets and interpretations that vary according to years of export-import ratios. This will be addressed in the commercial advantages of the geographies in which the countries of the region are located.

Keywords: Foreign Trade, Afro - European, Turkey

LABOR MARKET DYNAMICS IN TURKEY THE ISSUE OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Gülçin GÜREŞÇİ

Abstract

This study aims to discuss the labor market dynamics in Turkey. Youth unemployment is one of the most important socio-economic problems for Turkey, and every year it is getting worse. Related with the wrong economic policies and high increase in the population affect youth unemployment adversely in Turkey. In addition to this, Turkish education system cannot support the Turkish labor market demands. In order to solve youth unemployment problem, firstly Turkish education system should be renovated, and then both public sector and private sector should be organize themselves to create new job potentials.

Keywords: Youth Unemployment, Labor Market, Turkey

THE PROBLEM OF CITIZENSHIP IN THE FUNCTIONING OF DEMOCRACY BASED ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Murat YAMAN

Yunus DÜĞER

Abstract

We see that there have been different definitions and examinations of "citizen" and "citizenship" throughout the history. As this study will emphasize, today the fundamental problem about the functioning of a democracy based on human rights, nationally and internationally, is related to the concept of citizen. In many countries, claiming to be democracies, "citizen" is turned into a political subject and so "citizen" is reduced to individuals, who have some political, social and economic rights that enable them to participate – formally/procedurally- to the governing of the public or civil society. "Citizen" is not perceived as an individual who is able to participate with a critical attitude to the decision-making processes related to "civil society" and "public administration" by using his/her cognitive skills without the guidance of others.

The concepts of "citizen" and "citizenship", in their relation to democracy, are often discussed starting from a supposition that individuals are able to participate political life actively. This leads to perceive the problem of citizenship primarily as a problem of representing and of being represented. Hence, especially in democracies that are reduced to elections, "citizen" is equated with electors and "the duty of citizenship" is equated with "duty to go to the polls". In this study, first of all, how we should think about the concepts of citizen and citizenship will be discussed. Then, there will be in-depth analysis about what kind of attitudes citizens should participate with to the public administration and from which basic premise citizens make or should make evaluations about the issues related to the fundamental rights of all people.

Keywords: Democracy, Human Rights, Citizen, Citizenship

THE EXAMINATION OF “MAJORITARIAN” AND “PLURALIST” DEMOCRACY WITH RESPECT TO HUMAN RIGHTS

Yunus DÜĞER

Abstract

Today, there is a widespread opinion that democracies should be based on “pluralist” understanding rather than “majoritarian” to secure the protection and improvement of the basic rights and liberties. Hence, while “majoritarian” understanding is usually seen as a threat to the formation and functioning of a democracy that enables the protection and improvement of human rights, “pluralist” understanding is presented as a prerequisite for it.

The aim of this study is to discuss the relation between the improvement and protection of human rights, both in practice and theory, and the formation and functioning of democracy on the basis of “majoritarian” and “pluralist” understandings. In accordance with this aim, first of all, how “majoritarian” and “pluralist” principles are used and should be understood will be discussed. Then, whether these concepts, which are often used with democracy, have a direct or necessary relation with a state based on human rights and with the formation and functioning of a democracy that secures the protection of human rights will be examined. In conclusion, it will be argued that there is no direct or necessary relation between these concepts and the formation and functioning of a democracy based on human rights when we look at the concepts from a philosophically informed perspective, although they might be prerequisites for the possibility of examining democracies that are associated/equated with multi-party elections.

Keywords: Democracy, Human Rights, Pluralist And Majoritarian Democracy

FRP BOX GAMES TO GRAPHICS, DESIGN TRENDS IN SEQUENCE BASED (DIGITAL TURN BASED) GAMES

**Birsen ÇEKEN
Kübra ÇİÇEKLİ**

Abstract

Although the game description is initially thought of as a childhood event, it can be addressed to everybody in digital platforms today. In the absence of computer technology, people played box games played with two or more people. Nowadays, with the technology, the cards and envelopes in the hands become digitalized and become a data flow. A variety of games that are very popular on digital platforms are also sequence based games. In other words, it is the kind of game that players play in order. The design trends of these games, which are played on mobile and computer platforms, are an important motive for playing the game. The designs of three games played on mobile and computer will be examined according to game and graphic design trends.

