

MALAGA-SPAIN

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON AFRO-EURASIAN RESEARCH II

"Interaction of Social, Cultural, Economic and
Political Values in Afro-Eurasian Countries"



ABSTRACTS

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International Congress on Afro - Eurasian Research II

"Interaction of Social, Cultural, Economic and Political Values in Afro-Eurasian Countries"

International Congress on Afro - Eurasian Research is a **"Social Sciences and Education Sciences"** congress.

Afro-Eurasian is the World's main continent consisting of Africa, Europe and Asia continents and also called as "Old World" because of its very old history and geography. Afro-Eurasian is the most strategic geography of the world geopolitics because of having strategic transit routes such as the Balkans, Caucasus, Central Asia and the Middle East, which link European, Asian and African continents; Strategic sea basins such as the Mediterranean, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, Red Sea, Aden and Basra Gulf; strategic waterways such as Istanbul, Çanakkale, Hurmuz, Gibraltar, Malacca Straits and Suez Canal. Such a geopolitical and geostrategic location containing the integrity of continents, land and sea has importance not only in terms of location-geography, but also in terms of its very old history, geo-cultural and theological depth and geo-economics richness.

In this context, it would be incomplete to define or describe the Afro-Eurasian main continent as only a geographical location. Because, Afro-Eurasian is also the name of a multi-civilizations system, in which the identity of civilization grew, which has hosted ancient civilizations such as Islam, China, India, and Europe, which have managed to interact with each other for thousands of years. The inter-civilizations system in question could become very old with ontological, epistemological, methodological and terminological riches inherited by Chinese philosophers such as Confucius and Tao, Indian philosophers such as Buddha and Kautilya, and Islamic thinkers such as Farabi, Ghazali, Maturidi and Hodja Ahmet Yesevi; this intellectual climate has been able to maintain its material and spiritual continuity until today by becoming globalized through the influence of commercial-economical relations between civilizations.

Afro-Eurasian civilizations system in question entered into a radical transformation process with the European-centered modern era, of which spatial expansion was formed by geographical discoveries; which philosophical ontology was formed by renaissance, reformation and enlightenment; which political-ideological worldview was formed by Westphalia system and the French Revolution; which socio-economic order was formed by industrial revolutions and capitalization process; the power equation in Afro-Eurasian geopolitics was shaped within the hegemony of Western or European civilization starting from 1500's to the end of the Cold War.

However, with the end of the Cold War, the bipolar static structure of the international system has come to an end, and post-1990's, especially after September 11, the global system has begun to evolve into a new multi-polar dynamic structure. The alteration- transformation took place in the international system in the post-Cold War deeply affected Afro-Eurasian, and the geopolitical and geostrategic axis of Afro-Eurasian has begun to move from Europe to Afro-Eurasian when the systemic change and dynamism in question combined with the geo-economics, geo-cultural, ethnic-religious and demographic diversity and richness of Africa and Asia. Therefore, as many western thinkers agree, in the coming period, the center of gravity of the global power equation in Eurourasian geopolitics will be the East, not the West.

Thus, In this process in which we witnessed the move of power from the West to the East in Afro-Eurasian geopolitics, having gained the first experience in Kazakhstan, due to the second congress will

be held in the Spain geography and the Andalus civilization basin so as to correspond to the Afro-Eurasian's historical accumulation of inter-civilizations mentioned above, we are waiting for all participants to be able to live interaction of civilizations at the present and future just as in the past, which is one of the main purposes of this congress.

The congress presentation languages are **Turkish, Turkish dialects, English, French, Russian and Arabic.**





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



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FROM CARAVAN ROAD TO CIVILIZATION ROAD: SILK ROAD TRADE AND CHINA**Rahmi İncekara****Beyhan İncekara**

Silk Road; It is the caravan route that passes through Asia, where various commodities are transported between China and the Mediterranean and Black Sea coastal cities. The name of the road was named because it is the silk brought from China, the most commodious commodity along this route.

The TRACECA - Transport Corridor Europe Caucasus Asia - called the 21st Century Silk Road Project - is a project aimed at linking the rich Asian Central Republics to Europe through the Caucasus, It is an East - West Corridor.

With the TRACECA program, China's role in both the pre-eminence and the project seems to have come to the forefront. China's energy politics and access to the market for the economy based on the export are very important. With the removal of the most important principle of globalization and the transformation of the world into a global village, it is revealed that China wants to expand its production to the global scale by means of the "New Silk Road Project". With this move, China seems to have taken an important step to overcome the difficulties that have been experienced in the countries where it is doing business, in order to prevent delays in the ports resulting from overloading.

In this study, the global effects of the New Silk Road project and the potential targets of China on this civilization route will be examined.

Keywords: Silk Road, TRACECA, China

SADI SHIRAZI'S IN BOSTAN BOOKS WORKS SOCIETY OF CRITICAL**Nasseruddin Mazhari**

Political and social events are also closely influenced literature in every era. Realistic writers who acquired profession and lived intertwined with folk literature have always been a mirror of society.

Islamic world has experienced a turbulent period in the seventh century (hijri) by Mongol sand the Crusaders flow Political instability that led to social unrest in various forms showed the reflection of society. In this period as it was in every cycle the literati poetry and ghazels possible to see critical of society.

Explorer, sage and great poet Sadi Shirazi has tried to reflect their experiences artistic and realistic manner. Sadi has dealt with critically seen in different parts of society, witnessed and lived and he has tried to explain the evils in the society by wisely. Those benefit inform Sadi's community service at the same time has taken its share of criticism. State-employed, ascetic, religious leaders, ascetic, in short everyone is out safe and sound from his criticism. In this paper, the criticisms posed Sadi's society will be discussed with example.

Keywords: Sadi, Bostan, Society



EDUCATION PROBLEMS OF REFUGEES'S CHILDREN WHO LIVES IN BALIKESIR**Kamile Gülüm****Hakan Akçalı**

Turkey has an indispensable importance of asylum seekers and refugees with geo-strategic location between Europe and Asia. Turkey has always an international migration, because of its geopolitical position and high level development as well as around the countries. After the 1980s Turkey has been the most favored countries for the refugees and asylum seekers and it is still been held in this position. In general, Turkey but in particular Balıkesir province is located on the transit route to the Mediterranean. With this feature, Balıkesir province takes most immigrants because its location.

The aim of this study is identified educational problems and offer the solutions for the refugees and asylum seekers' children's living in Balıkesir province who are continued in primary and secondary schools.

The method of study is descriptive study which is carried out in the framework of qualitative and quantitative methods. The universe of research, asylum seekers and refugees children in primary and secondary schools living in the province of Balıkesir. The sample of the research 100 students studying in various schools and participated voluntarily to this study.

As a result of the research, it has been found to be problems which are the language problems , and to be adapted problems with their friends and to their classes. It has been proposed to be opened language courses and regulation of the orientation course and to be taken counselor for these students especially in schools where refugees and asylum seekers are concentrated

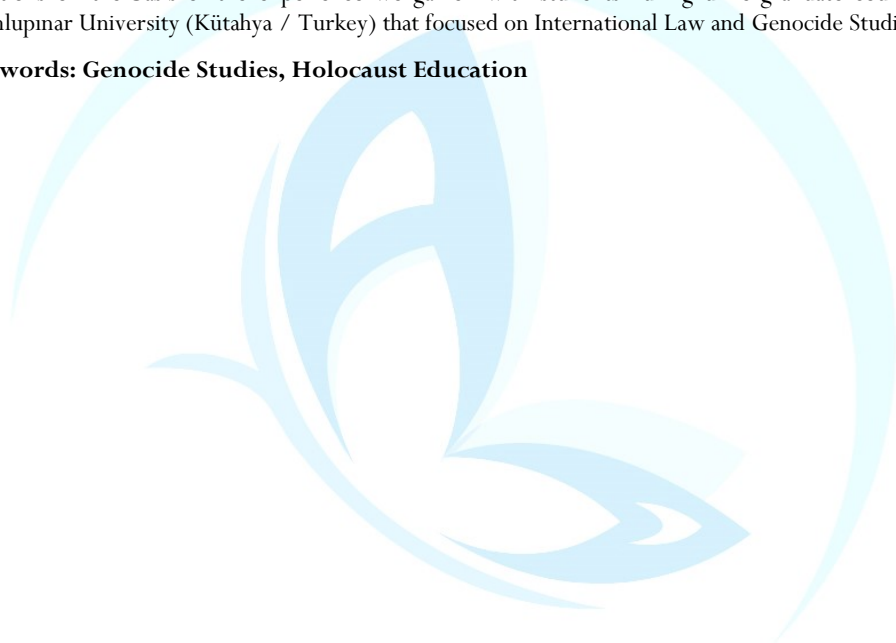
Keywords: Balıkesir Province, Refugees, Asylum seekers, Education Problem of Refugees.

HOLOCAUST EDUCATION IN TURKEY**Hakan Arıdemir**

The paper deals with the beginning of Holocaust education in Turkey. In fact, the Holocaust history and memory has become an important subject in the Turkish public sphere recently. On the one hand, a commission has been established and is supervised by the Turkish Foreign Ministry in order to prepare Turkey's application for being a full member of the IHRA – International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance. On the other hand, NGO's and academics are organized, while they are intensively cooperating with institutions such as the USHMM or the Anne Frank House in Amsterdam, different scientific activities (conferences, teacher training seminars).

The beginning of Holocaust education in Turkey raises however a few questions. What are the challenges of approaching Holocaust history and memory in high schools or universities in Turkey ? Will the American and European experience of Holocaust education constitute a model for Turkey or should Turkish scholars conceive a new way of dealing with this issue ? We will try to reflect on those questions on the basis of the experience we gained with students during undergraduate courses at Dumlupınar University (Kütahya / Turkey) that focused on International Law and Genocide Studies.

Keywords: Genocide Studies, Holocaust Education



**THE SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES
AND NATIONAL INCOME IN TURKEY****Guner Tuncer****Adil Akıncı**

Public expenditure is one of the most important variables in GDP. The aim of this paper is to analyze the relationship between public expenditures and GDP and spatial interactions of GDP for 2009 and 2011 in Turkey. As a result of LM-LAG model statistically significant, the relation between GDP and public order and security expenditure (positive relationship), medical services expenditure (negative relationship), education services expenditure (positive relationship) have been determined for 2009. The relation between GDP and public order and security expenditure (positive relationship), environmental services expenditure (positive relationship), medical services expenditure (negative relationship), education services expenditure (positive relationship), social security and social solidarity services expenditure (positive relationship) have been determined in 2011. Additionally, positive effect of contiguity relations has been determined for GDP both in 2009 and 2011.

Keywords: Public Expenditures, National Income, Spatial Econometrics



THE ACTUAL ISSUES BETWEEN KYRGYZSTAN AND UZBEKISTAN: BORDER SECURITY AND WATER-SHARING**Ömer Faruk Karaman**

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, many conflicts among the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States has appeared, especially in the area of border security. The border issues between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan are based on the Soviet Union. The ethnic diversity in the region is an obstacle to the solution of this problem. Public events that took place in 2010, in the south of Kyrgyzstan, is an indication of that diversity. The fact that Kyrgyzstan is rich in water resources and Uzbekistan's need for this water also raised the issue of sharing it. In this study, historical development and current situation of the border security between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, the importance of Fergana valley and water-sharing problems are examined.

Keywords: Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Security, Border, Water-sharing, Conflict, Fergana, Central Asia.



BULLYING AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH DILIGENCE AT SCHOOL**Laid Fekih**

The present research aims to estimate and compare the prevalence of bullying among high school students, and their relationship with diligence at school. To achieve the purpose of this research was chosen intended sample selected from high school containing 900 students in Tlemcen –Algeria- , including 406 boys and 496 girls aged between 15 and 17 years old, were sampled on the random basis. Data collection tools were an (School Health Promotion: School efficiency and Bullying).

The results indicated that the prevalence of bullying inside schools within the limits of 10% and 16%. The boy's students in high schools are more violent than girls. The forms of bullying widespread among students are psychological forms as name-calling, humiliation or offensive teasing and being ignored or excluded from a circle of friends.

In addition, bullying is related negatively to diligent at school ($r = - 0.43$, $p 0.001$). Students who were bullied become less efficient, they get low marks, have difficulties in concentration and attention, do not participate in school activities, and absent from school.

Based on the findings, the study will proposed some recommendation and preventive measures to mitigate the impact of bullying among high school students the importance of a program based on education to develop diligent at school and the well being of students.

Keywords: Bullying, Diligence In School, High School Students

**INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIALISTS IN EUROPE AND TURKEY ON
WORK ACCIDENTS****Sidem Kaner**

For many years, the concept of work accident has been a subject that needs to be studied seriously in many sectors. Especially in the heavy industrial business sectors where human power is used extensively; Construction, mining, marble, etc., are of great importance in terms of the hazards they form in Europe and Turkey. Inadequate measures taken in these areas, unfavorable conditions of working environment overworked hours offered to employees bring high number of occupational accidents at work. The intensity of the business accidents, the serious work force and the loss of working days in the enterprises are confronted. The Health and Safety Laws, which has been carefully examined in every working environment where there are sectoral differences, is of great importance for eliminating the deficiencies that arise in this context. Laws gained importance in terms of the cultural change brought about by the administrations of the sector. In this study, work accidents that have occurred in different sectors have been examined. The material and spiritual losses of work accidents are compared. . The awareness of the changes that the Laws on Occupational Health and Safety has brought about in sectoral management has been examined.

Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety, Work accident, Working system, Safety Culture

THE INFLUENCE OF FUSION CUISINE IN THE INTEGRATION OF AFRO-EURASIAN COUNTRIES WITH EACH OTHER: MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES CASE STUDY

Mehmet Levent Kocaalan

Afro-Eurasia consists of a piece of land that defines Africa, Europe and Asia as a single continent and is described in the old-time literature as the "old world". Along with the globalization of the world, countries with distant cultures have started to learn each other's cultural values through interaction with each other in the context of various factors. The fusion kitchen is defined as bringing together the details of the world cuisines and 'fusing' them into new and relatively different tastes. The fusion cuisine is vitally important in merging the people of countries. In this study, the convergence of the countries which have a say in Afro-Eurasia and in the world cuisines which are close to each other and with fusion cuisine culture will be examined.

For this purpose, Turkey, Spain and Egyptian cuisines will be examined in Afro- Eurasia frame and a common culture will be tried to be created through fusion kitchen. In the fusion restaurants that will be established through the fusion kitchen, the "Intercultural Fusion Restaurant Project", which has the features of these three cultures, will be presented as a model. In this project, each country will define its culture and by the SWOT analysis the superior features will be determined. At the same time, based on the historical heritages and characteristics of the three countries, a fusion architectural model will be created. In this concept, "fusion restaurants", in which all countries will find a piece by themselves, will be created by showing dishes and special drinks from three countries, folklore, traditional clothing and hospitality. In this model, it is envisaged to operate these enterprises with franchising system as profit center. For these enterprises, an audit system will be created with a commission which will work under the Ministry of Culture of these countries. These enterprises will be established with a specific project and will be entitled to a certain period of operation with the tender for a certain fee as a profit center. The inspections of these enterprises, will be carried out by the inspectors appointed by the competent authorities of the Ministry of Culture of the respective countries.

Keywords: EuroAvrasia, Fusion Cousine, Culture, Integration, Consept

**THE EXAMPLE OF SOCIAL STATE PRACTISE IN OTTOMAN EMPIRE AT THE END OF
THE 19TH CENTURY: THE INSTITUTION OF DARÛLACEZE****Özer Özçelik****Ezgi Babayiğit Sunay**

The 19th century is a century when the understanding of social state was in the forefront. The establishment of big cities has been reduced communication between people and broken their connection with each other. The State has also been begun to take a role of the guardian of poor and needy. Social services in Europe have been closely followed by II. Abdulhamid. II. Abdulhamid is the pioneer of state-owned social welfare programs and institutionalization in this context. Abdulhamid's outreach projects and modern social institutions have been integrated with a comprehensive social welfare system that the state needs. Therefore, he have brought the useful practises seen in Europe to the Ottoman State by traditional means. For this purpose; The Institution of Darûlaceze was established in 1896 as a charity institution opened in Istanbul in order to shelter orphans, elderly and needy people. In this study, The Institution of Darûlaceze will be examined as an example of the social state practises applied in the last period of Ottoman Empire.

Keywords: Darûlaceze, Social State, Ottoman Empire

POLITICAL PARTY WOMEN'S BRANCH IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST FEMALE POVERTY: AK PARTY SAKARYA WOMEN'S BRANCH EXAMPLE

Fatma Fidan

Hayrettin Şahin

Poverty as a social problem puts forth a quite dynamic structure with regard to its definition, measurement and struggle strategies over time due to changing of economic and social structures (Uçar, 2011). In this regard, difficulties related with the measurement of female poverty as well as the development of struggle strategies and policies continue to deepen. Policies related with the experiencing of poverty, its reasons, strategies for struggling against it as well as for its prevention are closely related with the social status and roles of women. When the reasons for female poverty are examined, its multi-dimensional and complex structure attracts our attention. Buvinic (1997) bases female poverty on two fundamental reasons which are the status of female labor in business markets and the failure for women to have access to sufficient educational opportunities. The fact that women are not provided sufficient chance to benefit from educational opportunities increases female poverty and makes it a more permanent problem. When the general properties of female employment in Turkey are examined, we see low participation to the work force, the exclusion of women from the labor market after migration, low wage for female workers because of the fact that they cannot make use of educational opportunities, the fact that most women employed in rural areas work as unpaid family worker or without any social security in informal sectors in the cities with low wage or in home based works. It is observed that in addition to government policies and the activities of non-governmental organizations, the women branches of political parties are also effective in the struggle against female poverty. The objective of this study was to examine the importance of the activities of the Sakarya Women Branch of Ak Party.

Objective of the Study: The objective of this study was to put forth the position and effect of the Sakarya Ak Party woman branch activities in the struggle against female poverty.

Method of the Study: Qualitative research method was used in the study which aims to acquire descriptive and realistic results related with the subject. In-depth interview method and a semi-structured question form were used for this purpose in the study. Focus group interview and participant observation methods were also used as supportive methods.

Results of the Study: The activities carried out for women were evaluated within the scope of "human poverty concept" in the study and it was put forth within the framework of the following three areas that they were effective on female poverty.

- Access to jobs: Activities that support women to find jobs or to start businesses in addition to cooperating with local administrations and NGO's.
- Access to income: Access of women to jobs, evaluation of their products and their support for access to social aids.
- Access to education: Providing scholarships to girls who do not have educational opportunities in order to ensure that they can continue their education.

Keywords: Women Poverty, Ak Party, Women's Branch

PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH PRACTICES IN ANDALUSIA ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION**Fatima Zeynep Belen**

Andalusia has hosted to civilizations with historical and socio-cultural heritage for centuries. This geography has inspired many ideas with its climate, geography and geopolitical position to many philosophers. The books written by Muhammad b. Meserre, Ibn Bacce, Ibn Hazm, Ibn Rushd, Ibn Tufeyl in XII. and XIII. centuries have made the most brilliant days in Western Islamic Geography. Along with this, Andalusian Islamic civilization contributed to the development of many branches of science such as art, architecture, literature, philosophy, theology, psychology, medicine. In this context, the place of Andalusian Muslim thinkers in the world of science and civilization can not be denied.

In this paper, the work of arts of thinkers of Andalusia on the psychology field will be studied. First of all, opinions about psychology and religion psychology in these the work of arts will be introduced. Secondly, psychological health practices in Andalusia will be revealed. Thus; In the Andalusian Islamic Geography, it has contributed to the rehabilitation of many patients in the past with different kind of flowers and pools and ornamental gardens located in the centers such as Granada, Kurtuba and Sevilla and reaching to the day-to-day palaces. This tradition has also been an inspiration to Anatolian Beyliks, Seljuks and Ottomans. Finally, the contribution of the Muslims of Islamic civilization of Andalusia to today's science of psychology and psychology of religion will be discussed.

Keywords: Andalusia Islamic Civilization, psychological health, psychology of religion.

CAUCASUS POLITICS

Ali Can Yılmaz

Transcaucasia, which forms the backbone of Europe and Asia, is also an opening to Central Asia at the same time. The power to control or control the Transcaucasus region will of course have the opportunity to reach Central Asia, the Caspian Basin and the Black Sea, and dominate. The Caucasus is an important region where you can see the outpost in the Caucasus.

Although Turkey is not a rich country in terms of oil and natural gas reserves, Turkey is a natural energy transit country for its geopolitical position. For this reason Turkey has a political and economic strategic precaution for European countries as well as Central Asian and Caspian countries.

The opening of the Caucasus for Turkey, Central Asia through Georgia and Azerbaijan, the transfer of the Caspian Sea's energy resources to the world markets through pipelines, the purchase of a portion of its own energy claims from regional energy sources, the sale of its industrial products to these countries and the preservation of the region's stability It has strategic preemption.

All the countries in the world are in demand of energy.

Keywords: Energy Wars, BTC pipeline project, Security problem in Caucasus.

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT and TAKING INITIATIVE
BEHAVIOR IN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS****Funda Nayır****Pelin Taşkın**

Organizational support perceptions can be defined as employee's feeling comfortable and peaceful at organizations. Where he/she works. Taking initiative is employee can get in to action by its own preference, considering possible opportunities and problems. At this situation, it is thought that employees show more likely to take initiative behaviour at the organizations when they feel safe themselves and supported by the managers. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the teachers' organizational support perceptions and taking initiative behavior. This study is descriptive study. Study group of this study consists of 130 teachers working at the Ankara province. "Taking initiative scale" was used developed by Gündüz, Çakmak and Korumaz (2015) and "perceived organizational scale" developed by Nayır (2013) were used as data gathering tools. Taking initiative scale is composed of 35 items and 4 dimensions called These dimensions are "self-starting", "overcoming the barriers", "proactive action" and "self-investment". Perceived organizational support scale is composed of 28 items and 3 dimensions called organizational justice, supervisors support and organizational rewards and job conditions. To analyse data, t-test for gender and marital status variables; ANOVA for branch, school type and seniority variables were used. Also correlation analysis was used for finding out relationship between organizational support perceptions and taking initiative behavior. The data collection process of the research has been completed and the analysis process is continuing. It is expected that there will be a significant relationship between organizational support perception and taking initiative taking behavior.