Keywords: Games, Sequence Based Games, Design Trends

THE ACCELERATOR EFFECT OF CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES IN TURKEY

Adil AKINCI

Abstract

As a result of an increase in public and private consumption expenditures, the profitability ratios can create stimulating effect on investments by affected positively from this situation. This change that consumption expenditures create on new investment expenditures is defined as the accelerator effect. In this study, the change created by public and private consumption expenditures on total investments in Turkey during the period 2006:Q1-2017:Q1 was examined by time series analysis methods using Autoregressive Distributed Lag Model (ARDL) and Engle-Granger causality analysis. As a result of the findings obtained, it was determined that there is a long-term relationship between consumption expenditures and investment expenditures and that a 1% increase in consumption expenditures in the long-term will cause a 1.18% increase in investments. It was found that the ARDL error correction model established was statistically significant and 13% of the shock-induced imbalances were eliminated in the following period. While, bi-directional causality relation was found between variables in the analysis of Engle-Granger causality.

Keywords: Accelerator, Accelerator Effect, ARDL, Analysis of Engle-Granger Causality

ISLAMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZED FROM AFRO - EURASIAN COUNTRIES CAN ALTERNATIVE TO CUSTOMS UNION FOR TURKEY?

Hayrettin KESGINGÖZ

Abstract

The customs union, which began to be debated in 2012 and after, has led Turkey to new quests for economic institutions from Afro-Eurasian countries. Along with these new economic institutions, the course of foreign trade began to shift from the European axis to the axis of Asia Eurasia. The Organization for Islamic Cooperation (OIC), which is located on the axis of this shift and formed under the leadership of Turkey, has the most important share in foreign trade of Turkey with G-20, OECD and Customs Union with 22% share after foreign trade. In this study, performance analysis of our foreign trade with the Islamic Cooperation Organization was carried out from the international economic organizations consisting of the lesser-known Afro-Eurasian countries, although it is in the important position in the foreign trade share of Turkey. In the analysis, Turkey's total exports, export growth rate, total imports, import growth rate, balance of foreign trade, volume of foreign trade and imports ratio of exports were examined. As a result of the analysis, the Islamic Cooperation Organization composed of the Afro-Eurasian countries, the fourth international economic organization that has realized the most foreign trade transactions after the Customs Union, has been highlighted. The prominence of this organization is considered as an alternative to the Customs Union for Turkey.

Keywords: International Trade, International Economic Organizations, Islamic Cooperation Organization, Customs Union

EVALUATION OF MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS OF TURKEY FROM AFRO- EURASIAN COUNTRIES WITH CREDIT RATING NOTES

Hayrettin KESGINGÖZ

Abstract

The country rating of credit rating agencies has begun to shape external investment and capital flows into an estimated country in a globalizing world. Various crises in the world conjuncture have reduced confidence in credit rating agencies and major criticisms have been raised on the calculation methods and approaches used when giving credit notes. In the source of the criticisms made, there are credit rating grades and the economic situation in the countries where the crises are experienced. In this study, Turkey that, will be compared economic performance of Afro-Eurasian country. As macroeconomic performance of Turkey, macroeconomic indicators were used as economic growth, inflation, unemployment and current account balance which are considered as the four most important indicators of the OECD. As a result of the analysis, it was concluded that Turkey is not fair to the ratings given by the credit rating agencies and that Turkey deserved higher credit ratings in terms of economic indicators. Due to social and political factors, it is said that is should be lower than the credit rating.