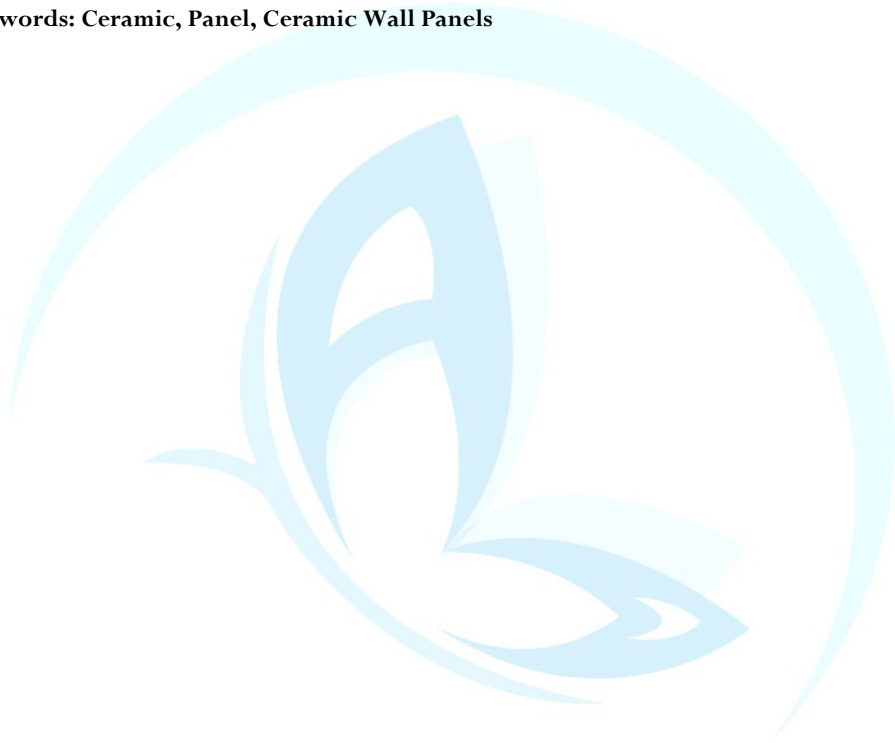
Keywords: Self-Starting, Proactive Action, Self-Investment, Overcoming The Barriers, Organizational Justice, Supervisors Support, Organizational Rewards And Job Conditions

THE PLACE OF ATILLA GALATALI IN ARCHITECTURAL WALL SURFACES AT CERAMIC WORKS

Gülşen Kahraman

Ceramic art has found usage area for ages, developed as a successful art branch also effective in adornment at the same time. Design of the architectural ceramic have made very successful works in aesthetic and artistic direction on the wall surface. One of the artists who create products by creating their own style is Atilla Galatalı. He notes that style is formed and completed by historical process and contemporary data. The aim of this study is to tell about the contemporary Turkish artist Atilla Galatalı and to explain the ceramic wall panel samples made on the wall surfaces by artistic evaluation.

Keywords: Ceramic, Panel, Ceramic Wall Panels



JALE YILMABAŞAR WITH VERSATILE ARTISTIC PERSONALITY**Gülşen Kahraman**

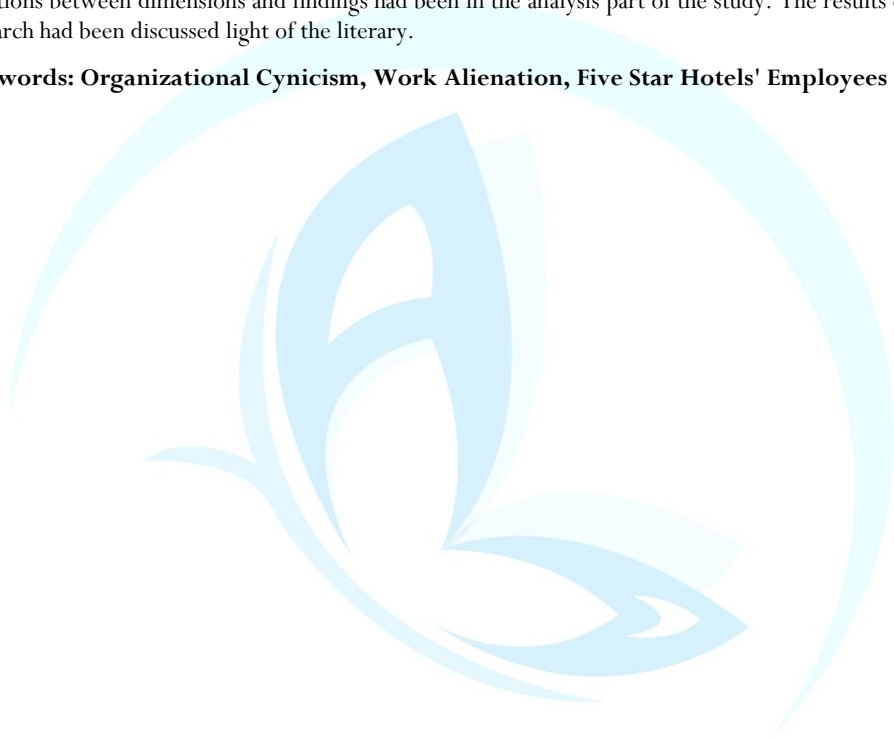
One of the most important names of contemporary Turkish ceramics is Jale Yılmazbaşı. She is a very productive artist who is able to be popular with his richly colored, multicolored visage by experimenting with different techniques and materials. She gave products on the surface in search of lines and textures without giving too much voluminous force, in multi-colored ceramics works. It creates low relief and intensive linear narrative work style in three dimensional artistic works. Jale Yılmazbaşı is the 'first woman ceramic professor of Turkey' who has contributed a new dimension to Turkish art with her ceramics, paintings and lessons during her art life. She is a scientist accepted in the world academic circles on ceramics. The artist introduces his own society to the whole world, while his artistic culture, his world and his thoughts are transmitted to artworks through painting and ceramics. He has many national and international awards. It is an artist who gives direction to today's ceramic artists as an example personality. In this study, the multi-faceted artistic personality of Turkish Ceramic artist Jale Yılmazbaşı was put into the forefront and the cultural production, the awards and publications that the artist performed with his works were included.

Keywords: Ceramics, Painting, Art

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL CYNICISM AND WORK
ALIENATION: A RESEARCH ON FIVE STAR HOTELS' EMPLOYEES****Siyret Ayas****Mehtap Demir**

This study investigates the effects with organizational cynicism and work alienation on some luxury hotel employees in Beyoğlu-Istanbul. Employees' negative attitudes and behavior against their organizations lead to work alienation. The sample of the research was formed by five star hotels' employees working in Beyoğlu-Istanbul. "Organizational Cynicism Scale (OCS)" formed by Brandes, Dharwadkar ve Deans in 1999 and "Work Alienation Scale(WAS)" formed by Seeman in 1959 were made the survey to this employees. The analysis of data was processed on SPSS 21 package programs. Relations between dimensions and findings had been in the analysis part of the study. The results of our research had been discussed light of the literary.

Keywords: Organizational Cynicism, Work Alienation, Five Star Hotels' Employees



POEM AND MIGRATION

Halil Adıyaman

As a social phenomenon migration, as in many fields, its effects are felt in literature as well. Migration does not occur only with its material elements but also its spiritual elements. As it affects directly, it also affects many happenings indirectly. It is impossible to think that migration affecting social life in many ways does influence literature. Problems brought about by migration are studied in the scope of literature and transferred to readers. Migration in poem comes out in the context of sociology and psychology. Positive and negative style caused by migration show itself in the literary work.

Keywords: Migration, Poem, Sociology, Psychology, Literature



**ENDULUS IN THE ISLAMIC CIVILIANCE THE IMPAIRMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT
OF KELAM GRAMMAR: SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RESULTS****Fatma Bayraktar Karahan**

In Andalusian Islamic Civilization, an important place in the history of the world, there have been many intellectuals in art literature, architecture, mathematics, philosophy and religious sciences for nine centuries. Religious sciences, especially kuraat, commentary, hadith and jurisprudence, stand out. The mental method that Islamic science uses in its disciplines is behind the other religious sciences in Andalusia and is banned in some periods. In the period of Mujahideen, the science of kalam, which is prominent partly, can not find a place of complete freedom to develop with the manifestation of Ibn Tumert's attitude and allegiance of the founders of muvahhids.

The communiqué will focus on the social, political and intellectual causes and consequences of the inability to demonstrate a sufficient development in Andalusia. Because the western subjects and opinions are not independent of social, political and cultural factors in its historical context. On the other hand, transformative influence will also be revealed for today's societies, in which the mimetic structure, the conservative and sectarian ambiguity of the mind structure, which is to be established as the kalam identity, is dominant.

Keywords: Andalusian Islamic Civilization, The Period Of Mujahideen, Ibn Tumert, Science Of Kalam, Free Thought.

AXIS SEEKING IN TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY: EUROPEAN UNION OR SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION?**Alaeddin Yalçinkaya**

Turkey's bid to join the EU is half a century old foreign policy choice. In the course of the European Economic Community, agreements have been signed for cooperation between Turkey and the community, and reached consensus on free movement and full membership in the future.

Negotiations on full membership, which began in 2005, continue as of the beginning of 2017. Nevertheless, nobody expects that these negotiations will be completed one day and that Turkey will become a full member of the EU. At this stage, the discussions on "Instead of EU, SCO membership" are not only the reflection of failure of Turkey-EU relations but also the result of the changes in the distribution of power in Afro-Eurasia. The Communiqué summarizes the Turkey-EU relations and will also address the problems that lie in relations. As of the beginning of 2017, alternatives such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Eurasian Economic Union, the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization and the Economic Cooperation Organization will be proposed instead of the EU.

Keywords: EU-Turkey Relations, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Economic Integration, Intergovernmental Organization, Eurasian Economic Union, Black Sea Economic Cooperation.

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A RESEARCH CONCERNING BURNOUT LEVELS OF PERSONNEL WORKING IN BANKING SECTOR IN KYRGYZYSTAN**Celaleddin Serinkan**

Intensive working conditions, which are needed today, bring about quite negative effects on people working in private sector. At the head of these effects is the burnout. The concept of burnout has also been started to be studied in almost every sector by academicians.

The aim of this research is to determine the burnout levels of people working in the banking sector in Kyrgyzstan. With this study, the present situation of the burnout subject, which was not studied in Kyrgyzstan before, in the banking sector was tried to be revealed and this study bears importance from this point.

Within the context of the study there are six banks accepting the research. SPSS programme was used to analyse the data. Frequency, percentage and comparison analyses were used in evaluating findings.

In the result of the research it was detected that the emotional exhaustion was in higher level according to the sub-dimensions of the burnout of the personnel working in the banking field, and in medium level in the depersonalization dimension. In personal accomplishment dimension being the third dimension of the burnout concept, the burnout was found out in high level. From this state, it can be said that the general burnout levels of the bank personnel attending the research were in high level.

Keywords: Kyrgyzstan, Banking Sector, Burn-out, Burn-out Syndrome, Emotional Exhaustion, Depersonalization, Personal Accomplishment

OSMAN HAMDİ BEY'S WOMEN: TURKISH ART IMAGE OF WOMEN IN THE ARTS**Gülten Kahraman**

Occurring in society in cultural history, economic and political developments have found their reflection in the works of art out there. Society has experienced changes in time and perspective to the art. Women in particular, especially so miniature painting in the late Ottoman period. He showed himself in art. Sometimes an aesthetic aspects of women's issues, sometimes a tragedy, sometimes seems to be the official in a political intrigue. Hamdi Osman, one of the most important names of the female figure in Ottoman art Bey's work is heavily processed. In this study, it shows signs of Western influence brain work of Osman Hamdi Ottoman art movement made an analysis of the female image is also discussed how to influence the direction of the female image of social change. Osman Hamdi Bey's works are icons located on a witness to the era where female figures. Place in the social status of women's daily lives in different places showing. The details of the city livable, located venue tiles, include details in the images of the most beautiful examples of Turkish decorative arts.

Keywords: Osman Hamdi Bey, Turkish painting art, Turkish painters



**THE SIMILARITY ANALYSIS OF CREATIVE CLASS OF PROVINCES IN TURKEY USING
HIERARCHICAL CLUSTER TECHNIQUE****Mediha Mine Çelikkol****Habibe Günsel Doğrul**

In this study, following Richard Florida's (2002) "creative class" approach, the relationship between the development gap and the unequal distributions of creative class among provinces has been attempted to reveal. For this purpose, it has been investigated that which of provinces have similar characteristics in terms of creative class and the factors considered to affect its geographical distribution. By using the WARD technique of "Hierarchical Clustering" methods, 81 provinces were gathered into 6, 5 and 3 clusters. 6's cluster is evaluated as the most significant cluster. In the context of 6's cluster, while the Istanbul alone constituted a cluster, other metropolises were located in other separate cluster based on the most significant 6's cluster. Middle-developed provinces, middle-lower developed provinces and most underdeveloped provinces in eastern part were also found in separate clusters. As a result, it is seen that the provinces with similar economic and social development levels are located in the same clusters. It is possible to say that people in the creative class are concentrated in the metropolises which can be described as the center of technological and social innovations. These metropolises, where the creative class is a lot, show a better economic performance. It is believed that the results of this work will be useful for the authorities to shape their regional development policies.

Keywords: Economic Development, Hierarchical Cluster Analysis, Employment, Turkey, Creative Class.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CREDIT CARD AND PRODUCTION

İclal Çöğürçü

Nagehan Kaya

The use of credit cards, which are extremely important in terms of the country's economy, is increasing day by day. The reason for this increase can be explained by the many advantages provided by the credit card, which is considered as virtual money for banks and country economy. It is among the advantages of credit cards to provide interest-free loans on an individual basis, to solve the problem of keeping cash at home and abroad and to minimize the risks arising therefrom, and to install payment, promotion and insurance services if requested.

In the period when classical economics is valid, according to the law of Say, "every supply creates its own demand", the rule has lost its validity with the crisis of 1929 and it is reached that the demand for production of goods together with Keynesian economics is important. In sum, the basic condition for production in an economy is the creation of a demand against the product to be produced. The card payment system has such a function that the lack of demand, which is the most important cause of production inadequacy, will be eliminated.

It is an important debate in the economic literature whether consumption is made according to the current (present) income or according to the incomes that can be earned in future periods. In Friedman's analysis, the result was that he determined the income according to the income (continuous income) that he would receive in future periods rather than his current income. Card payment systems help the economy to maintain its consumption steadily when income is not regular.

In this study, the relationship between credit card and production will be tried to be evaluated in terms of the Turkish economy, according to the fluctuations of the variables between the years 1980-2014. Once the stability of the series used in the analysis has been examined, it will be investigated whether there is cointegration between the series. The relationship between credit cards and production will be tried to be analyzed by empirical results with the appropriate econometric model.

Keywords: Production, Credit Card, Cointegration

GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS AND TOBIN TAXIS

İclal Çöğürçü

Ufuk Serdar Akalın

Rapid population growth, industrialization, technological development, advances in information technology in the world are the most important sources of increase in production and consumption. All of this, as a natural consequence, causes people to destroy natural resources in an unconscious way and pollute the environment and damage nature.

Global public goods are affecting all generations and societies by transcending national borders with the benefits and damages they create. With the globalization process, the importance of these goods and services increases day by day. The concept of "Global Public Goods" first appeared in the United Nations Development Program in 1999.

Global public goods are defined as goods and services provided by global governance, consumed by people living on earth and future generations. Global public goods can spread to many generations benefiting from the inclusion of all the people in multiple countries and the universal dimension. Production of goods and services; The organization meeting the financing needs can be done by an international management and organization. Terrorism, peace, peace, air pollution, ozone layer, atmosphere, water pollution, hunger, acid rain, rain forests and so on. Such goods and services will also be at the beginning of the issues to be discussed by concentrating on the world public opinion in the coming time period.

The "Tobin Tax", proposed globally for the financing of global public goods, has been proposed. The Tobin tax is a tax referrer proposed by J. Tobin and referred to in its own name in the literature. The tax aims to reduce capital mobility by taking some tax on short-term capital movements. Thus, it is suggested that crises caused by short-term capital movements and deterioration of stability can be prevented.

Those who advocate taking this taxation suggest that these collected tax revenues be used to solve the world's priority and urgent problems. In this context, global gathering can not be as natural as the use of global taxation to solve global problems, especially global public goods. The tax must have a global character that is common to all countries in the world. The tax shows the expected effect in this case.

There is no difference from the capital controls when the tax is applied in some countries in some countries within the scope of short-term capital movements in all the countries of the world and it is applied in some different ways by the countries even in practice. However, the Tobin Tax is based on the fact that the taxon does not affect investor behavior when applied in all countries.

Effective working of the tax requires a coordinated application which is binding on the countries. It is difficult to pass on this misinformation to the willingness of countries to implement independent economic policy. The most crucial point in terms of transferring tax into practice is the difficulty of achieving global cooperation.

Keywords: Global Public Goods, Tobin Tax, International Capital Movements, Air Pollution.

THE INFLUENCE OF INDIAN LITERARY-PHILOSOPHICAL AND RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS ON THE EASTERN LITERATURE

Besire Azizaliyeva

The religious and philosophical elements expressed in ancient Indian literature have had great influences on world literature. One prominent example is the ancient Indian piece, "Panchatantra". This magnificent monument of world literature has become one of the most famous and influential works in the development of the European and Asian story genre.

During the reign of Emperor Anushiravan of the Sasanian Empire, the "Panchatantra" was translated into Arabic. As a result, the Indian monument began to hold a more palpable and impactful presence on Middle Eastern literature. The translated version was thus enhanced, altered, and spread all over the world under the name of "Kalila and Dimna" by Abdullah Ibn al-Muqaffa. At that point, the great Indian monument had worked its way into the roots of literature from Turkish, Arabic, Persian, Azerbaijani, and other Eastern nations.

The Indian monument has also influenced the Arabic-American immigration writer, Kahlil Gibran. Gibran became familiar with the "Panchatantra" while studying in Madrasah "Al-Hikmet" in Lebanon. From the "Panchatantra", he drew concepts such as the ancient wisdom of the East and incorporated them into his own writing. Thus, the Indian monument's impress can be seen in many of Gibran's works such as "The Prophet".

The philosophical and religious teachings of the "Bhagavad Gita" have had an impactful role in M. Naimy's development as an Arabic immigration writer. M. Naimy has accentuated the importance of issues that reflect many of the ancient Indian beliefs expressed in the "Bhagavad Gita" including the material sides of world and divinity, vision, soul, and spirit. The ancient Indian beliefs of "The People are Raised to the God's level" are distinctively reflected by M. Naimy in his "The Book of Mirdad".

The influence of Indian literary-philosophical and religious monuments on Eastern and Arabic immigration literature will be presented at this lecture.

Keywords: "Panchatantra", "Kalila and Dimna", Kahlil Gibran, Mikail Naimy

MAIN CAUSES OF TURKEY'S ORIENTATION TO THE EURASIAN FRONT IN THE SYRIA CRISIS

Ömer Göksel İşyar

From the beginning of the Syrian crisis in 2011, a bipolar regional international system was formed. One of these poles is the 'Atlantic community', which is clamped around the norm of 'democracy' while the other is the 'Eurasian community', which is based on the norm of 'sovereignty', symbolized especially among Russia, Iran and China. Turkey, at the beginning of the crisis, began to stand close to the Atlantic community and was in a "zero-sum" win or lose position with Russia. But in time, Turkey also closed with the other community, and even from 2016 almost completely began to give the statement to join this group. In our speech, we will examine the conjunctural and structural main causes of Turkey's orientation to the Eurasian community in the context of this crisis.

The zero-sum situation at the beginning of the crisis has generally reflected Turkey's relations with Russia in the context of the Syrian crisis. So much so that Russia has even come to the point of basing its relationship with Turkey on the principle of 'reciprocity'. Accordingly, as positive steps were taken from Turkey, Russia would respond positively. At this point, Turkey is more motivated to take positive steps towards Russia. In the meantime, we should not miss this dimension very seriously, Russia has given great importance to Turkey and in a sense she has tried to control Turkey over the possibility of taking adventurous and risky NATO decisions about him and/or Syrian crisis. Just as Turkey is trying to influence Russia in the direction of crossing her veto barrier in the UN ...

With this rapprochement, Turkey has also tried to withdraw the Eurasian community to some proposals for solutions (such as inviting Russia to the Group of the Syria's Friends meetings) on Syrian crisis. According to the Ankara administration, since Russia was part of the Syrian problem from the beginning, the solution had to be made part of it, too. Especially when we think of the historical ties between them, Russia has been engaged to Syrian crisis as if it were her internal issue. As a result, Syria's importance to Russia during the crisis period has reached almost the comparable level of the US-Israel relations. Turkey thought that the atmosphere of positive relations with the Moscow administration (especially in bilateral trade and energy relations) could help them in solving the crisis and Ankara tried to play a role of 'facilitator' between the two communities.

Meanwhile, the consensus process between Russia and the United States (such as the Geneva Conference series conducted by the International Syrian Action Group), which took time to solve the Syrian crisis, has helped Turkey-Russia convergence. Strategist Zbigniew Brzezinski's "Wider West" approach was also based on the idea of bringing Turkey and Russia closer to each other and to the West, against China. Even as Henri Barkey from Lehigh University clearly states, "The US and Turkey have acted together [often] to persuade Russia." On the other hand, Turkey has tried to overcome the Russian-Chinese vetoes in front of some plans on Syria (such as humanitarian aid corridor, safety zone, no-fly zone, 'the Yemen Model' etc.) and tried to accept them. In this regard, the process of convergence with Russia has been inevitable. As the Times journal writer Norman Stone stated, "Turkey has had to turn its face to Iran and Russia because a stable transition administration model has not been found for the post-Assad period yet." As a matter of fact, as of October 2012, 'Five States Platform for Resolution', in which Turkey and Russia are involved, has been developed. As it is understood that this platform will not progress well, Turkey has supported the formation of 'three Troika mechanisms' and she has oriented towards a sort of Bismarck diplomacy. In all of these three mechanisms, the basic 'connection point' would be Turkey and she would mediate between the uncompromising sides. The most prominent of these Triple Mechanisms (Troikas) is the recently re-enacted Turkey-Russia-Iran platform.

On the other hand, Turkey was trying to balance the presence and influence of Russia in Syria and therefore she was obliged to monitor carefully all the plans and actions of her competitor in this regard. In addition, Turkey in general did not want to risk her relations with Iran, China and especially Russia. She was trying to follow some kind of balance of power policy. For example, shortly after her request for Patriot missile systems from the NATO, Turkey took concrete steps to deal with China on the 'long-range missile defense system' to relieve Russia.