Keywords: Afro-Eurasia, Credit Rating, Macroeconomic Indicators

THE SHINING STAR OF TODAY'S WORLD VISION OF TURKEY'S PUBLIC DIPLOMACY TOWARDS AFRICA

Mustafa CANBEY

Abstract

Public diplomacy, which is one of the developing areas of today's world and whose effect and importance are increasing day by day, is also one of the important places in Turkey.

Turkey has to use the soft power very well in the sense that it has taken place in international field in recent years.

In particular, the importance of civil society organizations and the media must be taken into account in order to fully and accurately assess this power. Today, social media has become an important tool negotiated in public diplomacy. Recent academic studies on the role of social media in rebellion in the Arab world have also been the topic.

Non-governmental organizations and media organizations have started to act as main actors in activities that Turkey has made towards other societies. In the recent period, important studies of Turkey's geography towards Africa are noteworthy. In addition to diplomatic activities, public diplomacy has been emphasized as a method of communication and significant work has been undertaken in fields such as many non-governmental organizations (humanitarian, cultural, economic and educational activities, etc.).

In this work, the vision of Turkey's Public Diplomacy, the regional power of the country, the goals and activities for Africa and its position in relation to other actors will be discussed through foreign policy.

Keywords: Public Diplomacy, Turkish Foreign Policy, Africa, Media

TURKEY'S CONTINUITY TO THE MIDDLE EAST POLICY EVALUATED IN THE CONTEXT OF THE GULF WAR

Hakan ARIDEMİR

Anıl ACAR

Abstract

Turkey followed the status quo and balance policy in the Middle East since its foundation until the Gulf Crisis. Turkey's approach changed following the outbreak of Gulf crisis. Turkey encountered problems and faced chaos in the Middle East as a consequence of the new approach of policy. After the crisis turned into the Gulf war, the defeat of Iraq, and the consecutive declaration of no fly zone in the 36th parallel zone Turkey, faced refugee crises of Northern Iraqi Kurds, although Turkey was not an active part of the war. Although Kurdish asylum seekers quickly returned to the region as a result of the establishment of a safe zone in the Northern Iraq, PKK terrorist organization settled in the region by exploiting the authority gap in the Northern Iraq. Then, in 1990s Turkey carried out military operations in the Northern Iraq and immediately after the refugee crisis in the region, Turkey had to fight terrorism there. As a result, Turkish foreign policy makers could not prevent the spread of the chaotic situation into Turkey although they were willing to actively engage with the redesign of the region.

Keywords: Turkish Foreign Policy, Middle East, Northern Iraq, Gulf War

THE EFFECTS OF CORPORATE BRAND IMAGE ON JOB SATISFACTION

Fatih YILDIRIM

Abstract

Human resources play an important role in corporate success which is why researchers have focused on improvement of effectiveness and efficiency of human resources. Particularly, job satisfaction emerged due to studies conducted on effectiveness and efficiency of human resources. There are several factors impacting job satisfaction. In this study, corporate brand image will be examined as an independent variable that negatively affects job satisfaction in human resources.

This study was conducted on 142 employees of a corporate bank. The collected data were analysed using LISREL and SPSS. The results showed that there are strong relationships between job satisfaction and corporate design perception, corporate communication, corporate structure, and corporate behavior. However, the structural equation model determined only the effect of corporate design perception on job satisfaction.

Keywords: Corporate Brand Image, Job Satisfaction, Corporate Design Perception, Corporate Communication, Corporate Structure, Corporate Behavior

THE USE OF FOLK LITERATURE PRODUCTS IN TALİB APAYDIN'S NOVELS

Erdal ADAY

Folk literature is a literary genre that has its own world and traditional dynamics in literature in terms of its formation, development and existence. Although the emergence of the concept of folk literature coincides with the aftermath of romanticism, the products produced by the folk poets who are accepted as the founders of folk literature must be counted as the earliest productions of this literature. Folk literature products are a memory of a nation. The sense of history can not be created without these productions being known. Nations can connect the past with today through language. Tales, proverbs, short features, riddles, lullabies, laments, epics etc, in terms of oral tradition through history, are commemorated through "language" and passed down from generation to generation.