Turkey did not also neglect the Russian communication and sanction effects/powers on concerned actors of Assad regime and some non-state actors such as the PYD (Kurdish Democratic Union Party) and the Syrian National Coalition of Opposition and Revolutionary Forces during especially the leadership of Muaz el Hatib. For example, about the allegations that 49 Turkish intelligence agents were in the hands of the regime forces, she referred Russian help for their rescue. In addition to this, the Syrian National Council, also called the "Istanbul Council", and the Free Syrian Army were introduced to Russia and tried to make them legitimate actors. During the civil war, Russia has always served as a mediator and/or a communicator (even as a postman) in the difficult and indirect communication between Turkey and Syria. In the same way, the EU countries also tried to mobilize Russia with the aim of 'abandoning the violence in Syria'. The special representatives of the UN and the Arab League on Syria (respectively Kofi Annan, Lakhdar Brahimi and Stephan de Mistura) admitted that the solution was clearly in the hands of Russia. Moreover, since the entire air defense system of Syria was established by Russia, Turkey did not directly confront with Russia, as in June 2012, a Turkish jet of type F-4 was being dropped on the Lazkiye shores. Turkey's Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoğlu's rhetoric of "smart power" has been chosen as the main strategy to follow.

Turkey, as in February 2012 during the inquiry request against Secret Service Undersecretary Hakan Fidan by Fethullah Gulen's prosecutors, or during the coup attempt on July 15, 2016, or as against today's "terror corridor" plans of PYD/YPG which were supported by the USA and the EU in the north of Syria, has reacted in all of them by the way of rapprochement to Eurasian front. She simply behaved reflexive when she perceived some threats from the Atlantic community.

On the other hand, Turkey's perspective for full membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization since June 2012 also helped her to get closer to Russia in the context of the Syrian crisis. While the Atlantic community was constantly divided in the process, the Eurasian powers remained much more integrated and solid among themselves. This situation further increased the attractiveness of Eurasia over Turkey. Indeed, immediately after Hulusi Akar became the Chief of General Staff, his following assessment on October 16, 2014 was interpreted as the beginning of a paradigm shift in the Turkish Armed Forces: "We live in an era in which we need to develop some partnership styles in the dynamic structure and to change the alliances in the static structure". It has been understood from the 'dynamic partnership' rhetoric that probably the new cooperation processes with regional countries, as well as with Russia and China, have begun to be considered.

Our lecture aims at systematically reviewing the basic reasons of this orientation in Turkish foreign policy that we try to put in this summary.

Keywords: Syrian Crisis, Turkey, Russia, Turkish Foreign Policy, Eurasia, Middle East.

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE IN EDUCATION

Nilüfer İşyar

Children are extremely important assets for the future of societies. If children are in harmony and balance with themselves and their environment in terms of mental, physical and social factors and have a healthy personality, a robust future of communities is possible. It is a generally accepted recognition in the world that the child's sensitive, healthy, and conscious thought structure can be realized with child-literature relations. This relationship was also emphasized by our famous literary writer Nurullah Ataç as follows: "Whatever happens when your child grows up, you make him love literature; knowledge and information will come later, the first need is to establish humanity to run the dream". In our lecture we will emphasize the basic features of correct children's literature works (especially children's novels) that will help us to create healthy children. Children's literature is a verbal-written product based on language, expressing feelings, thoughts and dreams, away from vulgarity. It has aesthetic values. It is not a simple category under literature, but rather it is the most subtle in it. Sprink collects the basic benefits of children's literature works on children under four main headings: books contributing their physical, mental, linguistic and emotional developments. In the Turkish literature, Sever described the 3 types of benefits of children's literature works as for artistic, idiomatic (based on empathy) and democratic cultures. Thus, we can examine in detail the importance of children's literature for kids.

However, we believe that it is necessary for the children's books to carry some preconditions in their structures so that the works can give the expected benefits to children. First of all, it is necessary for the works to match the perception level of the child in relation to the age group. In this context, it is possible to examine the childhood period until adolescence at 4 stages: 0-5 years of preschool age, 6-8 years of primary school age, 9-12 years of middle school age and 13-15 years of pre-youth age. For example, the basic formal and contextual characteristics of children's literature works, which can be used especially for the first two periods in which imagination is very strong and can be thought more by concrete concepts, should be with plenty of paintings, in coarse-pointed, clear and plain, easy-to-read, fit for children souls etc. In order to say a good children's book, it is necessary for the work to bear the child from concrete to abstract thinking and to bridge the reality and the world of imagination. On the contrary, it can be assumed that some of the basic fallacies of "bad literature works" are as follows: the works that can not remove the child from childhood, that give the child the message "you are just a child and stay so", and that to be created with the mentality of accelerated training method, etc. But whatever age group we may be interested in, we need to be careful when producing or selecting children's books, so that we can get the expected benefits from these works. Some common useful characteristics that we can say 'universal' are as follows:

- Thoughtful,
- Directing creative problem solving,
- Keeping their imagination alive,
- Describing events and people in the eyes of the child,
- Not just reducing the potential for making mistakes to children,
- Refraining from being didactic only,
- Not to be filled with pure moral or purely informational messages,
- Being able to make a child happy not sad and crying,
- Using a language appropriate to the child's age and so on.

In our lecture, we will give some examples from the Turkish and world children's novels, taking into consideration the effects they have on the children, both in good and bad ways, and regarding these examples we will make systematic assessments on how children's literature should be.

Keywords: Children, Children's Literature, Education, Children's Novels.

**EVALUATION OF EMPLOYMENT EFFECT OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS BY USING
MULTIPLE CRITERIA DECISION MAKING: PROMETHEE / GAIA****Hakan Çelikkol****Birol Elevli**

In countries where unemployment rate is very high, investment projects that increase employment opportunities are of great importance in terms of economic policies. There are two criteria to measure the impact of investment projects on employment; "capital / employment rate" and "production rate per capita". The "capital / employment rate", which is calculated by dividing the total investment amount by the number of personnel to be employed, is used more often in practice. The "production rate per capita" criteria are important for countries with low population hence labor stress.

In emerging economies such as Turkey, where capital accumulation is inadequate and employment is low, projects with low capital / employment ratios in favor of national economic policies are favorably thought to create more employment for a certain capital expenditure. Priority is given to these projects in incentive mechanisms. However, this criterion based on quantitative size can lead to misinterpretations as it does not take into account the qualitative and subjective aspects of the subject, such as competence, creativity, demographic characteristics and changes in wage base. High-employment-generating projects are often labor-intensive projects, which initially provide significant benefits in reducing unemployment, but are inadequate in terms of competitiveness over time.

In this study where PROMETHEE/GAIA ranking method is used as multi-criteria decision making techniques, it is emphasized how qualitative criteria can be considered together with quantitative criteria while investment projects are evaluated in terms of national economic policies and incentive system and projects are ranked according to their effects on employment.

Keywords: Investment Project Evaluation, Capital/Employment Rate, PROMETHEE/GAIA

**SECTARIANISM OR POWER BALANCING: SAUDI-IRAN RIVALRY THROUGH
BAHRAIN INTERVENTION****Hikmet Mengüaslan****Hatice Küçükkaya**

This paper focuses on understanding the motivations behind the Saudi-led intervention in Bahrain. Whether the main motivation was sectarian cleavages or just another balancing act between Saudi Arabia and Iran is argued. For this purpose, with a neoclassical realist perspective, the state-society relationship in Saudi Arabia and Bahrain is analyzed within the context of rivalry between Saudi Arabia and Iran. Along with that, derivative of neoclassical realist perspective, the relevance of resource extraction methods (state leader's capacity to project power capabilities) to the prevalence of sectarian tensions is discussed.

Keywords: Saudi Arabia, Iran, Bahrain Intervention, Sectarianism, Balance of Power



ECONOMIC DYNAMICS BETWEEN TURKEY AND AZERBAIJAN: BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS 1992-2015**Nevzat Simsek****Ayca Simsek****Cengizhan Canaltay**

Turkey and Azerbaijan has a strong multifaceted bilateral relation where Turkey has become the first state to recognize the Republic of Azerbaijan. The friendly relations between two countries continuous to develop under the motto of “one nation, two states” creating favorable conditions for business. Since Azerbaijan gained, its independence over the years Turkey’s export amount has folded 18 times while import multiplied by 6 times. Regarding the foreign direct investment flow (FDI) the last 15-year Turkey has invested \$6.19 billion in Azerbaijan whereas received \$4.89 billion FDI. Moreover, both countries are cooperating in numerous projects in the energy sector like Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline, Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum natural gas pipeline and TANAP strengthening the economic integration between countries.

The aim of this research is to analyze the bilateral trade relations between Turkey and Azerbaijan through various international indexes in order to provide comprehensive information on the economic relations between Turkey and Azerbaijan.

Keywords: Trade, Economy, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Bilateral Relations.

CHARACTERISTICS OF OLDER PEOPLE IN ZAMBIA WHO SUFFER POLITICAL ABUSE: IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND PRACTICE

Isaac Kabelenga

Political abuse of older people socially constructed as deliberate actions by politicians and their cadres in Zambia to make older people to vote for political candidates who are not of older people's own choice is rarely talked about in the scientific literature on elder abuse.

The aim of this paper is to add to the existing scientific knowledge the phenomenon of political abuse of older people, characteristics of older people who suffer political abuse and draw implications for social gerontology education, research and practice.

The study utilized qualitative research that included two focus group discussions (FGDs) and eleven (11) one-on-one interviews with 13 participants. This was undertaken for the period of five months (August to December, 2014) in two districts of Zambia – one rural and one urban with community leaders. The data were analyzed using content analysis method to determine recurring themes that were mentioned by the participants.

The results indicate that political abuse of the older people is a serious social problem in both rural and urban Zambia during presidential, parliamentary and local government elections. Three main characteristics of older people abused emerge from the data. These are: older people who are illiterate; older people who are blind; and older people who live in monetary/material poverty.

The study concludes that using the participants' conceptions and experiences, political abuse of the older people exists in both rural and urban Zambia. Politicians and their cadres take advantage of some older people due to the special needs for some older people which include being illiterate, blind and having financial difficulties. Although the study results are based on fieldwork in specific contexts with unique elements, the results of this study have significant implications for social gerontology education, research and practice. This is because the study has established important issues which can change global thinking about elder abuse. Thus, to ascertain whether political abuse of elder people exists or does not exist in other countries, future studies should be extended to other countries both in global north and global south.

Keywords: Political abuse; older people; Zambia; Social gerontology, qualitative research

USING EMOJIS AND CALLIGRAMS IN TEACHING TURKISH TO FOREIGNERS

İsmail Yavuz Öztürk

Önder Çangal

In the 21st century, there is intense mobility in the fields of culture, science, trade and industry. Being able to overcome the potential negatives in this process is possible via mutual understanding and tolerance, collaboration, respect for different identities and cultures. It is also necessary to lay the groundwork for communication of people living in the countries by crossing the borders of language and culture in order to meet these essential requirements in Afro-Eurasian that embodies very different cultures, identities. Education for learning the languages spoken in the region is one of the activities to be carried out in this context. Teaching Turkish, as an Afro-Eurasian language to the foreigners gains importance herein. According to the CEFR, visuals are metalanguage tools for development of four language skills. Students can understand what they read or listen more easily and permanently and express themselves more effectively, clearly through visuals. How to teach Turkish emotional words to foreigners by means of emojis that are increasingly popular to use in non-verbal communication in recent years and calligrams will be revealed with this study.

Keywords: Teaching Turkish To Foreigners, Emoji, Calligram

FABRIC PRODUCTION IN ANATOLIA BC 2000 (IN THE LIGHT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS)**Hülya Karaoğlu**

Primitive people have combined the leathers of the animals which they hunt for food purposes according to their bodies. In time, human beings wanted to improve, so they bent different plants to create strings. Moreover, they used threads to create fabric.

Due to the nature of archaeological finds of perishable products, textile products before, followed by straw, twine, leather, wood production is located. Belonging to the prehistoric era in various parts of the world is used in weaving, stone, bone, the spindle whorls made from materials such as terracotta, weaving looms weight, rollers, combs, shuttles are unearthed. This is the use of tools and methods that are used in the weaving path is usually detected by going to compare with similar materials are being used today. Weaving the fabric used in the production is done in that area of the tools it can be understood from the capture. Weaving the most important centers spread Mesopotamia, Egypt, Babylon, Assyria and Anatolia. With the diggings took place in Anatolia, it has been seen that weaving started B.C. 7000 and even earlier.

In this work, textile in Anatolia B.C. 2000 has been explained by using the archeological findings.

Keywords: Middle Bronze Age, Weaving, Fabric, Spindle Whorl, Loom weight.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND GROWTH: AN INDUSTRY LEVEL PANEL STUDY OF REGULATORY AND TECHNOLOGICAL FACTORS

Sophia Dimelis

Sotiris Papaioannou

Foreign direct investment (FDI) flows have increased substantially during the last two decades. FDI is considered as a mechanism for investment and technology diffusion which in turn raises a host country's productivity growth. In less developed countries which are financially constrained, FDI may be an important channel for physical capital investment. In more advanced economies, FDI is a channel through which technology diffuses and best production and workplace practices are introduced. Despite favorable theoretical predictions, the evidence provided so far by the relevant empirical literature has not been uniform (Alfaro et.al 2009; Doytch and Uctum 2011). It seems that the growth influence of FDI is limited and depends on a number of local factors and conditions. The most important are the existence of a large local market, low labour costs, a minimum threshold level of human and physical capital and the export orientation of the economy.

We explore whether foreign direct investments affect cross industry economic growth. We contribute in the relevant literature in two ways. First, in contrast to most of the existing cross country aggregate studies, we conduct industry level analysis and consider both manufacturing and service sectors. Second, given that in most countries significant changes have been observed in the regulatory environment, which may have affected FDI inflows, we examine whether its growth impact is affected by local regulatory conditions. Following the same reasoning, we explore whether diffusion of information and communication technology (ICT) across industries and country technological characteristics affect the FDI growth nexus.

We consider thirteen OECD countries and eighteen two-digit manufacturing and service industries for the period 2003-2007. We use the system GMM panel data estimator to account for potential endogeneity of FDI, ICT and regulation and include in the econometric specification industry, country and time dummies to control for unobserved time, country and industry specific shocks. The estimates are in favor of a positive impact of FDI. Its growth influence slows down at higher levels of regulation. Similarly, ICT and technological characteristics affect positively the impact of FDI on growth. Our results remain robust across various measures of growth, regulation and ICT and across different econometric specifications.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment, Regulations, ICT, Technology, Growth

**ANALYSIS OF THE SYRIAN IMMIGRANTS' INTEGRATION PROBLEM IN THE
CONTEXT OF "CITIZENSHIP" CONCEPT****Zeynep Demirci**

Syrian refugees have been migrating very quickly to Turkey in recent years. Currently, there are around 3 million Syrian immigrants in Turkey. Most of these migrants are thinking about returning back after the ending of the chaos in their country. However, a significant part of these refugees see themselves permanently installed in Turkey. Especially for children born and living most of the socialization process here by going to school. It seems difficult to them to return to their home country. For families and children who consider a permanent lifelong project, it's necessary for them to have an equal share of economic, political and social means in the country they live in, and this concern largely the acquisition of Turkish nationality and by the same way the citizenship.

The issue of citizenship, the phenomenon of migration and migrants are generally perceived through two-sided dimensions. Firstly, the approach that supposed that there can be a problem of identity and political issues related to these migrants; secondly there is a more liberal view which supposed that in economic terms, these migrants contribute to the economy of the receiving country (denizenship) even if the citizenship rules must be revised. Between these two tensions, it is becoming more and more interesting to try to understand how immigrants' relations with nationality and citizenship take place in official discourses, in literature and in State practices.

The aim of this study is to re-examine the economic, identity and political ties established by Syrian immigrants in Turkey around the concepts of nationality/citizenship/denizenship. These immigrants, who are ambitioning to stay here for a long time, are not actors of the potential immigrant crisis, and they can be integrated in a healthy way in society. This integration, through the possibilities of being realized around the based on the rights and responsibilities of immigrant's triangle of individual-community-State will be the main axis of our study.

Keywords: Immigration, Integration, Nationality, Citizenship, Syrian Migrants.

RESEARCH ON THE AWARENESS OF DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEMS IN SMALL ENTERPRISES: APPROACH (AEGEAN REGION)¹**Hasbiye Dizman****Ercan Özen**

In the study, literature reviews of topics such as SMEs, Management Information Systems and Decision Support Systems were done. The aim of this study is to explain the decision support systems and find the answer to the question of "Are the decision support systems being used while the decisions are being made in SME in Aegean Region?".

More than 750 questionnaires were sent to Aegean region enterprises. However, the turnaround of these surveys is 184. When statistical data were analyzed, 181 questionnaires were available. In the Aegean region, the Multiple Correspondence Analysis was used to determine whether decision support systems were used.

In the evaluation, the enterprises which employ 1-9 workers, 0-5 years old, which have less than 1 million endorsement and whose managements are composed of family members never or so rarely use the decision support systems. In the enterprises which employ 10-49 workers, 6-10 years old, which have 1-4 million endorsement and whose shareholders are both from the family and out of the family, the decision support systems are used moderately.

Keywords: SME, Management Information System, Decision Support System, Decision Support System Technologies.

¹ This article has been produced from Hasbiye Dizman's master thesis study entitled "A research on the awareness of decision support systems in SMEs in the selected provinces of the Aegean region"

**THE STUDIES IN ORDER TO REINVIGORATE THE SILK PATH IN THE WORLD AND
TURKEY EFFECTS OF THESE ACTIVITIES ON TURKISH FOREIGN TRADE****Hasbiye Dizman**

The revitalization of the Silk Road will provide economic returns to my country As a result of these studies and investments, the history silk road will be more important and more important in the flow of products and cultures by following a more modern and modernized scheme than the old one. In this study, literature studies were carried out and studies carried out around the world for reviving the historical Silk Road were discussed. The effects of these studies in terms of ways of accessing Turkish foreign trade have been examined over the years also statistical values are given. The effects of these studies in terms of ways of accessing Turkish foreign trade have been examined over the years.

Keywords: Silk Road, TRACECA project, Trans-Asia and Baku - Tiflis - Kars Railway project, Trans Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline Project, Marmaray project



THE OVERCOMING OF THE CONCEPT OF ENVIRONMENT IN POLITICAL STRUGGLES**Azize Serap Tuncer**

Political struggle, before everything else, is a fight for dominance over an environment. This environment, depending on the space of the politics, can be anywhere from the effort to dominate central governance, to governing the space of the whole country. In today's political climate, the environmental aspect of such struggles have grown and taken on an international dimension. For policy makers, being able to navigate and make moves in this ever-increasing space hinges on communication technologies and this in turn increases their area of influence. Political messages especially by the help of massive media can reach all parts of the society and can be easily accepted. In this paper, communication technologies are evaluated in political contexts, such as authority, propaganda and management techniques in especially Afro-Eurasian geographies.

Keywords: Political Struggles, Political Area, Communication Technologies, Local Policies

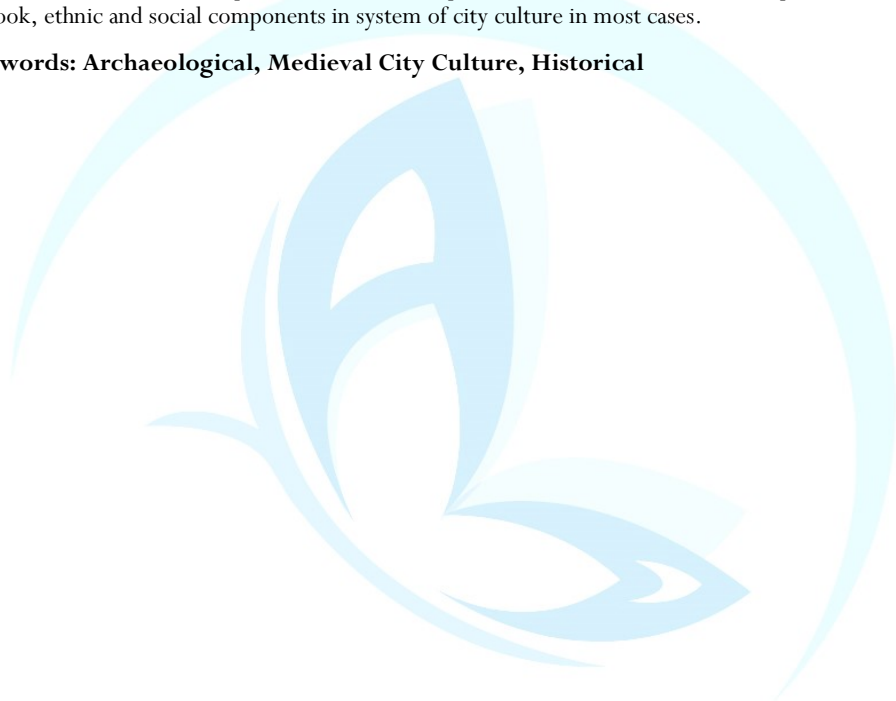


ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARTIFACTS IN THE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT MEDIEVAL CITY CULTURE**Elmira Jafarova**

Formation of large empires promoted development of a new era, led in general to change of a context of city culture. All this found reflection in at the same time existing different types of constructions, ceremonies of burial and objects of art. Such syncretism reflects a real historical situation in art: availability of different national groups, the provided descendants of a prior era and new generation. Stylistic distinctions fix features of a new historical era and cultural values.

We tried to concern only a small part of a problem of a ratio of the archaeological facts and historical process. This problem will only accrue with accumulating of the archaeological facts of a different configuration. It is necessary to change a research paradigm as infinite increase in archaeological artifacts doesn't lead to an explanation of historical processes in their set of material, spiritual and world outlook, ethnic and social components in system of city culture in most cases.

Keywords: Archaeological, Medieval City Culture, Historical



IDENTITY FACT IN TURKISH PAINTING FROM 1990 TO THE PRESENT**Serkan çalışkan**

The 1990's are important processes during which great transformations were experienced both for the world and Turkey. The demolition of the Berlin Wall at the end of the 1980s, the disintegration of the Soviet regime, which marked on the 1990s, and the ethnic and religious-based war in the Balkans have made a lot of discussions a current issue. Nation state and identity discussions are the most important issues among them. In parallel with the transformation in the world, the 1990s stand out as the process during which identity problems began to be discussed along with the political atmosphere dating back to the present for Turkey. It would be wrong to focus only on the transformation in the world for the reason of it because the internal dynamics of Turkey, which can be reproduced like the September 12 coup, played an active role in this process. When these statements are examined within the context of art, it is possible to talk about artists who are especially oriented towards identity-focused studies for the world and Turkish art. When it is examined for Turkey, it is seen that many artists have focused on identity problems with an increasing graphic that started in the 1990s. It is seen that the issues such as Turkish identity, mother tongue, nation state, women and gender have been described with certain symbols or metaphors. In the light of this information, to perform identity readings for the works of contemporary artists such as Halil Altındere, Hale Tenger, Canan and Taner Ceylan for whom it could be said that they produced studies for identity issues is the main axis of the study.

Keywords: Turkish Painting, Identity

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF ATATURK'S TELEGRAMS

Ali Ulvi Özdemir

This study aims to uncover how Ataturk expanded his political operations and adapted to the time's technological changes to keep the environment under control, by examining telegrams between May 19, 1919 and April 23, 1920, one of the most important turning points in Turkey's history. The study will present a numerical and graphical analysis of how Ataturk used the telegram, the most effective communication tool of its age, in his political struggles.

Keywords: Ataturk's Telegrams, Turkish Independence War, Political Struggles, Political Area, Communication



INVESTIGATION OF PRE SERVICE TURKISH TEACHERS' TEACHING AND LEARNING CONSCIOUSNESS IN TERMS OF SEVERAL VARIABLES

Abdullah Kaldırım

Hikmet Degeç

Ömer Faruk Tavşanlı

“Teaching and learning consciousness refer teachers’ beliefs about the way of teaching and learning. This belief includes the meaning of teaching and learning and the roles of teachers and students” (Aypay, 2011, s. 7; Chan ve Elliott, 2004). Teacher’s knowledge, ability and beliefs designate the framework of events in class although teaching activities are shaped by education program (Baş, 2015). In this context, it can be said that teachers’ teaching and learning consciousness can affect the improvement of students. When literature analyzed, researches (Aydın, Tunca ve Alkın Şahin, 2015; Aypay, 2011; Baş, 2015; Baş, 2014; Chan ve Elliott, 2004) on the teachers’ teaching and learning consciousness are correlated with 2 basic approachments which are traditional and constructivist. While traditional teaching- learning approach is describes seeing teacher as only option to transferring knowledge, constructivist teaching- learning approach identified teachers as being helper in restructuring of knowledge (Brooks and Brooks, 1999). When these approaches are analyzed, it can be seen that basis teaching and learning consciousness of Turkish National Education System is in a state of flux from traditional teaching- learning approach to constructivist teaching- learning approach.

According to constructivist teaching- learning approach which aims to using of human mind effectively, language is the most important tool to improve learning and cognitive skills (Güneş, 2009). It can be clearly seen that there is a strong bond between Turkish education and constructivist teaching- learning approach whereas the philosophy, general aims, learning domains of Turkish class and targets skills for students within the scope of Turkish class. In this context, in this study is aimed to investigate teaching and learning consciousness of Turkish teacher candidates in terms of several variables.

The study is figured in descriptive study model. The scope of the study is formed with 225 pre service Turkish teacher who get education in Dumlupınar University. At least 141 pre service Turkish teacher will be included to sample by based on 95% confidence level. The data of the study will be gathered with information collection form prepared by researchers; “Teaching and Learning Consciousness Scale” which improved by Chan and Elliot (2004) and Turkish adaptation by Aypay (2014). In the study, in order to designate the participants’ teaching and learning consciousness, descriptive statistics such as arithmetic average, standard deviation, percentile, frequency; in order to compare teacher candidates’ views on teaching and learning consciousness t-test and ANOVA will be used. The findings obtained after the analysis of the data will be interpreted and the results will be compared with the literature.

Keywords: Learning- Teaching Consciousness, Constructivism, Traditional Learning, Traditional Teaching, Pre Service Turkish Teachers

EVALUATION OF CUSTOMER PURCHASING BEHAVIOR: A STUDY ON GSM OPERATORS**Rıdvan Yüksel****Gölnur Keçek**

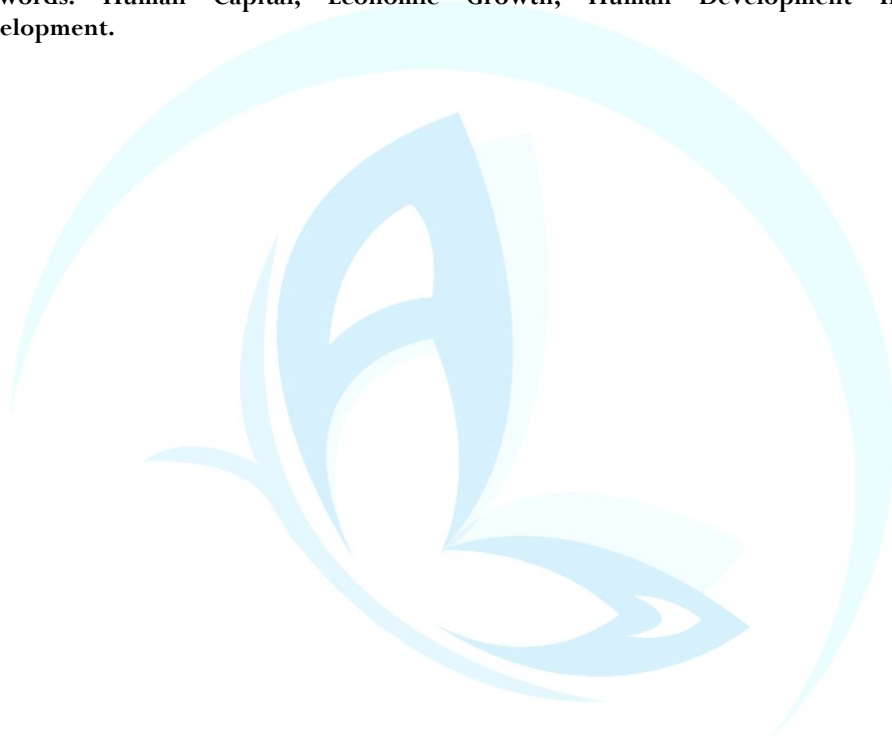
The more important the choice of mobile phone in the communication age we are in, the more important the selection of the GSM operator we use. Today, with the monthly invoice amount and large shooting areas, the sector has been in intense competition since 2011, "the ease of operator change without changing the number". In this study, customer satisfaction, brand perception and purchasing tendencies of GSM operators were investigated. For this purpose, the scale developed by Sağlam (2014) was used. As a result of the factor analysis, the variables considered in the operator evaluation were collected under six factors. These factors are named as brand satisfaction, brand awareness, price appraisal, awareness, brand association and brand personality. Moreover, variance analysis (ANOVA) shows that there was no difference in brand loyalty between use periods. Therefore, it seems that users make a choice by investigating the operator in a very conscious manner. According to the results of analysis of variance, as the duration of operator usage increased, brand equity increased.

Keywords: Factor Analysis, Customer Satisfaction, GSM Operators

**THE EFFECT OF HUMAN CAPITAL ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: A COMPERATIVE
ANLYSIS****A. Naci Doğrul**

The effect of human capital on economical growth has been searched in economic litrature by reserchers. High human capital has positive effect on economic development. Human Development Index, calculated by United Nations Development Program using health, education and income variables, has been most commanly used factor in order to compare human capital level amoung countries. At this paper, the calculated HDI values for Turkey has been used and the change of HDI over the period of time has been analysed. Then, Turkey's human development performance and policies has been compared with coutries that have similar HDI values.

Keywords: Human Capital, Economic Growth, Human Development Index, Development.



AFRO-EURASIAN COUNTRIES IN POPULAR CINEMA

Mehmet Arslantepe

The cinema industry cannot do away with stereotypes and representations. Popular narratives are not questioned by a vast majority of public. The reality of cultures is dubious in popular narrative because popular cinema is commercial and representation is in line with commercial rules.

According to Marx, culture is treated as an ideology in industrial society. Culture reflects the interests and opinions of the bourgeoisie. Culture justifies the authority of the bourgeoisie. Under these circumstances, the thoughts people think are theirs actually stem from the conditions of bourgeois production and property. Thus, the present situation is considered natural and inevitably unperceivable.

Cinema, which is both a cultural and a commercial instrument, shapes the truth according to the dominant idea. This study aims to analyze the roles and meanings assigned to Afro-Eurasian countries by popular cinema and reveal that these roles and meanings have no connection with the reality.

This study argues that popular cinema classifies the real world, creates images and continues doing this for commercial interests which it wants to protect. This study will question the connection between the reality and the images of Afro-Eurasia created by popular cinema.

Keywords: Movie, Cinema, Popular Cinema

THERMAL TOURISM AND TURKEY**Aktolkin Abubakirova****Cemal Okuyan****Gürol Demir**

Tourism is the most important element of cultural transfer. As the countries benefit economically from this sector, diversity in tourism has gained importance. Spa tourism is one of these. Due to the widespread use of this sector for 12 months, it attracts more interest than other tourism options. The fact that thermal facilities are also oriented to health tourism has made investments in this sector more attractive.

Turkey, culturally, has an important background in spas. Every region of Turkey has a thermal facility infrastructure. The history of sea-sand-sun tourism is 80-85 years. The history of thermal tourism dates back to 3500-4000 years ago. Turkey has a popular culture in the world known as the "Turkish Bath".

Tourism is a customer oriented business. What the customers want is to be investigated correctly and the thermal water source should be installed for this purpose. In this study, the thermal baths in Anatolia and the thermal bath facilities of these baths are examined.

Keywords: Thermal Tourism, Health Tourism, Turkish Baths

THE EFFECT OF PARTICIPATORY LEADERSHIP ON STRESS MANAGEMENT

Hüseyin Ergin

Ali Özbek

As it is in everyday life, working environments in the business are also confronted as environments that contain stress factors intensely. Therefore the leaders or managers of the business; efforts to reduce or prevent negative stress on employees under stress management activity in order to get rid of this situation affecting employees' health, productivity and the life of the employer in the negative. In the event that management adopts the participatory leadership style of managers who adopt various leadership styles, it is to reduce the negative stress on employees in the enterprise or to reveal the precautionary effects. In research, the concepts related to participatory leadership and stress management will be examined and relationship between them will be tried to be explained. Furthermore problems with participatory leadership practices will be identified and various assessment and solution proposals will be made on what leaders should do to manage effective stress.

Keywords: Participatory Leadership, Organizational Stress, Stress Management



CULTURAL ASSETS PLACED IN BAŞPINAR, DOLUNAY AND YEŞİLYURT VILLAGES OF KEMALİYE, ERZİNCAN**Funda Naldan**

Erzincan is located in Eastern Anatolia Region. Kemaliye is 144 km to the south of Erzincan. In the distance. In this study, in the field study carried out within the scope of the thesis entitled "Erzincan province Mosque Architecture" 3 mosques in Başpınar Village, 1 mosque and fountain in Dolunay Village, a mosque in Yeşilyurt Village, a fountain and a han in Kemaliye District of Erzincan, are among the cultural assets identified. These artifacts belong to the Ottoman period and will be evaluated during their periods. In addition, the mentioned works will be supported with archival documents and will be covered in detail in terms of their date, plan and architectural features, ornament.

Keywords: Kemaliye, Mosque, Fountain, Caravanserai, Architecture.

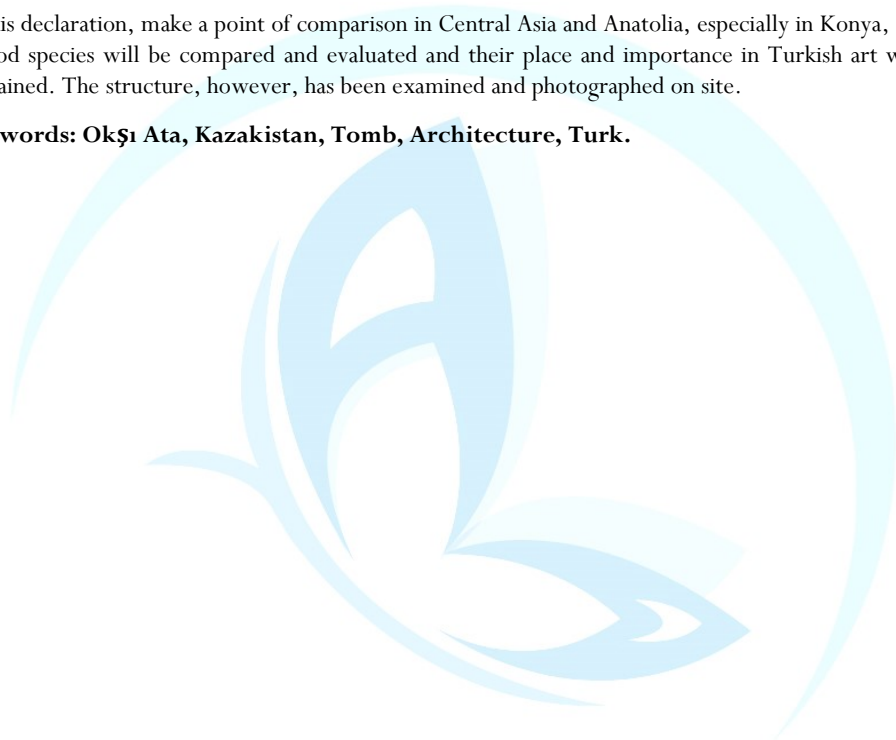


OKŞI ATA TOMB LOCATED IN ŞIELI PROVINCE KIZILORDA DISTRICT OF KAZAKHSTAN**Gulbanu Koshenova****Yerlan Zhiyenbayev**

Central Asia Kazakhstan now has many works belonging to the Turkish-Islamic period. It is also known that it was built 11.y.y. in the near Okşı Ata tomb the Baigekum village of Kızılorda province Shieli District. Okşı Ata cemetery is regarded as examples of early square-shaped tomb architecture in Kazakhstan. In this declaration we will talk about archival documents of Okşı Ata tomb. In the light of the archive information of the turban, it will be covered in detail in terms of its structure, history, architectural drawings and decorative features.

In this declaration, make a point of comparison in Central Asia and Anatolia, especially in Konya, Seljuk Period species will be compared and evaluated and their place and importance in Turkish art will be explained. The structure, however, has been examined and photographed on site.

Keywords: Okşı Ata, Kazakistan, Tomb, Architecture, Turk.



**A RESEARCH ON THE 4TH, 5TH AND 6TH GRADE STUDENTS STUDYING AT THE
RURAL AREAS IN TERMS OF READING LOUDLY AND THE PHYSICAL FACTORS
AFFECTING IT**

Mustafa Başaran

Ali Fuat Arıcı

Aloud reading is to speak words or word sets comprehended via eyes by speaking organs. To materialize this sort of reading successfully as well as all the physical, cognitive, psychological, motivational matters work; there is need for the meaning comprehension in writing, arranging the toning and emphasis of the voice being suitable to the text context. The basic aim at reading aloud is to vocalize the writing correctly and reflecting the spoken language features. A good aloud reading affects both the reader and listener and gives them pleasure.

One of the fundamental limitations of aloud reading is seeing more words than the vocalized ones. This is called eye-sound distance. The person who has suitable eye-sound distance can tone his voice better since he is able to comprehend the further words in the line. Another basic limitation related with the aloud reading is understanding the emotion in text and reveal it to the listeners. For this, the students are to acquire get reading skills as well as sitting properly and acquiring correct breath skills.

In this study, the 4th, 5th and 6th grade students getting their education in the villages and towns in the Yozgat city have been taken as sample. A text that is appropriate to their level was given to them to be read loudly. They have been recorded by a video during the reading. The records are going to be evaluated by two field researchers in terms of the physical factors affecting aloud reading.

Keywords: Reading, Aloud Reading

AN ANALYZING ON THE INSIDE OUT PROJECT OF JR

Eren Görgülü

French artist JR has attracted attention with his projects about environmental problems, the poverty and social problems in developing countries, and he is awarded this TED Prize in 2011 by TED itself. JR, who shaped his speech at the award ceremony through the question "Can art change the world?", have created a mix of art and action to draw attention to the lives of the people in marginalized and misunderstood societies by using the public art, portraiture photography, and street art techniques in his artistic practice. In this context, this project involves shooting the participants' quite rich and close-up portraits, changing these images to black-and-white portraits, and posting these images to places where they are meaningful to their owners. His wish that he announced at the end of his speech is to turn the portraits of people into "Inside-Out" project with the help of the website. The portraits and the photographs that will be evaluated within the scope of the Inside Out project involve the photos taken by people in order to represent the individual and/or the social identities. This project, which finds itself apart from contemporary art practices, draws attention with the interaction between the work and the viewer. It is aimed to make an evaluation through the portraits' features, structure, the light and the background used in these portraits in this work which is shown as people's art project and global art project.

Keywords: JR, Inside-Out, Photograph.

POST-KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS AS AN ALTERNATIVE AGAINST ORTHODOX ECONOMICS**Erkan Tokucu****Zekayi Kaya****Murat Akça**

The post-1980 period was the period of the neoliberal policies and mainstream economics dominated. Many countries have embraced liberal philosophy and applied mainstream economic policy proposals related with this. It was hoped that the free market economy would provide efficient use of resources and increase the welfare. However, one of the developments in the post-1980 period has been the increase in the frequency of economic crises. Crises both take place in short time intervals and the effects last for a long time. The recent 2007-2008 financial crisis led to intensive criticism of mainstream economic theories and politics and also led to search for alternative approaches. In this framework, not precisely foreseen of the crisis by the mainstream economists, the ineffectiveness of the policies that they put forward to overcome the crisis, and not fully explained of the crisis are the focus of criticisms. Therefore, the last financial crisis has also become a crisis of mainstream economics.

The main theme of this study is the critiques directed at mainstream economics and the post-Keynesian approach as an alternative view. In this framework, as a heterodox approach, post Keynesian approaches to economic systems, crisis analysis and policies proposed against crises are the main topics to be studied.

Keywords: Orthodox Economics, Neo-Liberal Politics, Post-Keynesian Economics, Economiccrises, Economic Stability

DATE; AS A SYMBOLIC ELEMENT IN THE TRILOGY OF HODJA AHMED FROM YESI**Abdullah Şengül**

Mustafa Necati Sepetcioglu is the first among those who are telling about Hodja Ahmet Yesevi in the most successful way. Sepetcioglu has dealt with Yesevi who is evaluated as a spiritual architect of Anatolia in his last work, the “Yesili Hoca Ahmet” (Hodja Ahmet from Yesevi) trilogy. This work is a result of careful research and work hard. It tells about a long period, which includes the years previous to Yesevi’s birth as well. The author, who has been careful to protect historical reality, tells about Yesevi’s philosophy in a novel tone.

One of the most important features of Yesevi’s trilogy is that this work is entirely weaved with symbols. Even the names of the trilogy; *Sesler ve Işıklar* (Sounds and Lights), *Hurmalığın Akdoğanı* (Gerfalcon of Date Garden), *Aydınlığın Mührü* (Bright’s Seal); have symbolic meanings. Mustafa Necati Sepetcioglu transforms symbol of “date” that we encounter in Turkish Sufi Literature, an important element of expression in the novel’s fictional construction in this work. A date which is sent from the Deserts of Arabia, generates a date garden in arid soils of Turkistan. Thus, Sepetcioglu, who uses custom traits of literature, supports this Turkish Sufi Literature term with other elements which are improved by him in the fictional construction of novel. Sufi’s terms that are used substantially in the trilogy contribute to the work a mystic feature and bring profound meaning to the work as well.

Keywords: Turkish Literature, Hodja Ahmet Yesevi, Mustafa Necati Sepetcioglu, History, Novel, Sufism, Date

THE SCHOOLS BELONGS TO FOREIGNERS AT THE BEGINNING OF 20TH CENTURY IN JERUSALEM DISTRICT**Muttalip Şimşek**

From Muslims to Orthodoxies, from Latins to Jews and from Catholics to Protestants, Jerusalem had an important meaning for different kind of religions and sects. Jerusalem, which was a silent and peaceful holy city that different religions and ethnicities were living in harmony under the ottoman ruling, became a center of interest in the middle of the 19th century for the missionaries, church-related persons, archeologist and humanists and thenceforth was a district, on which the European states were contesting to establish their domination. Because of that, the foreign educational institutions began to increase in Jerusalem and in its surroundings.

In this study we will try to give information about the places in which these foreign schools were established, their establishment dates, their administrative situations; whether they got licenses or not, the size and degree of the schools, the number of the students, teachers and servants of the schools; whether these schools were carrying out an educational activity in accordance with the article 129 of general educational regulation, whether there were Muslim students in this schools and if so how many.

Keywords: Ottoman Empire, Jerusalem, General Educational Regulation, Education, Foreigner.

"TÜRK LEHÇELERİNDE “AYLANAYIN (KURBAN OLAYIM)” SÖZÜ VE SÖZÜN “DİL-KÜLTÜR” BAĞLAMINDA DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ"

Mehmet Çeribaş

Dil, toplumların hayatında sadece bir iletişim vasıtası değil, aynı zamanda kültürün gelecek nesillere aktarılması görevini de yerine getirmektedir. Bu açıdan dil, toplumların inançlarından, sosyal değerlerinden, dünyayı algılama biçimlerinden ve felsefelerinden yoğun olarak etkilenir, bünyesine bu değerleri alarak yaşamaya devam eder. Bu yolla dil, mekanik bir araç olmaktan çıkarak, toplumsal ruh ve canlılık kazanır. Bu durum dille kültür arasında vazgeçilmez bir bağ kurarak kültürün öğrenilmesi, yaşaması ve aktarılması gibi görevleri de ifa etmektedir. Bu nedenle diller ve dillerin içerisindeki yapılar bünyelerinde kültürel kodları taşıyan önemli kültürel malzemelerdir. İster tek başına bir kelime, bir deyim, atasözü veya kelime grubu olsun bu yapılar semantik olarak ele alınıp tahliller yapıldığında görüldüğünden çok daha derin anlamlar ifade edebilir. Bu bağlamda halk bilimciler için dil araştırmaları, özellikle de kelimelere yüklenen kültürel anlamları tespit etme o kültürün temel dinamiklerini anlama bakımından büyük önem arz etmektedir. Türk lehçelerinde yaşayan “Aylanayın (Kurban Olayım)” kelimesi de ilk kurban törenlerinden, Şaman ritüellerine, Anadolu halk kültüründeki kimi geleneklerin izahı bakımından bizlere değerli bilgiler sunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Türk lehçelerinde yaşayan aylanayın kavramının anlam alanları verilerek kurban törenleri ve bu törenlerle kavram arasındaki ilişkiler ele alınacaktır.