The concept of the folk, which was rarely used in the 19th century, came into use in every aspect with rising romanticism and nationalism in Europe in every aspect in the development of nation states. Together with the declaration of the republic, folk culture and folk literature studies were supported by state institutions and folk songs and fairy tale compilations have begun to be made. After the establishment of the national state, great importance was attached to the study of folklore and folk literature. Talip Apaydın, who was raised in accordance with the sense of the village institutes and who was teaching for a long time, frequently included elements of folk literature in his works. The author has successfully reflected in which platform folk literature examples which reflect the values of society are made. In this study, the use of folk literature products in the Sarı Traktör, Ortakçılar, Yoz Duvar, Emmioğlu, Define, Tütün Yorgunu, Yar Bükü, Vatan Dediler, Toprağa Basınca, Köylüler and Kente İndi İdris novels was determined. Talip Apaydın expressed in his novels; the characters' feelings, joy and sadness in the most beautiful folk songs, with word groups belonging to the region in idioms, with the reactions against injustice in imprecations, the pain and the concerns of those who abandoned and stayed their homelands in laments.

Keywords: Talip Apaydın, Folk Literature, Novel

SPORTS ECONOMY IN MACRO ECONOMY

Ahmet OĞUZ

Hayrettin KESGİNGÖZ

Oğuz KARA

Zafer KANBEROĞLU

Abstract

Sports; together with developing science and technology, is the most important factor in the production and consumption concepts of new economies. Like every concept in the consumer society, the sporde is consumed wildly and continues to be consumed. It is also seen in our country that sports clubs have started to be incorporated and funded from capital markets since the 1980s. Whether sporting organizations or sports entities that are investing in capital markets will be affected by the results of sporting events. In this context; our work will be put forward in terms of the sport industry in Turkey, the components of sport, the causes and consequences of sporde industrialization, the sources of income, the structural status of sport, the supply and demand in sports industry, the globalization of sports branding and sport.

Keywords: Macro Economy, Sports Economy

A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF APPLICATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

Ahmet OĞUZ

Zafer KANBEROĞLU

Oğuz KARA

Abstract

Artificial neural networks have been used extensively in the field of economics and finance since they have provided very successful results in the prediction of time series. There are many studies in the literature comparing timelines alone or with another prediction model. In studies of which method performed better, it is usually the result of artificial neural networks better guessing. In this study; In the field of economics, it will be shown whether the Artificial Neural Networks Method is highly descriptive, the estimation results are consistent and the accuracy is high, the modeling technique has a good predictive performance and also the solutions to the obtained findings are suggested.

Keywords: Artificial Neural Networks, Economy

THE VIEWS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS ON THE OPEN-ENDED REAL- LIFE PROBLEM REQUIRING MATHEMATICAL MODELLING

Mustafa ULU

Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine the opinions of elementary school teachers about a real-life problem requiring mathematical modelling skills. The research is designed using the basic qualitative model and the sample of the research is composed of 182 primary school teachers who were selected with criterion sampling which is a purposive sampling method. In the study, the opinions of the primary school teachers about the open-ended shopping problem used in the study conducted by Ulu (2007) were taken as data collection tool. In this context, the teachers were asked to explain whether they would use the problem in their classes in the primary school mathematics lesson together with their reasons. The teachers' views on the problem were reported through content analysis. As a result of the research, on the one hand, it was seen that 43% of primary school teachers stated they could use the question in their lessons and they gave justifications like this question will help to improve the ability to make logical inferences, it will help students to connect with different lessons and everyday life, it will encourage them to research, and using different problems will help them to broaden their horizon. On the other hand, it was seen that 56% of the teachers stated that they would not use the problem in their lessons and this situation was given justifications by them like data in the problem is missing, the question is above their level, it is very simple, its result is suggestion, it is subjective, it is time consuming, it seems like a social studies question rather than a mathematics.