Keywords: Dil-Kültür İlişkisi, Türk Lehçeleri, Aylanayın Kavramı, Kavramın Anlam Alanları

**THE PROBLEMS OF PATERNITY BETWEEN THE CHILD AND THE MOTHER IN
TURKISH CIVIL LAW****Arzu Aridemir**

Article 282 of the Turkish Civil Code is the only regulation which establishes paternity between the child and the mother. According to article 282 t.CC, 'The woman who gives birth to a child is the mother'. The Turkish legislator has adopted Roman law principle: the mother is always known (*mater semper certa est*). However improvements in the medical sciences causes different opportunities which make the Roman law principle debatable. Thus there are many issues in the Turkish legal system yet to be discussed and resolved about the paternity of the child and paternal relations to the mother. The main issue is who will be regarded as the mother in the cases where the genetic mother is different than the one that gave birth to the child, especially cases of artificial insemination cause many problems. Although legal, religious and moral aspects of such situations are discussed thoroughly in Turkey, there are yet no provisions covering such problems in Turkish law. The maternal issues will be examined in respect to the different dimensions of the case.

In this paper another problem that will be discussed arises from keeping the population records imprecisely. Sometimes the women mentioned as the mother in the records may not be the real mother of the child. In order to correct such mistakes lawsuits need to be raised and the Court of Cassation gives contradictory decisions which shall also be examined. Finally, in this paper the applicable legal procedural rules shall be analyzed when the child's mother is unknown and an action is brought to determine the mother. Thus the aim of this paper is to enlighten the paternal problems between the mother and the child under Turkish law.

Keywords: Turkish Civil Law, Paternity

SOME NOTES ON THE WOMAN RIGHTS IN TURKISH CIVIL LAW FROM 1926 TO TODAY

Sanem Aksoy Dursun

The main theme of this paper is the transformation that the civil law brought about in social life in Turkey. In 1926 the newly founded Republic of Turkey introduced significant reforms in the field of civil rights effected by the promulgation of Turkish Civil Code. Since then women's rights have undergone an important transformation the significance of which can be appreciated with regard to the historical conditions of the period. As women's status was subject to norms in accordance with the Islamic law during the Ottoman times, the Republican law had to assume a function to ameliorate women's rights. Polygamy was lawful in the past, although it was not approved of and preferred by the greater part of the population. The new law legalised monogamy and it became an essential principle of Turkish family law.

The Civil Code of 1926 remained in force for more than seventy-five years. In the meantime many changes that occurred in Turkish social life paved the way for the enforcement of new articles in the civil code. In 2002 several new chapters were added to the Code which carried the legal system a step further in connection with the legal rights of women. The chief aim of this paper is to expose how far the transformations noticeable in modern Turkish society in relation to female life had affected the law. The new law could not have brought to legal and political agenda without the contributions of several forces: civil organisations, NGOs, women's associations, Bars and progressive segments of the society. It was clearly an outcome of a democratic consensus.

This presentation will also include the pivotal points of the issue such as the marital age of women, legal status of married women in relation to her rights and responsibilities in family life and the use of surname by married women. The added chapters of the law also introduce a new concept: matrimonial property. The concept prescribes the principle of division of property between spouses during and after marriage so that women laboured or non-laboured may enjoy similar rights as men do. The role of women in the public sphere advanced in the last hundred years everywhere on the world including Turkey. The present paper will be dealing with how this progress has forced Turkish law to radical changes, and how it has been projected into the world of law. Certainly, 1926 was a radically reformist move, 2002 brought further progress, yet there are still issues that are open to legal debate.

Keywords: Turkish Civil Law, Matrimonial Property, The Legal Rights Of Women

ANALYSIS OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN'S EXPORT TO CIS WITH PANEL GRAVITY MODEL: TESTING THE SIMILARITY IN PREFERENCE THEORY**Levent Şahin**

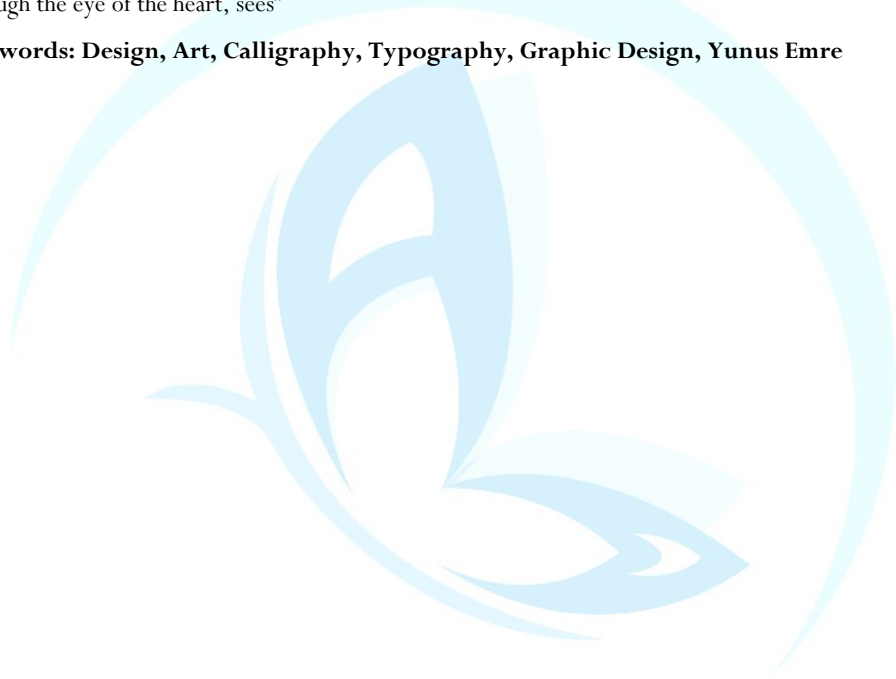
The aim of this study is to investigate the export of the Republic of Azerbaijan to Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The members of CIS: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine. In the paper, datas of Armenia are not used. Because, Azerbaijan and Armenia have been battled since 1992. For this reason, Azerbaijan does not export to Armenia. In the study, Panel Data and Panel Gravity Model methods are employed. This paper is examined in the context of "Similarity in Preference Theory". This analysis involves the years from 2010 to 2015. As a result it is determined that there is a positive relation between the Republic of Azerbaijan's export and the GDP of CIS countries. But there is a negative relation between the Republic of Azerbaijan's export and the physical distance of CIS countries to Rebuplic of Azerbaijan and also the population of CIS countries.

Keywords: Similarity in Preference Theory, CIS, GDP, Export.



THE SPACE WHERE YUNUS EMRE'S ENLIGHTENMENT TRANSFORMS TO THE SHAPE**Tevfik Fikret Uçar**

Our ideas and our thoughts turns into words, our words transform into letters. This transformation process results with forms that contain concepts. Whether they are formed by the letters that flows from a calligrapher's hand, shaped by the letters that drips from their soul, or reflected from a graphic designer's mind through typography; words, in essence, contain an idea, emotion and concept. Since 2009 we have been organising an event about calligraphy and typography with excitement Yunus Emre's glowing philosophy. At our international event, again artists and designers have heard Yunus's comprehensive and prehensile calling and they have shaped his words, which are full of love, forgiveness and humanism, through their own perspective. We would like to thank all the artists and designers who see the light of this loving person who mentions that "A friend's face is a mirror, to which one looks to see their own face" and illuminate their surroundings. Let's conclude with another quote by Yunus and wish our eyes which look through the heart see beauty only: "One who looks through the eye of the heart, sees"

Keywords: Design, Art, Calligraphy, Typography, Graphic Design, Yunus Emre

KAZAK COĞRAFYASINDA DESTAN GELENEĞİ VE KOBLANDI BATIR DESTANI**Elmira Adilbekova**

Coğrafyaların milletler üzerinde hem maddi hem manevi olarak etkisi büyüktür. Diğer bir ifadeyle; iklim, bitki örtüsü, su, toprak, madenler vb. gibi etkenler insanların yerleşim ve göç hareketleri, dini ve hukuki davranışları, üretme ve yaşam biçimleri, kültürler üzerinde oldukça belirli bir tesire sahiptir. Bu nedenle de kültürlerin oluşmasında büyük katkısı olan bu doğal unsurların söz konusu hayat tarzına ayak uydurmaya çalışan insan tiplerini ortaya çıkarması da gayet doğaldır. Çünkü coğrafyalar, kendi özellikleriyle uyuyan insan modelini mecbur kılar.

Büyük bir coğrafi sahada bilinmekte olan Kazak destanları hem tarih hem de sanat açılarından çok önemli bir konuma sahiptir. Bu çalışmada Kazak destanlarının çıkış noktaları, gelişme alanları ile yayılış şekilleri ve diğer kültürlerle olan ortak noktaları hakkında bilgi verilmektedir.

Kazak destanları, hızlı ve hareketli bir yaşamın ürünü olup, bu yaşam tarzını anlatmaktan çok olayın millet üzerindeki tesirlerini aktarırlar. Bu nedenle aralarında kültür ve tarih birliği olan milletlerin edebiyatlarında bazı ortak kıymetlerin oluşmasına vesile olurlar. Daha sonra da bu kişi, vak'a ve değerleri sözlü ürünlerle yaşıttıkları ve kuşaktan kuşağa aktararak devam ettirdikleri görülmüştür.

Kazak halkının kahramanlık destanları arasında en güzel misallerinden biri Koblandı Batır destanıdır. Kahramanlık destanlarının halkın okuma-yazma bilmeyen kesiminin tarih sahnesindeki zamanları ile bilgelik, inanç ve sanatını yansıttığı düşünülecek olursa, Koblandı Batır Destanının Kazak halkının günümüzdeki en kıymetli miraslarından biri olarak kabul edilmesi de daha iyi anlaşılmaktadır.

Kazak halkının tarihi kadar eski olan edebiyatı tarihten bugüne gelen kıymetli bir miras özelliği taşımaktadır. Sözlü kültür ve edebiyatın daha çok hakim olduğu zamanlarda kopuz eşliğinde söylenen mısralarla meydana gelen bu edebiyat Kazak tarihinin pek çok unsurunu bünyesinde barındırmış, yaşattırılmış ve günümüze kadar gelmesine vesile olmuştur.

Destanlar tarihten günümüze kadar gelerek varlıklarını sürdürmüşlerdir. Çünkü çevreye dönük, hızlı ve hareketli bir hayat tarzının ürünü olan ve de şiirsel bir dille ifade edilen destan türü, yerini yerleşik düzene geçen, mülkiyet hakkının bulunduğu ve buna bağlı olarak da sosyolojik olarak sınıflaşmanın ortaya çıktığı bu yeni toplumun ihtiyaçlarını karşılamaktan uzaktı. Bu yeni dönemin ihtiyacı da ancak halk hikayeleriyle karşılanabilirdi.

Keywords: Kazak Destanları, Koblandı Batır, Coğrafya, Sözlü Kültür

AN EMPYRICAL ANALYSIS OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: THE CASE OF G-8 COUNTRIES**Dilek Kutluay Şahin**

Energy consumption is one of the important factors that contribute to economic growth. As the economic growth process is dependent on energy, the importance of electric energy is increasing steadily. Electricity can be produced entirely from primary energy sources. Transmission of electric energy is easy and non-polluting. Nowadays depending on technological progress electric energy is an indispensable source. Therefore, electricity consumption can be regarded as one of the important indicators of the level of development of the countries. The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of electricity consumption on economic growth. In this study, the relationship between electricity consumption and economic growth were analyzed by using panel cointegration method in the case of G-8 countries during the period 2007-2013. The model was estimated by DOLS method. According to empirical findings, a positive impact were observed of electricity consumption on economic growth. Result of the analysis is accordance with theoretical expectations.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Electricity Consumption, Panel Cointegration

THE STUDY OF THE PERSONNEL SATISFACTION AT PAMUKKALE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

Celaleddin Serinkan

In this study, it is aimed to determine employee satisfaction of various units of Pamukkale University Research Hospitals from their jobs and working conditions and their institution.

The survey method was used as data collection tools in this descriptive research. Survey form included issues like work environment, work health and safety, work principles, accomplished work, communication within the hospital and management.

As a result of statistical analysis, it was determined that the satisfaction level of the staff was normal and the men were more satisfied than the women. It was also found that the secretaries had the least average in terms of staff satisfaction and In terms of age groups, it was found that the young people in the 17-20 age group had the highest number of points.

Keywords: Hospital, Employee Satisfaction, Working Hours, Pamukkale University



PROBLEMS THAT APPEAR IN THE HEALTH SERVICES AS THE RESULT OF THE AGENCY THEORY**Fatma Taş****Osman Özcan**

The relationship between the buyer and the seller forming the supply and demand wing in the goods or service market is explained by agency theory. The agency theory, which has a wide range in the literature, reveals the existence of problems arising from information asymmetry between noble and surrogate. The agency theory in the health sector; The patient's knowledge of the service that the patient does not have, the physician and the health care providers have the ability to make decisions on behalf of the patient. In this study, asymmetric information in the health sector through a detailed literature search, and the adverse selection that led to it, moral hazard issues are explained. Also arising from the relationship of proxy between the patient and the physician; Unnecessary demand, informal payment, trust problem, medical error and moral problems.

Keywords: Agency Theory, Adverse Selection, Moral Hazard



GRAVESTONES IN THE GRAVEYARD OF MOSTAR KETHUDA MOSQUE

Saliha Tanık

Kethuda Mosque is located in Mostar in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In our study, Ottoman gravestones in the graveyard of the Kethuda Mosque in Bosnia and Herzegovina are examined and their similarities and differences with the Ottoman gravestones in Anatolia in terms of material, technique, writing, and ornamenting will be emphasized.

17 gravestones were identified in the Kethuda Mosque Graveyard. 1 of the examined gravestones dates back to the 16th century while 14 of them to the 19th century. 2 of the gravestones in the graveyard were not dated as their epitaphs were destroyed. 13 of the gravestones were determined as belonging to men and 4 of them to women. 16 of the graves in the graveyard were earth graves and 1 of them was a framed grave.

12 of the gravestones were classified as capped square- sectioned, 4 as octagonal, and 1 as triangle-topped vertical rectangle- bodied. The shape of a quilted turban was used in 9 of the male grave caps and the shape of a fez was used in one of the male grave caps. As for the female cap types, flat tops were used as caps in two of them. Both body and cap types of all the gravestones will be provided in tables. As an epitaph, naskh was observed in 14 of the gravestones while thuluth was used in 2 and ta'liq in 1 of them. Vegetal, architectural and geometrical features were used as topics for ornamentation. 2 of the graves were indicated as belonging to a chief clerk and a mufti. The others did not indicate occupation.

Ottoman gravestones in the Kethuda Mosque Graveyard in Bosnia and Herzegovina maintained the tradition of Turkish and Ottoman gravestones in neighbouring regions and Anatolia. These gravestones are not only a land certificate for the Bosnians but also a national identity.

Keywords: Graveyard, Gravestones, Ornament, Ottoman

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING READING AND WRITING**Ömer Faruk Tavşanlı****Abdullah Kaldırım****Hikmet Degeç**

Language skills loom large in terms of contributing to the creation of academic knowledge by interpreting goings-on of an individual; conveying individual's thought to other person; obtaining information on different topics. Listening and speaking skills which begin to earn from the early life stage are tried to improve with writing and reading skills, beginning of the academic life.

The main goal of the practices implemented in this framework is "to make students express themselves in different contexts, to express themselves through language, to enrich their emotions, thoughts and fantasy worlds by reaching different sources of information" (MEB, 2006, p.2).

Reading and writing skills are also gaining importance in helping individuals to expand their thinking, organize their knowledge, use language, enrich their knowledge, and develop their mental dictionaries in achieving this goal (Güneş, 2007). For this reason, during the students' reading comprehension and written expression practices, especially at primary and secondary level, and also that the problems encountered of the teachers who guide the teaching activities at these levels during the teaching process in depth are thought to investigate. This will help to understand what the obstacles to the development of reading and writing skills of students are and exhibit action plans. In this context, it was aimed to investigate the experiences of the Turkish teachers who are working in the secondary schools attached to the Ministry of National Education in terms of the problems encountered in the process of reading and writing.

In the study, descriptive phenomenology which is one of the qualitative research designs was used. Descriptive phenomenology has an epistemological perspective which cares what people know in real (Ersoy, 2016). The studies of descriptive phenomenology are aimed to describe by investigating the people's sense about experiences on fact, notion and circumstance (Reiners, 2012). In this context, in accordance with this purpose, Turkish teachers who have experience on reading and writing and share these experiences will be included in this study group. In order to choose participants, maximum variation sampling method which is one kind of sample method will be used in the study. The aim of this is to create a small sample and mirror the variety of people who can be a side of this study's problems (Yıldırım and Şimşek, 2011). It is purposed to communicate with Turkish teachers who work in different part of Turkey. Survey data will be collected with semi-structured interview forms and observation forms used by teachers in class for reading and writing education in the interview. Questions of observation and interview forms will be prepared by researchers by caring as clear, not being so multidimensional and not being directive. Data obtained during the process of the study first will be analyzed then created subtitles by using content analysis with the results of data. In the process of creation subtitles two experts except researcher will analyze documents and create subtitles.

Keywords: Reading, Writing, Teaching, Turkish Teacher, Phenomenology

LOOKING AT THE BODY IN THE MIRROR OF MEDIA: THE HEALTHY BODY IMAGE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**Hülya Yüksel**

This research was conducted to explore the relationships between Body Mass Index (BMI), media, body perception and attitudes toward eating among university students. Nowadays, the importance attached to physical appearance and 'thinness obsession' are increasing among young people. The messages given by the mass media about nutrition, diet and ideal body type contributes to this. Research shows that dieting is particularly prevalent during adolescence and young adulthood; eating disorders are becoming evident at these ages. A total of 632 students (461 women and 171 men) from Dumlupınar University Science and Literature Faculty were interviewed for our research. A questionnaire, including information about socio-demographics, media, Body Mass Index (BMI), the Eating Attitude Test (EAT) and the Body Appreciation Scale (BAS) was applied to the students. Results show that concerns about weight were widespread among the students. Sixty percent of the students said they were scared of getting fat. Furthermore, 19.3% of students who see themselves at normal weight indicated that they want to lose weight. In response to the question, "Do the male and female bodies seen on TV and the internet make you feel bad about your body?" Among female students, 13.9% answered 'yes,' while 3.4% of male students replied in the affirmative. This data shows us that university students need to be conscious about developing healthy attitudes towards their physical appearance. For this reason, universities should develop policies about creating opportunities for students to develop healthy eating habits and increased physical activity.

Keywords: Youth Problems, Media, Body Image, Health Policies

**A DISCUSSION ABOUT THE EMERGENCE AND FIRST REPRESENTATIVES OF
MANAGEMENT SCIENCE****İhsan Oğuz Bakkalbaşı**

The emergence and first representatives of the science of management have been expressed in different ways by various sources. Some say that the Industrial Revolution is the reason for emergence of management science and that the "working together obligation of many employees in indoor spaces". Others have linked the origin of management science to the emergence of professional managers. On the other hand, while some sources have started "classical period thinkers" in the management science with Adam Smith, some sources initially point to F. Taylor, H. Fayol and M. Weber. Based on these several point of views, it can be considered that there is a complexity about the emergence of the science of management. This study, hence, aims to illuminate this complexity and claims that Adam Smith and his period constituted a basis for the emergence of the science of management. It could be considered as a sort of "preliminary period". It is also claimed in this paper that the shared managerial experiences concerning with the managerial difficulties ensured the emergence of "deliberate thinking" about management and enable the management science during the following decades. The first scientists in this field, known as Classics, are former managers who share experiences in this framework, especially Taylor and Fayol.

Keywords: Management, Emergence of Management Science, History of Management, Classical Wisdom

THE EFFECT OF BRIDGE EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY SUPPORT PREMIUM ON RETIRED**Bariş Öztuna**

After one leave from career job, one may work part-time, full-time, self-employment. Noun of this term is bridge employment. Thus people think that it is a transition phase between work life and retirement. If one work after retirement, the social security support contribution should be made deduction from one's wage.

The purpose of study "the examining of effects bridge employment and social security support premium to retired.

In this study before describing bridge employment, bridge employment's sorts and effects of bridge employment. After social security support premium topic is examined.

Keywords: Bridge Employment, Social Security Support Premium, Retirement



TEACHER CANDIDATES' VIEWS ON THE USE OF CONCEPT MAPS IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Aytunga Oğuz

A variety of techniques and materials are used in learning environments to facilitate the learning of students and to improve the permanence and usability of information. One of them is the concept maps. Concept maps are two-dimensional visual presentations that reveal the properties of concepts and their relations with each other. The use of concept maps in lessons can provide students that to comprehend the concepts better, not to fall into the misconceptions of the concepts, to distinguish concepts from each other, to recognize the similar and the differentiating features of concepts, and to remember and to use more easily what they learned. However, teachers can mention about those benefits to the extent that they use various kinds of concept maps effectively in learning environments or guide the students to form concept maps. For this reason, it is important that teachers' knowledge and skills of using the concept maps in all levels and lessons is being improved and that they exhibit positive attitudes and behaviors in this respect. Starting from pre-school level in pre-service teacher education, gaining the necessary behaviors to the teachers in this subject can enable them to use their concept maps effectively in the future.

The aim of this study is to determine the pre-school teacher candidates' views on the use of concept maps in pre-school education. It is thought that the study can contribute to the pre-school teacher education. The study is designed in survey model. The universe of the study is constituted by the teacher candidates who are studying in the second grade of Dumlupınar University, Preschool Teaching and who are taking the Teaching Principles and Methods course in fall term of 2016-2017 academic year. In the sample of the study, there are 91 teacher candidates who voluntarily participated in the study. In the study, a questionnaire which consists of open ended questions was used as a data collection tool and qualitative data collection technique was used. Content analysis was made for the answers given by the students to the questions. According to the findings, teacher candidates indicated that it is necessary to prepare and to use the concept maps suitably for children in pre-school education, the concept maps can be used for a variety of purposes, there can be provided easier and more effective learnings by increasing the interest and the curiosity in children. It has been determined that the opinions of the teacher candidates on this subject are positive. Candidates emphasized that the pre-school teachers need to be informed to use the concept maps effectively and appropriate for the students' levels. They offered suggestions which are necessary such as in pre-school education the concept maps should be used with activities, not to be complex, to be embodied, and contain colorful and interesting visual objects. As a result, it can be said that the teacher candidates have the opinion that various kinds of concept maps can be used in pre-school education, they believe that they are useful and they are willing to use the concept maps when they will be a teacher.

Keywords: Pre-School Education, Teacher Education, Concept Map

SELF-CONCEPT AND TRAIT HOPE IN DIVORCED FAMILY CHILDREN IN MIDDLE SCHOOL: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF HAPPINESS**Nursel Topkaya****Ertuğrul Şahin****Yasemin Eroğlu**

Studies have shown that divorced family children are at greater risk for a number of mental health difficulties including low self-esteem, low subjective well-being, depression and anxiety. Thus, identifying correlates and mediating factors that may help this population to increase their subjective well-being is crucial for more nuanced and comprehensive intervention across cultures. The aim of this cross-sectional study was to examine the mediating role of happiness in the relationships between self-concept and trait hope in divorced family children in middle school. The participants were 146 (87 female, 59 male) divorced family children in middle school living in a city in the Middle Black Sea region of Turkey and recruited using convenience sampling method. Participants ranged in age from 9 to 12 with a mean age of 10.31 (S.D: 1.03). Participants completed the data collection instrument to identify their self-concept, happiness and trait hope levels. The mediating role of happiness in the relationships between self-concept and trait hope was examined using guidelines of Baron and Kenny's (1986) regarding mediation with SPSS Process macro. The results of the mediation analysis showed that happiness partially mediated the relationships between self-concept and hope. Such that, higher self-concept leads higher happiness, in turn higher trait hope in divorced family children in middle school. It is recommended that school counselors should focus on increasing happiness for better adjustment and subjective well-being during their counseling sessions with divorced family children in middle school. Given that this study investigated only happiness as a mediating factor in the relationship between self-concept and happiness, future studies should examine other mediating factors associated with trait hope and self-concept, especially in developing countries such as Turkey.

Keywords: Self-concept, Trait Hope, Divorced Family Children, Happiness

TURKEY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP TENDENCY**Volkan Akçit**

In every period of history we see entrepreneurs as a driving force in the development of countries. The concept of entrepreneurship is often associated with risk because it includes both winning and losing. Although their main purpose is to make profits, entrepreneurs have played an active role in many of the changes in the structure of the society for this reason it is important to understand entrepreneurs in order to catch up with change. Aim of this study is determine the reason of entrepreneurship in Turkey and find out the reason of high entrepreneurship rate in Turkey.

Keywords: Turkey, Entrepreneurship



AN EVALUATION ON INTERCULTURAL INTERACTION FROM ANDALUSIA TO MEDIEVAL EUROPE IN THE CONTEXT OF MUSIC

Gülşen Erdal

The aim of this study is to evaluate the cultural influences of the Muslim Andalusian period on medieval Europe in the context of "music".

In this study descriptive scanning method will be used. Screening models are a research approach that aims to describe the past or present as it exists (Karasar, 2008: 77).

In this study, cultural influences of Andalusian music on medieval Europe was attempted to be assessed. In Andalusia, music was institutionalized in the field of education within the musical identity of the musician Ziryab from Baghdad. It was seen that the techniques and methods used in this school now take part in "conservatory" education. It was determined that some of the instruments used today are of Andalusian origin and were transferred to medieval Europe through cultural interactions. It was seen that the forms of singing move to Europe with examples of minstrels and religious music in both religious and secular areas of music. It was determined that this situation emerged as a result of the interaction of the common music culture of the cultures living in Andalusia with medieval Europe.

In this work, it was seen that Andalusia influenced Medieval Europe in the period when it had the most brilliant cultural periods musically. The musical reflections of the cultural identity of Andalusia were identified. These areas consist of music theory, vocal training, instrument training and technical developments. The effects of Andalusian musical life on medieval Europe were addressed in the context of institutionalization of music and cultural interaction.

Keywords: Andalusia, Music, Medieval Europe, Interaction

PHRASE IN THE THE OLD TURKISH LANGUAGE

Güfıdan Çiçekli

The first written sources of Turkish known. The Old Turkish Inscriptions pass the character of the Turkish language as important documents. The language used in the writings does not seem to have a written language much earlier than Turkic, but it is also important in terms of history, society and culture. In this article, it will examine how Turkish Turkic's words affect the expression power of Turkic. The expressions which are to be declared are phrases which have a little meaning apart from their real meaning, some of which have changed and some of them have changed but some of them have changed. Phrase are constructs that are close to each other or opposite in meaning, to prepare the way of metaphor or analogy. It emerges in line with the needs of the present, and it is understood that the heritable transfer statements are very diverse and show a change of time.

Keywords: The Old Turkish Incriptions, Phrase, Word presence



**ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND ITS IMPACT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
OF BANGLADESH****Sirajul Islam**

This paper discusses the relationship between the environmental pollution and its impact on sustainable development of Bangladesh by taking time series data from 1972 to 2011. The paper uses the variables which are net national welfare, total GDP, total pollution, and total resource rent for the same time period. In this study researcher uses net national welfare for measuring sustainability. In chapter two the researcher reviews several literature which are related to this study and also identifies the research gap. In chapter three the researcher presents the statistical tools which are used in this study, such as; Unit root test, the Hordick-Prescott filter, Cointegration test, and Granger Causality test. Unit root test has been done to ensure that all data are stationary and in first difference all data found as stationary data. The Hordick-Prescott filter shows all data trend are smooth in the long-run. Cointegration test has been done to verify if there is any long-run relationship between variables and it is found that dependent and independent variables are cointegrated in the long-run. Granger causality test shows that only total resource rent and total pollution do not have any impact on each other. In chapter five researcher suggests various recommendations and writes about different recommendation given by several writers as well as about several policies recommended by the government for controlling the environmental pollution to make it live worthy and also recommended some measures of how to achieve sustainable development of Bangladesh.

Keywords: Environment, Pollution, Sustainable, Hordic-Prescott

MAJOR ABDULWAHID'S REPORT ON TRIPOLI

Şefaattin Deniz

The Ottoman statesmen prepared reports on the administrative, economic, geographical and social situation of the places where they were sent as officers, and shared their reports with the headquarters of the state. A great selection of reports (layiha) are located in Ottoman archives and manuscript libraries. There are also large numbers of reports (layiha) on Tripoli, which was a province of the Ottoman Empire. Reports (layiha) of Muhammed Hilal Efendi, Mehmed Kamil Pasha, Dr. Mehmed Rashid Bey, Mehmed Nazif Pasha, Namık Pasha, Musa Kazım bin Ömer, Ahmed Rasim Pasha, Ahmed Tevfik Bey, Sadık Müeyyed and Ömer Ali Bey have been published by a number of researchers.

The report that we are planning to present in this symposium, was prepared by Major Abdulwahid who had worked for many years in the province of Tripoli and presented to Sultan II. Abdulhamid. This report is one of the most comprehensive of the reports mentioned above. It also contains many original issues that are not mentioned in other reports. While preparing this report, Major Abdulwahid does not only refer to the observations on Tripoli, but also offers suggestions on how to solve the problems regarding the province. Introduction of this report will be a contribution to the history of Tripoli.

Keywords: Tripoli, II. Abdulhamid, layiha, Major Abdulwahid, Benghazi

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE TARAMA SÖZLÜĞÜ OF KEMÂLOĞLI'S FERÂHNÂME

Nihal Demir

In this report, I tried to identify the compound verbs in the first 100 couplets of the Feraḥ-nāme masnavi which I worked as a graduate thesis, but which are not in the Tanıklarıyla Tarama Sözlüğü and the Yeni Tarama Sözlüğü.

The compound verbs are given in alphabetical order, with the meanings of the compound verbs that were originally found in the masnavi. Later, the example couplet and translations through which the compound verb passes are shown. In this way, it was tried to contribute to the Tanıklarıyla Tarama Sözlüğü of the compound verbs ones.

Keywords: Tanıklarıyla Tarama Sözlüğü, Feraḥ-Nāme, Compound Verbs.



THE IMPACT OF PERSIAN CULTURE ON THE WORKS OF ABDULVEHHAB AL-BAYATI

Bassam Rababah

Bu çalışma büyük Arap Şairi Abdulvehhab El-Beyatî'nin (1926–1999) eserlerindeki Fars kültürünün etkisini ele almaktadır. Bütün Arap dünyası bu filozof Şairi eser verdiği elli yıl zarfında yakından tanımıştır. Şair, bu sürede okuyucusuna her zaman yeni ve zevkli eserler sunmayı başarmıştır. Arap dünyasının eleştirmen ve aydınları onun eserleri ile meşgul olmuşlardır. Modern Arap edebiyatı tarihinde onun Şiiri benzersiz bir şekilde ortaya çıkması yönünden araştırma ve incelemeyi hak etmektedir. Onun Şiiri, eleştirmenler tarafından benzeri görülmemiş bir ilgiye mazhar olmuştur. Onun eserleri aralarında Farsça'nın da bulunduğu yirmiden fazla dile tercüme edilmiştir. Şiirdeki yenilikçiliği Fars Şiirindeki Hayyam'ın ortaya çıkışı gibidir. El-Beyatî Fars kültüründen, özellikle de Hayyam'dan etkilenmiştir ki bu etki onun 1950 yılında yayınlanmış olan ilk divanı Melekler ve Şeytanlar'dan, 1999 yılında yayınlanan son divanları olan Şiir Metinleri, Hafız Şirazi'ye Ağıt, Aişe'nin Dönüşümü ve Güneşin Çeşmeleri'nde gözlemlenebilmektedir.

Çalışma, Fars kültürünün El-Beyatî'nin eserlerine yansımaları hedeflemiştir. Aynı zamanda araştırmacıların modern Arap Şiirinin en büyük şairlerinden birinin etkilendiği kaynağı belirleyememelerini gözler önüne sermektedir. Bu durum büyük ölçüde onların Fars dili ve edebiyatını bilmemelerinden kaynaklanmaktadır. Bu yönüyle, modern Arap şairlerinin eserlerinde az görülen bir duruma da dikkat çekilmektedir. Bu araştırmanın, söz edilen etkinin çeşitli yönlerini içeren başka çalışmalara bir başlangıç olması umulur.

Sonuç olarak Fars kültürü, Fars edebiyatı ve özellikle de dünya çapında çok büyük bir şöhrete sahip olan Fars Şairi Ömer Hayyam'ın bu büyük Arap Şairine etkisi ele alınmaktadır.

Keywords: Abdulvehhab El-Beyatî, Fars Kültürü, Modern Arap Şiiri, Etki ve Etkilenme, Ömer Hayyam.

**AN ANALYSIS OF LEARNING STYLES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS LEARNING TURKISH
AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN RELATION TO VARIOUS VARIABLES****Asım Arı****Eren Akdağ Kurnaz**

Students can achieve their goals in different ways while learning a topic. Learning styles are more effective and more efficient ways of learning. Determination of learning styles facilitates learning. Researchers address the provision of learning-teaching environments suitable for learning styles in foreign language learning. It is important to know the learning styles in order to facilitate the foreign language learning process and to provide more effective and efficient learning environments to the students. The purpose of this study is to determine the learning styles of Dumlupınar University Turkish Education Research and Application Center students who have graduated from different areas of study in different countries and to find out whether there is a relationship between learning styles and demographic characteristics of these students. This study is designed by the descriptive method to examine the learning styles of Turkish Education Research and Application Center students. Kolb's learning style inventory which is the most common means of showing students' learning ways and personal information form with this inventory were used as data collection tools. Percentage, frequency and chi-square were used in the analysis of the data. At the end of the research, suggestions were made to improve the quality of foreign language learning experiences of the students.

Keywords: Turkish Education Research and Application Center Students, Learning styles, Kolb's Learning Styles Inventory

OPINIONS OF 12. GRADE STUDENTS' ABOUT YGS

Mustafa Başaran

Ali Fuat Arıcı

In our country while there is almost no difficulty passing from primary school to middle school; there are a lot of problems passing from middle school to high school. But perhaps our education system's part passing from high school to university is the most criticized, the most underdeveloped and still unable to fully respond to public expectations and

The examination system which is being applied in passing university is very criticized. This is because the public opinion is this system to benefit students from other sources; the importance of high school education has diminished in students and parents opinions; puts students in an unnecessary stress of examination, enforce students to memorization and test technique etc. other variables affect student scores.

In this research, high school seniors' opinions about YGS were determined. The study's universe consists of 12th grade students who continue to study in the center of Yozgat. A questionnaire developed by the researchers was applied to the selected sample group in this universe

Keywords: Passing Exam From High School To University

KUTADGU BILIG AND BEG'S QUALIFICATIONS AS A POLITICS**Ersin Çelik**

Kutadgu Bilig was a long, instructive poet who was received by Balasagunlu Yûsuf in 1069. The native language is Karahanlı Türkçesi, which is spoken in the center Karsgar and shaped under the influence of Islam. The work describes the obligations of the individual towards self and community, and the ways in which humans make goodwill in both worlds. In addition to this, Kutadgu Bilig, a politician is accepted by including the couplets directed to the state and statesmen. As the politics are known, it is the general name of the works which give information about the art of the administration to the statesmen who are mostly seen in Arab, Persian, Indian and Turkish literatures. In this report, I try to explain with examples the qualities of beg 'bey, which I have identified in the work and which are important statesmen.

Keywords: Kutadgu Bilig, Beg's, Politics

IDENTIFYING THE SECTORS THAT INCREASE THE QUALITY OF PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF TURKEY IN ORDER TO OVERCOME THE MIDDLE-INCOME TRAP**Hamza Çeştepe****Onur Çağlar**

Various national and international studies focus on the ways of either avoiding the middle-income trap or escaping the middle-income trap for the countries that have already fallen into. The Turkish economy, which has strong indicators showing that it has fallen into the middle-income trap since 2008, requires structural transformation in order to get rid of this situation. In this context, industrial diversification, high value-added production and sectoral prioritization should be taken into account by Turkey.

In this study, the sectors that have the potential of increasing the quality of production and export and that also match with Turkey's existing production skills were investigated through empirical analyses. In the analysis, the calculation methods that take place in the methodology of product space by the Center for International Development at Harvard University were utilized. The strategic sectors which have been presumed to increase the production quality and the competitiveness of Turkish economy have been determined by applying a two-stage policy approach. The sectors that can jump in the short-run have been identified in the first stage, while in the second stage the sectors that should be focused on in the long-run after achieving the competitive power on them have been determined. As a result, machinery, chemicals and health-related products, and electronics sectors have been found to be the strategic sectors which are needed to be focused on to overcome the middle-income trap in Turkey.

Keywords: Middle-Income Trap, Sectoral Transformation, Sectoral Prioritization, Turkish Economy

THE EFFECTS OF TRADE AND FINANCIAL OPENNESS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: THE CASE OF TURKEY (1998Q1-2016Q2)**Hamza Çeştepe****Ertuğrul Yıldırım****Zehra Özbek**

The debate about effect of openness on economic well-being is increasingly lasting. Liberal philosophers highlight the advantage of openness, opportunities of bilateral gain and success stories of liberal trade and financial policy examples. Supporters of conservative economic policy, however, bring negative effects of openness and story of bad examples into the forefront. In empirical literature, the relationship between economic growth and openness is investigated using by various models, methods and data sets. The studies in the empirical literature analyze both the sign of coefficient indicating the effect of trade openness and financial openness on economic growth and the direction of causal relation between economic growth and various types of openness. In this study, the effects of trade openness and financial openness on economic growth is analyzed in the example of Turkey. Time span of the quarterly data set is between 1998q1 and 2016q2. A VAR model estimation, Granger non-causality test, impulse response function and variance decomposition analyses were implemented. Achieved findings didn't present any clue supporting the effect of trade openness on economic growth. The effect of financial openness on economic growth, however, is significant and positive. Therefore, it is concluded that for economic growth of Turkey with high rate of saving gap, financial openness is more critical factor than trade openness.

Keywords: Trade Openness, Financial Openness, Economic Growth, Granger Non-Causality, Impulse-Response Function

SECTORAL COMPOSITION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF ALBANIA

Brunilda Neli

Eni Numani

The composition of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is one of the most discussed issues in economic field due to the impact that the sectoral composition has in economic development. This paper aims to examine the correlation between the economic sectors (divided in three main categories: agriculture, industry and services) and the rate of economic growth (measured by the GDP growth rate) in Albania. The research question which will be empirically addressed in the paper is: Which of the sectors is mostly correlated with the GDP growth rate? Furthermore, the paper aims to provide answer to the stage of economic development of the country, given the correlation between sector composition and economic growth. For this purpose we will use secondary data for the period 1998-2015. The findings of the paper show that the sector which is highly positively correlated to the economic growth is agriculture, followed by industrial sector. Services, although comprising most of the GDP share during the studied period, are not very significant in terms of economic growth. These findings serve as an indicator to determine that Albania is still at the stage of pre-industrial development, moving towards industrial development.

Keywords: Economic Development, Sectoral Composition, GDP, Growth Rate.

**PANEL CAUSALITY ANALYSIS BETWEEN EXCHANGE RATES AND STOCK INDEXES
FOR NON-EURO EU COUNTRIES****Mehmet Pekkaya****Ersin Açıkgöz**

Exchange rates and stock indexes are two of the main financial markets, can be accepted as indicators of economic situation of a country. In this study, emerging European countries are concentrated on, especially Non-Euro EU countries (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania) in application, for the sake of accepting of homogeneity and much alike properties of them. The purpose of this study is to determine the existence and direction of Granger casualty relation between stock index and exchange rate, and giving an information about the relationship between them to the researchers and the policy makers. In related literacy, there are some studies about causality analysis between exchange rates and stock indexes but not any alike study found for Non-Euro EU Countries. According to Dimitrescu and Hurlin's panel causality test, Granger causality relation is investigated for last one decade and also mortgage crisis (MC) era is taken into account in order to investigate any peculiarity.

Keywords: Causality Relation, Non-Euro EU Countries, Exchange Rate, Stock Market Index, Panel data

**EVALUATION OF GENDER PHENOMENON ON THE ART OF PHOTOGRAPHY
THROUGH THE IMAGERY OF WOMEN****Eren Görgülü**

The issue of sexual identity has a very important place in contemporary art. Sexual identity has been expressed in terms of developments in psychoanalysis and philosophy, while at the same time it has gained a visual language with the interdisciplinary structure of contemporary art and new technological developments. From a visual point of view, many theories about a work can be interpreted and can be handled in different ways by gaining continuity in the visual memory of the viewer. Especially the imagery of women emerges as one of the topics that the viewer always prioritizes. Popular at all times, yet visualized with different meanings; the observable change in the imagery of women can be considered as a sign of the social and technological interaction of the period. As a result of this indication, the imagery of women has become the main theme of photography in different areas of domestic and foreign photographers. Considering today's photography studies, different tendencies are seen in the process of creating photographic language. As a result of these tendencies, whatever the technique, it seems that the artist(s) has developed new approaches with the thoughts they want to shoot out, the photographs that share their ideas with the viewer. These approaches have been criticized with the samples chosen among the works of Nazif Topcuoglu, Sahin Kaygun, Sandro Miller, and Katerina Belkina through the multiple interrogations of the imagery of women, and concretization of critical thinking.

Keywords: Photograph, Women, Gender, Art.

**A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON GLOBAL ISSUES IN THE 11TH GRADE ENGLISH COURSE
BOOK OF SECONDARY EDUCATION****Fatma Başarır**

The aim of this study is to examine the 11th grade English course and workbooks taught at the secondary level in the 2016-2017 academic year in terms of the global issues addressed. In recent years, global education in English as a Second Language (ESL) and English as a Foreign Language (EFL) has been recognized as a language education approach aimed at integrating various global issues into the learning process in English language teaching (ELT) around the world. With the thought that English course books are used as a guide to teaching the language, this study describes how global issues have been addressed in course books. To this end, as a result of a survey, a total of 27 global issues have been identified under the themes of environment, peace education, human rights, intercultural communication, socio-economic and health to be covered in the scope of the study. In the study, the data were collected using the document review method and subjected to descriptive analysis. In the analysis, it was found out that while issues regarding intercultural communication, health and environment were included in the 11th grade English course book and workbook; socio-economic issues, peace education and human rights issues weren't addressed. As a result, it was emphasized that global issues should be taken into consideration much more when preparing English course books.

Keywords: Global Education, English Language Teaching, Course Book

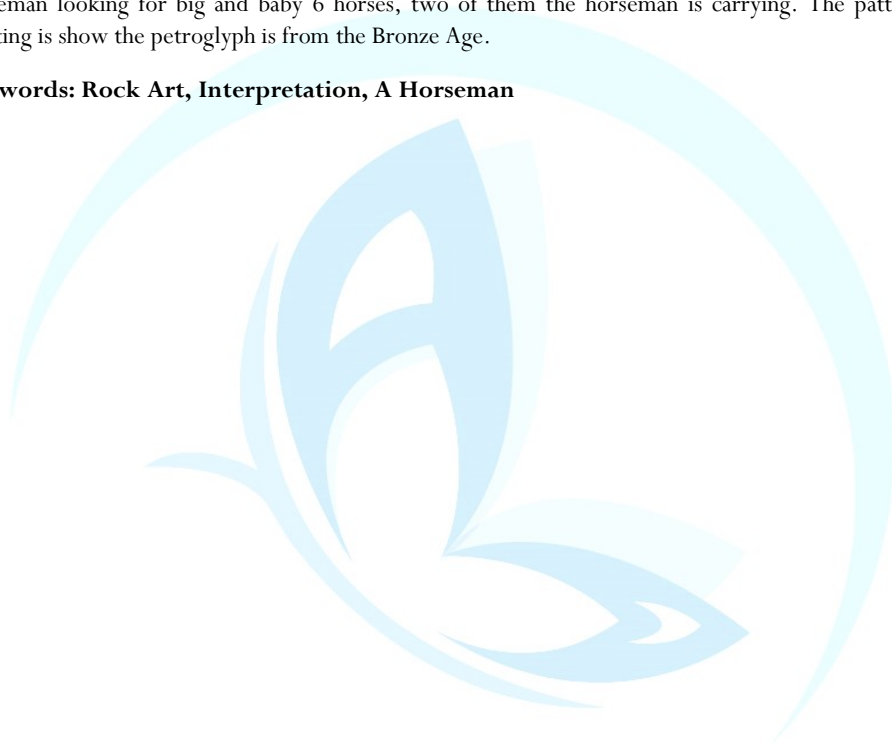
**AN INTERPRETATION OF A NEW PETROGLYPH WITH A MAN WITH HORSES FROM
INDERT, ERDENKHARIKHAN MOUNTAIN, GURVAN TES, UMNUGOVI AIMAG
MONGOLIA**

Galiimaa Nyamaa

B.Purvesuren

The petroglyph was found in 2010 in east 30 km, from Umnugovi aimag by young archeologist D.Khatanbaatar, who is my colleague. Author had used comparative analysis for dating of the petroglyph and analyses the cultural context of a man and horses' figures following Levi-Strauss's dictum that "animals are to think with". A man with curved legs approves the man is a horseman. A horseman looking for big and baby 6 horses, two of them the horseman is carrying. The pattern of painting is show the petroglyph is from the Bronze Age.