Keywords: Primary School Teacher, Open-Ended Real-Life Problem, Mathematical Modelling

THE PREDICTION LEVEL OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' COMPREHENSION SKILLS FOR MATHEMATICAL SKILLS IN TIMMS

Mustafa ULU

Abdullah KALDIRIM

Abstract

In this study, it was aimed to determine the prediction level of knowledge, practice and reasoning skills which are the mathematical skills tested in Timms of skills of comprehension skills towards literal, inferential and evaluation of primary school students. The study group of the research is composed of 339 fourth grade students selected using the cluster sampling method. The research was designed using a correlational screening model. In this study, literal comprehension scale, inferential comprehension scale and evaluational comprehension scale were developed so as to measure comprehension skills. Mathematical skills in Timms were measured choosing 33 questions from the questions used in the 2007 Timms exam. Research data were analysed using multiple regression. As a result of the research, it was seen that the knowledge from the mathematical skills was predicted by the literal comprehension and evaluational comprehension skills, mathematical reasoning ability was predicted by the skill which is towards inferential comprehension and evaluational comprehension, and mathematical application skills were predicted by the literal comprehension, inferential comprehension and evaluational comprehension together.

Keywords: Primary School, Simple Comprehension, Comprehension Towards Evaluating, Timms, Mathematical Skills

AN INVESTIGATION ON THE PROBLEM OF ENROLLMENT / LOSS OF LITERARY COMMUNITIES IN TURKISH LITERATURE

Halil ADIYAMAN

Abstract

Movement/school in Turkish literature depends on Western literature. This process was discussed in literary schools which did not meet the conditions to be able to a movement. Before Tanzimat era, although styles such as Türk_i Basit and Şebk_i Hindi are considered as movement in Divan literature before Tanzimat era, they do not actually contain the characteristics of a movement. Literary communities emerging in the process starting with Tanzimat era do not show characteristics of a movement. To be able to be a movement there should be a philosophical thought system. This philosophical thought system originates from the west, so modern Turkish literature could not establish a literary community showing the characteristics of a movement. And many groups could not realize the conditions necessary for establishing a literary community. Joint paper, periodicals, consensus, bringing up an important figure in the world of literature, continuity, generating an idea different from those generated before you are basic elements in literature. If there is no theory different from those before you, there is no need for a new literary community. Theories beyond the realities of the real world are not taken into account. They should gain a large place in the world of literature. Literary works should create reactions. With reference to these theories literary group's eill be dealt with in Turkish literature.

Keywords: Movement, Literary Community, Five Poets Of Syllable, Yedi Meşaleciler, Garip Movement

THE ORIGIN, ETHNIC CONDITIONS, TRIBES AND FAMILY STRUCTURES OF ATÇEKEN TRIBES

Hasan Basri KARADENİZ

Absract

Atçeken refers to a judicial, administrative and political term not an ethnic, tribal or a family name. With this feature of it Atçeken term became a covering name of the tribes and families which is situated in Atçeken system. Because of this, Atçekens are composed of various ethnic tribes and families. Among those, Turgudis and Bayburdis which constitute the largest group of Atçekens and the most important military forces of Karamanids and whose leaders are the prominent commanders of this principality, are the most significant. The tribes related to Alayundis, Çepnis and Peçenek which are among Oğuz clans, are also Atçekens. Some communities which are originally Mongols and came to Anatolia, settled to Central Anatolia and by the time became Turkish, are also among Atçeken communities. Apart from these, clans related to Dulkadirids and Şamlus which came from South-eastern Anatolia and some tribes related to Varsaks, Kosuns and Esenlūs come from İgel to central Anatolia are also Atçekens. And in addition to these, Aişelü and Boynuyumru tribes which are very crowded and located in Eskiil town and whose origins could not be identified are also among Atçekens.

Keywords: Ethnic Conditions, Tribes, Family Structures, Atçeken Tribes

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