Keywords: Rock Art, Interpretation, A Horseman



INTERNAL AUDIT AND WHISTLEBLOWING RELATIONSHIP: IN THE AXIS OF ACCOUNTING KNOWLEDGE QUALITY**Niyazi Kurnaz****Cuma Ercan****Ali Kestane**

It is vital to create quality accounting knowledge in order to prevent accounting scandals and to maintain assets of businesses within the changing economic conditions of the global world. The importance of internal audit function is increasing at the point of producing quality accounting knowledge in businesses. Internal audit activities have difficulties in determining; fraud, moral and behaviors incompatible with ethical values, etc. for the identification of elements such as, the whistleblowing concept will bring a new dimension to internal audit work. Therefore, the quality of accounting knowledge generated from the information provided by internal audit can be increased and economic value can be created in favor of the businesses. In this study, it is aimed to determine the relationship between internal audit and whistleblowing for the axis of the increase of the quality of the accounting knowledge produced in the businesses. Because of the difficulties experienced in practice, internal audit and whistleblowing relationship are theoretically evaluated in this study in the axis of accounting knowledge quality. Show the importance of this research that the investigation of the relationship of the whistleblowing concept with internal auditing and the determination of the indirect role on the accounting knowledge quality. And this study is the basis for in the future research.

Keywords: Accounting Information Quality, Internal Audit, Whistleblowing

**A RESEARCH ON THE ACCEPTABILITY, IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPACTS OF
IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTINUOUS AUDITING TECHNOLOGIES IN SMALL AND
MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES IN TURKEY**

Tansel Çetinoğlu

SMEs is a small and medium-sized enterprise, which has great prospects for many countries' economies and is regarded as the dynamo of the economy. SMEs flexible structures, close relationships with customers and employees ensure their market is better able to follow, innovate and change more easily. Businesses have to make use of information technologies effectively to acquire information, improve knowledge and share information. Today, businesses that use information technologies effectively are on the front line in terms of competition. The emergence of computers has significantly changed the way things are done in businesses and how financial information is transmitted. The number of businesses that use the Internet to perform their activities and publish their financial reports and make them real-time is increasing rapidly. This real-time reporting also leads to the need for ongoing audit technology, ensuring that the accuracy and reliability of the information presented is continuous. In general, studies on Continuous Auditing Technologies have been conducted in large enterprises with internal audit functions and integrated information systems. Little is known about the acceptability, implementation and effectiveness of continuous control technologies in SMEs. The aim of this research is to reveal the factors related to the effectiveness of the adoption, implementation and impacts of implementation of a specific model of continuous audit technology in Turkey by seven SMEs. Moreover, as a result of this research, while technology is often applied to increase resource efficiency, SMEs has emerged from a strategically positioned technology as a tool for solving data quality problems. The implementation of Continuous Auditing technologies is guided not by the internal audit department but by the information technology department or the finance department. The application of Continuous Audit Technology confirms the first and most important process in the subsequent process control applications. The effects of Continuous Audit Technologies include an increase in secure data management, an increase in the perceived value provided by the finance department, preventive controls and corrective changes for internal controls.

Keywords: SME, Continuous Auditing, Internal Auditing, Information Technology

INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN TERMS OF AGE GROUPS: AGE OF 15-19 YEARS AND OVER 55

Ufuk Serdar Akalın

İclal Çöğürçü

Mehmet Alagöz

Developing countries are particularly dealing with many economic and social problems resulting from the emergence of informal economy such as informal employment, poor working conditions. In this sense, informal employment in the Turkish economy has maintained its existence as one of the structural problems for many years. Informal employment explains the situation in which the working hours of the workforce working in legal affairs in the economy are not reported to the relevant public institutions incompletely or at all.

In 2008, when the Global Financial Crisis was experienced, 43.50% of the total employed persons were employed informally. Until 2015, this rate declined to 33.57%. Despite the decline rate; 1 out of every 3 employees are working informally in Turkey's economy. In this sense, it is necessary to examine the informal employment according to gender, education status and age groups separately, within these distinctions it is also necessary to determine the accumulation of informal employment and the change among these groups.

As a result of examining informal employment rates especially in terms of age groups in Turkish economy, it is seen that informal employment rates are higher in 15-19 and over 55 age groups than other age groups. Especially young people in the 15-19 age group turn into a potential workforce who "will accept all the conditions that are ready to do all the work", because of the fact that they accept the work easily without social security, demand higher than average marginal productivity of labor and they don't demand job according to their qualifications

On the other hand, it is observed that over 55-year-old groups have preferred to work informally due to the poverty that unfair income distribution generates and their low productivity rate. Regarding the fight against informal employment, it is particularly important in view of establishing reasons for the informal employment of young people aged 15-19 and groups over 55 and developing policies towards these groups in order to reduce informal employment. In this study, the reasons for the informal employment of the majority of the 15-19 age group and the majority of the population over the age of 55 are dealt with and policy proposals aimed at reducing informal employment in such age groups are planned to be suggested.

Keywords: Informal Economy, Informal Employment, Employment Policies.

**THE MEDIATOR ROLE OF FINANCIAL LITERACY IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
EXTRAVERSION PERSONALITY TRAIT AND ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION****Mediha Mine Çelikkol****Emre Sezici**

One of the factors supporting the social and economic development of the country is the success in the implementation of new business ideas. The birth of new business areas and the creation of jobs in these areas depends on this success. Young people, like every segment of society, should be included in the process of bringing their production items together under the best possible conditions and transforming them into value-added products. This is also necessary for sustainable development. Encouragement of youth to entrepreneurship should be attempted to develop entrepreneurial tendencies, which are an important part of initiating and sustaining the entrepreneurship process. In this study, it is aimed to examine the relationship between personality traits, financial literacy level and entrepreneurship intention. For this purpose, the direct influence of the extraversion personality on the entrepreneurial intention and the financial literacy level on the intermediary effect on these relations were examined. In this context, it has been benefited from the data obtained from 272 undergraduate students studying in the banking and insurance program of Kütahya Vocational School of Social Sciences in the 2015-2016 academic year in Dumlupınar University. It has been shown that financial literacy has a partial mediating role in the relationship between extraversion personality trait and entrepreneurial intention.

Keywords: Extraversion Personality Trait, Financial Literacy, Entrepreneurial Intention

INDUSTRY 4.0 AND TRANSFORMATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**Başak Doğan****Erkan Bilge**

Industry 4.0, also called the Fourth Industrial Revolution, is a phenomenon that gathers ideas about integration of advanced information technologies and industry. This phenomenon brings new sectors, new jobs and new businesses that consist of cyber-physical systems with it. Existing sectors, existing jobs and existing businesses will be able to continue their existence by adapting what are brought by Industry 4.0.

It is presumed that human resources, which is one of the most important resource in a business, will have a transformation with Industry 4.0. Mechanisation and technological developments, happened from the first industrial revolution until now, cause evolutions in qualification of human resources over time. Even it seems like more mechanisation lowers the importance of labour, there is a change in qualification of labour as a matter of fact. It is expected that new evolutions in qualification of labour will happen in businesses which continue their operations by self-directed machines due to advanced information technologies.

This study aims to discuss how Industry 4.0. will have impacts on human resources management. Within the study, it is searched for answers to some questions like how human resources management processes could be affected against what are brought by Industry 4.0. and how human resources strategies could be developed against that transformation.

Keywords: Industry 4.0, Human Resources Management, Strategy

WHY TERRORISTS OR CENTRAL ASIAN ORIGINS?

Tamara Ölçekçi

The bitter terrorist events that end people's lives in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, etc. all over the world. It operates in the soil. In the globalizing world, every country is taking on terror. Turkey is also affected by this wave of terror and the bombs are frequently repeated. It is noteworthy that the use of Central Asian origin in recent terrorist acts in Turkey. Central Asian countries, where Turkey has a vast and deep relationship, have become publicly known by terrorist acts. There is also a renewed interest in those who join the DEAŞ ranks in Central Asia, and the question "Why do the Middle Asia choose to be a terrorist?" According to various reports, the terrorist organization is estimated to be a warrior of 6,000 Central Asian and Caucasian origin in EEC.

Since 1990, numerous academic studies, books and articles have often commented that 'Islamic fundamentalism' will be established in Central Asia. In these interpretations, there were concerns that the post-independence Turkish republics would become a secular state, considering that the repression of the Soviet republics was under pressure and under control. Russia's concern about the Islamic identity of Central Asia is not in vain either. In Central Asia, the Bolshevik regime was forcibly accepted, while the people of Central Asia responded with the 'Press Movement'. The Turkestan Front was created and the Russian Empire was forced to 'join the lands of Central Asia'. Russia has been extremely cautious and sensitive to the currents that will remind the religious and national identities of the lands that are under its control. As is known, in the period of the USSR, the religion, cultural and national identity and characteristics of the nations were desperately sought to be destroyed and, alternatively, Soviet ideology was forcibly imposed. With the disintegration of the USSR, the ideological gap in this great geography has begun to fill more religious currents. Islamic, Christian and other religions and beliefs have taken its place.

Citizens of countries such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Iran began to operate in the former Soviet Union, especially in the Muslim countries of Central Asia. In this new era, even increasing interest experts against Islam in the Central Asian republics are surprised. What are the key reasons for Central Asian citizens' participation in EEŞ? First of all unemployment is due to the fact that young people have no future in their own countries despite the fact that they are educated, the radical Islamic ideology and ideas are exciting instead of traditional Islam, the religious education is poor, the economy of the Central Asian states that declared their independence as short as 20 years ago, Such as the fact that governments share certain clans in power-sharing, to get a share of the cake, and not to "approach" others, are laying the grounds for radical currents.

One of the major concerns of Russia was the radical movements that would come from Afghanistan, a place where terrorists were hosted. As a matter of fact, he had to deal with the problem of Chechnya for many years. The involvement of Chechen militants in the Syrian war today demonstrates that the problem is regional. According to experts, the terrorists who will leave the Middle East will return to their own countries and indicate that they seek alternative places for the administrative center. One of the unlikely possibilities is that Central Asia can turn into 'the center of terrorists'. Turkey, which has historical, cultural, political, commercial and many ties with the Central Asian countries, has great importance in determining the politics related to the region, especially in the fight against terrorism and taking steps to prevent negative perceptions. In the case of terrorism and terrorism, information will be analyzed in the case of Central Asian countries and detailed information will be given.

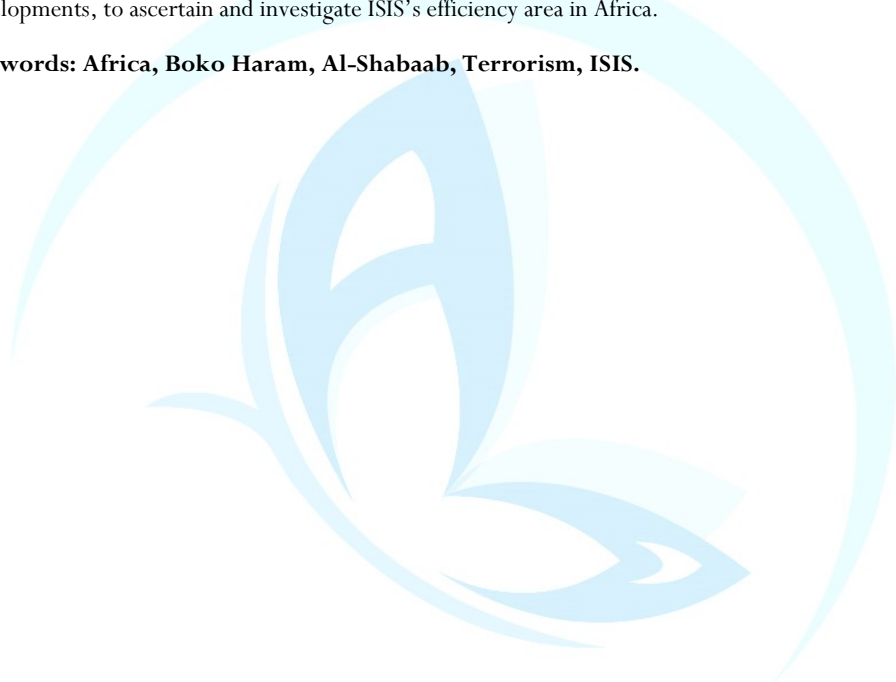
Keywords: Central Asia, terrorism, Turks, Turkey

WIDEN AFRICAN NETWORK OF ISIS: BOKO HARAM AND AL-SHABAAB**Saadat Rustemova Demirci**

Today's Africa transformed rivalry area of radical Islamists. ISIS started searching new areas to continue its radical movement and safeguard its 'global jihad leadership' position, because of coalition's rising pressure against international terrorism in the activity sphere of ISIS in Iraq and Syria. ISIS aimed to straighten Al Qaeda's traditional hegemony areas in Africa and held some successes.

In 2015, Boko Haram, the most efficient Islamist terror organization in Nigeria and Western Africa, announced its fealty to ISIS. ISIS started to make propaganda for Somalian terrorist organization Al-Shabaab to give up its fealty to Al Qaeda and accept its authority. Al-Shabaab has not already joined to ISIS, but about 150-200 members of Al-Shabaab and another group of Al-Shabaab called Front of Eastern Africa announced their fealty to ISIS in October 2015. This study aims to undertake this type of developments, to ascertain and investigate ISIS's efficiency area in Africa.

Keywords: Africa, Boko Haram, Al-Shabaab, Terrorism, ISIS.



WHO IS THE FOUNDER OF MODERN ART AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH AFRICAN ART FROM AVIGNON GIRLS**Didar Sömen**

The continent of Africa which is the birth place of humanity somehow has been ignored in world art history nowadays, despite having unique culture, art and history. However, this continent which has hosted various societies, civilizations, different languages, cultures, beliefs and life styles has been a unique home to art and culture with all its rare quality and quantity assets since the beginning of the time. African art which underlies the World art has been in connection with arts of different cultures since the beginning of the time. In 19th century, impacts of African art on the society draw the attention. Spanish artist Pablo Picasso is the most significant example on this matter. Picasso's work of Avignon Girls is considered as beginning of modern art. Picasso has visited the ethnography museum to do something different while in competition with Matis and shortly after visitation he has produced his work named as Avignon Girls. Considering the tone of Avignon Girls, it has introduced into history of art as avant-grade. It is accepted as beginning of modern art since it has destructed previous traditional art. Avignon Girls has mostly been called as first paint of 20th century thus they turned into a legend of creation. Although the artist denies to be affected by African Art, x-ray results show the opposite and infrastructure of the work overlaps with the African Masks.

This work aims to reveal the connection between African Art and source of inspiration of Avignon Girls which is accepted as beginning of modern art while mentioning short historical journey of it. Data collected by detailed literature research have been evaluated using meta analysis method.

Keywords: African Art, Modern Art, The girls of Avignon

CHINA'S POLICY OVER UKRAINE: COOPERATION OR BALANCE GAME?**Tazhibayev Rashid**

In last period, Black Sea catchment with Ukrain and Crimean case is on agenda because of some conflict of interests between some countries. This causes risk for transformation of regional risks into global one because of stimulating world economical crisis. After Cold War, USA has continued to protect its power in international scene and applied balance politics between states in whole world. The prominent elements of USA foreign policy are relations between EU and Russia, Russia and China, EU and China. China's active foreign policy because of economic crisis in western world has caused conflicts in Middle East, North Africa and Latin America. China's investment over Ukraine has potential to threat countries close to Black Sea and Caspian Sea and this draws attention of states in the region. Because, China could challenge USA's superiority and weaken the balance in the region. In this reason, USA's declaration supporting Russian annexation over Crimean can be defined as prevention of China's attempt in the region. Ukrainian defense industry and fertile soils are counted as the parts that China has interest. Regarding to tension between Russia and Ukraine, China has intention to provide referee policy in Black Sea region. This paper aims clarification of China's politics on region over Ukraine.

Keywords: China, Russia, Ukraine, Crimean, Balance Politics, Defense Industry, EU, USA

THE VIEWS OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS ON SELF-PEER ASSESSMENT AND TEACHING PRACTICE IN THE FRAMEWORK OF GENERAL COMPETENCIES OF TEACHERS IN TURKEY

Veli Batdı

Eren Akdağ Kurnaz

The aim of this study is to determine the views of prospective teachers on self-peer assessment and teaching practice in the framework of general competencies of teachers in Turkey. In this qualitative study, a case study is conducted that consists of students at Kilis 7 Aralık University Muallim Rifat Education Faculty (Turkish, Science, Pre-School, Primary School and Social Sciences Teaching) and of students at Science and Literature Faculty (History, Philosophy, Arabic Language and Literature, Biology, Geography) who takes the course of "Teaching Practice" during the pedagogical formation education. A total of 90 students are selected from 9 different academic levels of good, middle and lower according to the maximum variation sampling from each department. In order to collect the data of the research whose process is currently going on, semi-structured interview form is used by the researcher considering the criteria of Teacher Competencies at a study of Turkish Education Association (2009). The data is analyzed according to the content analysis and Cohen Kappa agreement values are calculated to ensure the reliability among data coders. The findings indicate that the prospective teachers constantly develop themselves by taking the advantage technological developments in the context of personal and professional values. Moreover, they state that they may encounter certain problems such as learning difficulties, individual differences, etc. in the teaching process; however; they also identify that they have the potential to overcome these problems. Finally the participants who make self-peer assessments, propose that it is easy to solve the problems when they pay attention to the points such as having knowledge about the content of the curriculum, being effective in implementation process and providing parent-school-teacher relation.

Keywords: Teacher Prospective, General Competency Of Teaching Profession, Self / Peer-Assessment

**EMPOWERING WOMEN AND THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:
WOMEN AS THE OBJECTS OF HUMAN SECURITY****Zerrin Ayşe Öztürk**

With its 17 goals and 169 targets, the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda of 2015 was adopted by the UN Members for reshaping the action programmes, strategies, public expenditures, and legal regulations over the course of the next 15 years. Thus, the 2030 Agenda will have a significant and long-lasting impact on the political, legal, social, and economic development of the peoples of the UN Member States. Although the 2030 Agenda has a specific goal on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, the rest of the goals are also related with women's development, equality and empowerment. However, the impact of the SDGs on women and girls should be analysed closely as to whether they reflect advancement for identifying women as the objects of human security. Whereas there has been a consensus in the human security debate on the idea of individual as being the referent object and its primary beneficiary, the question of 'which individual/s?' still needs further clarification. This paper takes 'women and girls' as the primary referent and beneficiary of human security approach. Accordingly, the SDGs should not be merely addressing the key challenges against women, but also facilitating and accelerating the required action by the states, United Nations entities, civil society, and other stakeholders so as to deliver on the promise to 'leave no one behind'.

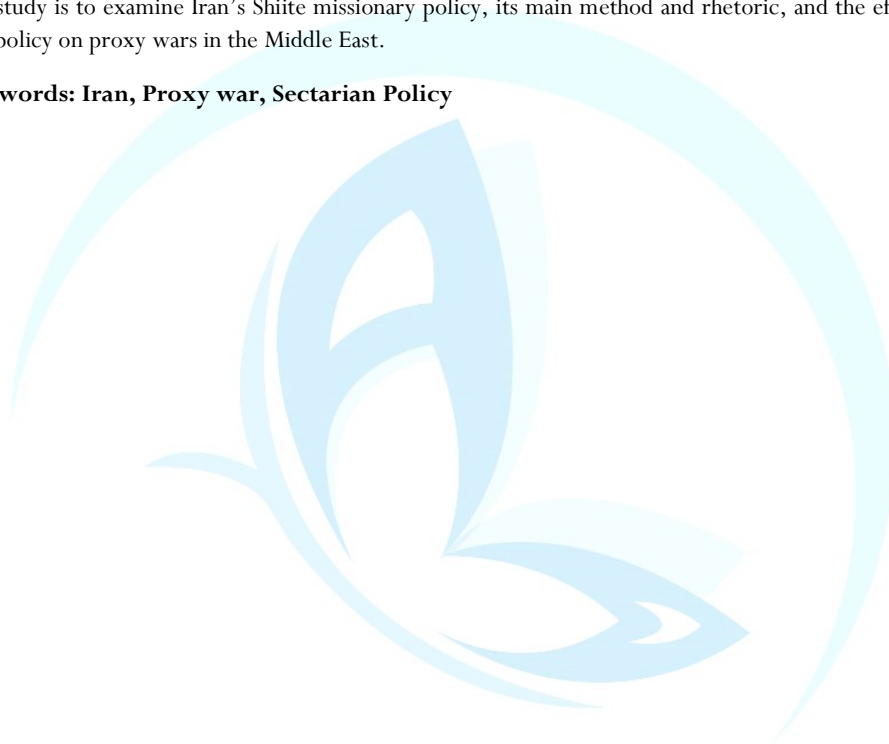
Keywords: Gender Equality, Human Security, Sustainable Development, Women.

IRAN'S SHIITE MISSIONARY POLICY AND ITS INFLUENCE ON PROXY WARS**Abdulkadir Şen**

Middle East has been transformed into an uncertain political arena after cold war. The invasions of Iraq/Afghanistan and Arab Spring increased the number of failed states introducing new occasions to the regional actors or entailed them to interfere into the domestic policies of these countries.

Using "Islamic unity" rhetoric since the revolution to gain acceptance in the Islamic world, Iran has also supported "Hezbollah model" proxies in different countries with its Shiite missionary policy. Iran after Arab Spring is facilitating a sectarian foreign policy using these proxies. Iran's Shiite Missionary and proxy wars cause reactionary policies in some gulf countries influencing regional politics. The aim of this study is to examine Iran's Shiite missionary policy, its main method and rhetoric, and the effect of this policy on proxy wars in the Middle East.

Keywords: Iran, Proxy war, Sectarian Policy



DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES IN TURKEY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT**Semih Derelioğlu****Fatih Yaman**

The differences between interregional development levels in Turkey stand out prominently. As well as some factors, which take part on this issue, mainly political - administrative policies have caused this case. Nevertheless, on the other hand, various structural changes and transformations have occurred in Turkey for elimination of inequality and for development while new formations are being implemented. One of these formations is clearly the "development agencies", which are formed within the framework of EU harmonization process. Elimination of interregional inequalities in Turkey and thus actualisation of a strategic regional development plan are targeted through the development agencies.

In this study, the role played by development agencies in Turkey in regional development will be assessed within the context of the aforementioned information and issues. The questions we will try to answer are mainly as follows: Can development agencies take an efficient role in the issue of regional development? Can development agencies in Turkey develop unique and generalizable policies? What are the disadvantages and deficiencies of development agencies in terms of their structures and organization? Do development agencies have a future?

Keywords: Regional Development, Interregional Disparities, Development Agencies.

EU WESTERN BALKAN ENLARGEMENT: MACEDONIAN RESPONSES TO THE CHALLENGES**Irina Chudoska Blazhevska**

The relations between Republic of Macedonia and the European Union can be characterized as a long process of integration and socialization of Macedonian political, economic and social values with the European standards based on constant international and inter-institutional communication. The results of this collaboration are evident through several important stages of institutionalization, progress and stagnation on the way of the EU accession process of the country. Raising the question: what actually are the reasons that led to this situation? This paper provides the answer in enclosure review in three periods: the past, present and future.

Although the long process of integration reminds to be a key lead through the independent history of the country, it is experiencing a whole spectra of influences from domestic and regional political situation. The outcomes from the limbo position has negative effect primarily on Macedonia, but also for the EU to some extent, manifested in three spheres: political, ethnical and economic, all of which will also be analyzed in this paper. The EU positions will be emphasized, which will allow to identify the reasons that actually are creating the challenges and are contributing to the height caution in regard of the acceptance of new members, through the prism of Macedonia.

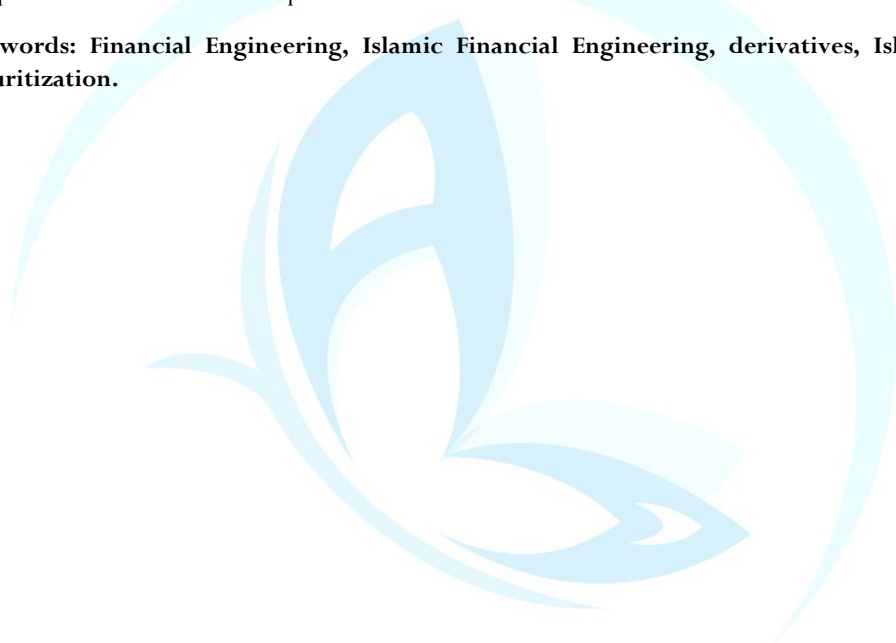
The conclusions are expected to provide proper responses of the aspirant Balkan countries and Macedonia in particular to the challenges they are facing in the process of becoming EU member states.

Keywords: European Union, Enlargement, Macedonia, Balkan.

FINANCIAL ENGINEERING BETWEEN CONVENTIONAL REALITY AND THE ISLAMIC ALTERNATIVE**Bouchareb Nasser****Balbal Hasnaoui****Messaadia Imad**

This paper aims to highlight the most important concepts related to conventional financial engineering and Islamic financial engineering, identifying the various objectives and their significance for banks and financial institutions and everything related to them in terms of differences, and to identify the role of Islamic financial engineering in the provision of financial products as dictated by the principles of Islamic law, and the extent contribution to avoid risks resulting from the use of conventional financial products, as well as to identify the various advantages offered by Islamic financial engineering that compared to conventional counterparts.

Keywords: Financial Engineering, Islamic Financial Engineering, derivatives, Islamic securitization.



**"MIXED METHODS RESEARCH INTO THE PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF IFRS:
THE CASE OF SOCAR"****Tarlan Isgandarov**

The purpose of this mixed methods study is to explore problems arising from the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) at State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR), which is the leading state-owned company of Azerbaijan. Data collection was carried out with using both quantitative and qualitative methods in a particular case. Fifteen and forty five employees of SOCAR were recruited in order to answer semi-structured interviews and fill questionnaires, respectively. Collected data were analyzed with employing qualitative and quantitative techniques. Coding is chosen for qualitative data analysis whereas descriptive statistics and Independent Samples t-test were applied in the quantitative analysis. Findings of this paper confirm that the most highlighted problems are lack of knowledge and professionals, poor translation of standards, terminological differences, dual-accounting and differences between concepts of local and international standards in the implementation of IFRS. Results were tested according to three independent factors such as gender, position and experience and significant differences were not observed. This study analyzed problems of implementation of IFRS at SOCAR, in a particular case and results cannot be generalized at the country level. Practical implications of this paper were suggested for the managers of SOCAR and Ministry of Finance of Azerbaijan Republic in order to implement transition more smoothly.

Keywords: IFRS, Dual-Accounting, SOCAR, Mixed Methods Research

A STUDY ON EXCHANGE MERGERS AND THEIR SYNERGIC EFFECTS: THE CASE OF BIST**Hakan Çelikkol****Seyfettin Ünal**

The accelerating trend of the 20th century in mergers and acquisitions (M&A), and strategic alliances among firms has been spreaded over such financial services firms as factoring, leasing, insurance, brokerage houses and banks. Moreover, this tendency has also grasped exchanges. As observed in other industries, the search for the economies of scale and synergy is the driving force behind these efforts in financial services firms. Hence, achieving a competitive power to collaborate with international exchanges, increasing both the variety and the depth of financial markets and widening both the investment and investor bases are the primary intentions. Consequently, M&A and alliances are constituted among exchanges both in national and international level in recent years.

İstanbul Stock Exchange (ISE), Turkish Derivatives Exchange (TURKDEX) and İstanbul Gold Exchange (IGE) have been operated to fulfill the unique mission of each until their merger to form Borsa İstanbul (BIST) in 2013. This step is taken as part of presenting Istanbul as a financial center by carrying out the so called “İstanbul International Financial Center Project”. At this respect, this study aims to examine whether this merger has created any expected synergic effect such as change in the variety of investment instruments, trading volume, share turnover, investor profile, holding period, market capitalization. Following the merger, in addition to the start of options contracts trading in derivatives market, the preliminary observations reveal that increased trading volume in common stock, precious metals and diamond, and debt securities markets are noteworthy.

Keywords: Exchange, Merger, BIST

ON TRANS-BORDER SECURITY IN CENTRAL ASIAN REGION

Ulugbek Khasanov

Abstract: The stability of many countries and whole regions has been shaken by conflicts laden with interethnic and inter-confessional tensions, religious extremism, and aggressive separatism. The danger of the proliferation of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction as well as of their means of delivery is particularly menacing. The gap between poor and rich countries continues to widen. The narcotics trade has grown, as has organized crime, which has increasingly crossed national borders and assumed truly global proportions.

In this new era, Eurasia has become the key arena of international politics by virtue of both its geographical significance in the modern world and the role that it will play in determining the shape and contours of future scenarios. The transformation of the international order has contributed to the evolution of new security concepts that are significantly different from those that defined the Cold War. The new global order is characterized by a significant expansion in the range of security threats, changes in the identification of security objects, and shifting approaches to the choice of means to confront contemporary threats. All of these concepts apply to the unstable but crucially important region of Central Asia.

Keywords: Eurasia, Central Asia, Trans-Border Security, Migration Flow, Social Movement

**WORLD SYSTEM THEORY AND AFRO-EUROASIAN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM:
BEFORE AND AFTER 1500****Nihal Emeklier**

Afro-Euroasian system, the core area/geography of the intercivilizational interactions and exchanges in world history from the hunter-gathering societies to civilized societies, is kept in the background with the “Old World” conceptualization as a result of the spatial expansion of modern world system in 1500's and the construction of modern European system. In this transformation, Afro-Euroasian system was separated into pieces by being taken apart from its central role in historical context and these pieces were redefined in terms of centre-periphery relationships in world system. Afro-Eurasian international system and the interactions between its actors, civilizations and regions play a key role in the explanation of the formation of the modern world system's and of the Western world's transformation extended to centre. In this context, in the light of world system theory the aim of this paper is to discuss the role of Afro-Euroasian system on the global transformations together with breakages, ruptures and contunities before and after 1500.

Keywords: Afro-Euroasian International System, World System Theory, Centre-Periphery Relationships.

**STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE GLOBAL SYSTEM IN THE 21ST CENTURY:
BASIC PARAMETERS OF NEW ORDER RESEARCH****Bilgehan Emeklier**

While a multi-polar international structure, based on the classical balance of power which has been seen in the 18th and 19th centuries, has reigned in the modern nation-states system constructed by Westphalia 1648 Order, the bipolar international structure became dominant during the Cold War. The process passed since the Cold War is the “embryonic period” of the new multi-polar international structure that is to be emerging in the global system. The changes and transformations in the structure of the international system and the international order occurred from 1648 to the present emerged after 30 years of “transitional periods” during which the war(s) has prevailed/occurred. In another words, while 1618-1648 Thirty-Year Wars lead to the emergence of Westphalia Order and multi-polar power balance, I. and II. World War (1914-1918 and 1939-1945) created Cold War Order and bipolar structure. The wars that occurred from 1990 to the present, especially from September 11, will also form the global system and order in the 21st Century, which is shaped in the axis of multi-polarity. From this point of view, the aim of this study is to analyze the systemic and/or structural parameters of the stated transitional period that emerged after 1990 and evolved into a multi-polar international structure.

Keywords: Global System, Multi-polar International Structure, International Order, Transitional Periods

**TEACHERS' IMPORTANCE TO COMMON BASIC SKILLS IN TEACHING PROGRAMS
AND ACQUISITION LEVELS BY STUDENTS****Cüneyt Akar****Deniz Doğru****İbrahim Karadedeli**

Rapid scientific, technological, economic and socio-cultural changes that take place in today's world require individuals to have a higher level of skill than in the past. Having these skills is not possible to gain a traditional, memorizing and knowledge-based understanding. For this reason, many developed countries have made changes in their programs to develop such skills that citizens should have. In Turkey, the first stage of primary education in 2004 and the second stage of the program in 2005 were renewed. 9 common basic skills aimed at recruiting all renewed curricula have been identified. It is envisaged that these skills in the upper level qualifications will take place in the backbone of all courses. These skills:



1. Using Turkish language correctly, effectively and beautifully.

2. Critical Thinking

3. Creative Thinking

4. Communication

5. Research-Questioning

6. Problem Solving

7. Using Information Technologies

8. Entrepreneurship and

9. Decision making skills

It is of great importance to acquire these skills. In this context, it is very important to determine the extent to which these skills are considered by the practitioners, and to what extent the students have gained these skills.

This research was conducted to determine the extent to which elementary school teachers attach importance to "common basic skills" and to what extent these skills are gained by students. For this purpose, the answers to the following questions were sought:

1. What are the grades of primary school teachers' importance to "common basic skills"?

2. According to the opinions of the teachers, at what level do the students gain these skills?

3. Teachers' views on these two questions; Gender, graduated higher education institution, seniority, the socio-economic situation in which the school is located, and the world views of the teachers?

The research is a descriptive field study. The study group consists of 321 teachers working in the Uşak province. The data were obtained by transforming the nine common core skills in the program into a questionnaire. The questionnaire form was formed with a rating type of 5. In a column of the scale, the teachers were asked to indicate how much they care about each skill, and in the next column, the same skill students are asked to indicate how well they are winning.

As a result of the analyzes made, it was found that the degree of importance of the teachers to the skill was high and the level of the students gaining these skills was expressed at the medium level. Teachers' most important skill is problem solving (4,69), secondly communication (4,68). Then comes decision (4,62). The skills that they least emphasize are research-questioning (4,56) and critical thinking (4,57). It is seen that the students gain moderate skills. The students' best achievements were communication (3,24), good use of Turkish (3,18), and subsequent use of information technology (3,17). The lowest gains were found to be creative (2.82) and critical thinking (2.86). According to findings, it is seen that women give more importance to male teachers than male teachers, whereas they find their achievements lower. In terms of graduation type, 4-year faculty graduates are more important than graduate and graduate graduates. According to the seniority variables, no difference was found.

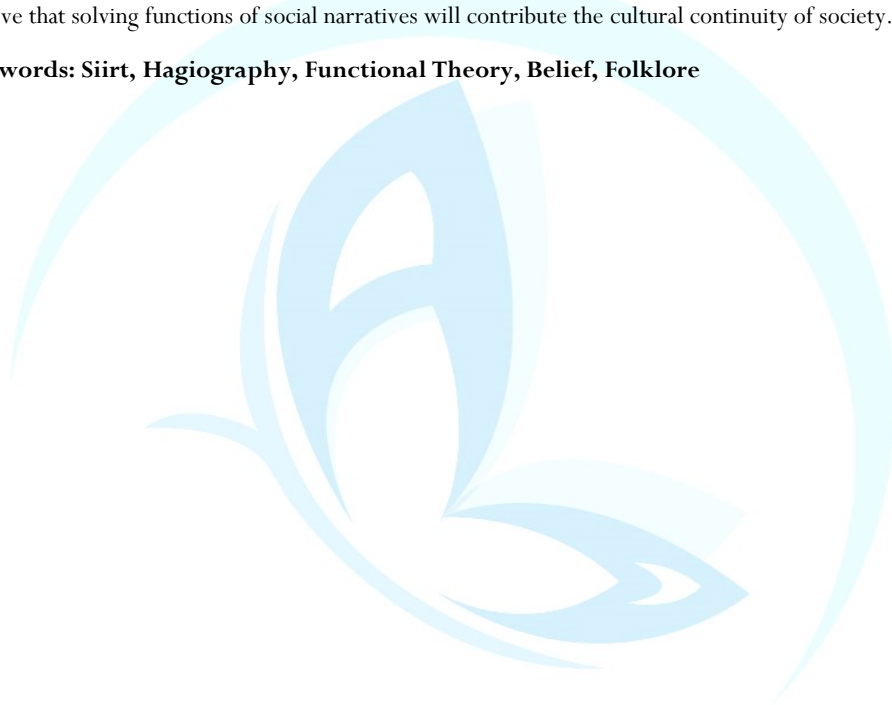
Keywords: Curriculum, Common Basic Skills, Teacher Opinions

A STUDY ON SİİRT HAGIOGRAPHIES ACCORDING TO MALINOWSKI'S FUNCTIONAL THEORY

Erdem Akın

Legends, one of the basic building blocks of the formation of the Turkish culture. They are a national treasure that is as old as Turkish faith history. In terms of carrying Turkish belief values to present as an element of oral transmission, they answer the big purpose. Subjects of hagiographies are holy personages. Hagiographies separate from legends by focusing the miracles of the saint. In this study, within the frame of functional theory developed by Bronislaw Kaspar Malinowski and Reginald Radcliffe Brown, we examine nearly ninety Siirt hagiographies, which were collected by Rezan KARAKAŞ, according to seven cultural responses. When cultural responses were determined, one of the scientific research methods, the documentation analysis technique, was used. As a result, we believe that solving functions of social narratives will contribute the cultural continuity of society.

Keywords: Siirt, Hagiography, Functional Theory, Belief, Folklore



SPINDLES USED IN TEXTILE BC 2000 (IN THE LIGHT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS)**Hülya Karaoğlu**

Spindles made from terracotta stones and bone materials used by the early age people in the weaving sector; Weaving counter weights, shuttle weaving combs, looms and spindles. Spindle whorls subject to work; They are tools that help to stretch and pull the bend by attaching it to the tip of the needle made from baked clay or bone, which is used for lp production. In many parts of the world archaeological excavations have been brought to the surface and are being continued to be removed. These spindles are attracted by different sizes and shapes.

The technology that textile and apparel industries today have achieved has become incredible. Copper fibers produced in such a way that harmful rays do not pass through the body, the fact that the fabrics can change color according to the light, the anti-stain, anti-perspirant fabrics are used in daily life informs that the industry is moving rapidly. In this study, the methods of using the spindle whorls, which are used by the non-indigenous primitive people other than saturating and covering, are explained by showing the place of the textile, archaeological finds as an example.

Keywords: Spindle Whorl, Archeology, Rope, BC II.Bin, Textile.

THE CAUCASUS COMPETITION BETWEEN OTTOMAN-IRAN AND RUSSIAN IN FİRST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY

Erkan Işıktaş

The aim of this study is to reveal a general situation of The Ottoman, Iran and Russian competitions living on the Caucasus area in first half of the 19th century. In this context; what are the factors that influence the front of the Russians to the Caucasus? How did the attitude of the Ottoman and Iran states with the front of the Russians to the Caucasus? What is the effect of the Caucasus Trade Road on this competition? What are the underlying reasons of struggle between the Ottoman and Iran on the Caucasian? Questionnaires on the content of the research are prepared. Document analysis method was used in the research. With this method, data sources have been collected in the consequence of the literature survey made. As a result of the content analysis; The Russians, considered the Caucasus as a route point for one of its main objectives that the direction of the stroke policy of the hot seas. Furthermore, The Russians obtained economic gains by controlling the cities in the Hazar Sea region and trade routes. Following a flexible policy towards the Ottoman and Iran, The Russians sometimes showed success using both the Ottoman and Iran. The Ottoman State was not able to prevent the influence of the Russians on the Caucasus whereas trying to protect the economic and political interests of the Caucasus by entering into a military struggle with Iran. As a result, the Caucasus became a competitive area of these three states due to political and economic factors.

Keywords: Caucasus, Iran Ottoman, Russia.

BURNOUT AND JOB SATISFACTION: THE CASE OF CABIN CREWS**Zehra Nuray Nişancı****Duygu Çabuk**

The purpose of this research is to show the level of job satisfaction and burnout of cabin crews who are customer focused in transportation services and the relationship between them. Within the scope of the survey, a questionnaire was applied to 56 cabin officers working on Turkish Airlines. Minnesota Job Satisfaction Scale and internal satisfaction, external satisfaction and general satisfaction of the cabin crew; With the Maslach Burnout Scale, it was aimed to determine levels of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and personal achievement.

In literature, it is observed that the relationship between burnout and job satisfaction is studied from the perspective of service sector employees and a negatively meaningful correlation is found between the 2 concepts. In this study in which relationship between job satisfaction and burnout is examined, a positive correlation is found between job satisfaction and emotional burnout as a sublevel of burnout while a negative correlation with apathy and a positive correlation with personal achievement is determined. In contrast to other studies, both the level of job satisfaction and the perception of emotional burnout are found to be high.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Cabin Crews, Burnout

TURKESTAN CITIES, TURKISH CULTURE AND TRADITIONS IN BABURNAMA

Yakup Aslan

Gülnisa Aynakul

Muhammed Zahiraddin Babur, the founder of the Babur State of India, is also a knowledgeable and historical person who knows the Central Asian Turkish culture and traditions very well. This important chronicle, Baburnâma, which was written by Babur, includes very valuable information about Turkish history, Turkish literature and Turkish culture. Babur, in his memories, offers information on geographical structure of the region, Central Asian/Turkestan-India cities, commercial activities in the region, Turkish and Mongolian traditions/ceremonies, eating and drinking habits and consumed products (these products range from vegetables-fruits to drugs called 'majun'), warfare materials and weapons used in wars. In our work, we gathered important data on Turkish culture and history by comparing Babur's offerings in the context of the Turkish culture and social life with information related to Turkish culture on medieval Turkish Islamic sources, Central Asian Turkish archaeology, Kyrgyz-Turkish epics and novels such as Manas, Kurmanbek, Cangyl Mirza etc.

Keywords: Baburnama, Baburs, Central Asia, Kyrgyz, Turkish Culture.

THE NUCLEAR POLICY: OF FRANCE: A THOROUGH HOLISTIC OVERVIEW

Buğra ÖZER

Cafer Tayyar Karadağ

The discovery of radioactivity in the 19th century, heralding the attainment of an overwhelming energy coupled with the discovery of the divisibility of the atom by the German chemist Otto Hahn commenced a new era whereby the indivisibility theses in regard to atoms came to be refuted. The attempts of incorporation of Hahn et al' discovery yielded to the creation of overwhelmingly and colossally destructive military technologies incommensurable to the previous ones.

As of 1945, the World for the very first time in history witnessed mass killings of 200,000 people at the first stage, then totaling up to more than 340, 000 humans in the aftermath of USA's bombing Hiroshima on August 6th, 1945 first and Nagasaki on August 9th, 1945 respectively. The very primary attack of this kind concretely demonstrated the beginning of the nuclear age, initializing the attempts of other nations to kick off their nuclear policy. Whilst USSR initiated its own nuclear program in 1949, the United Kingdom formerly announced its ownership of an A-Bomb in such context.

Following the experiences of the USA, the UK, and the USSR, France came to be involves in the same equation. While France and the United Kingdom passed their title "hegemon" to the new ones including the USA and the USSR, France still posed herself as a significant nuclear power owing to the fact that she had the ownership of 300 of A-Bomb after the masters of the Cold War.

In such context, the proposed study shall deal with the underpinnings of nuclear policy which can be traced back to beginning of World War II in a retrospective sense. Subsequently the study will shed light upon the junctures of French' fifty-year-involvement in nuclear policy, thereby enabling us to foresee the future of her nuclear policy.

Keywords: France, nuclear policy, security, Cold War,

POST MODERN MARKETING PERSPECTIVE

İremnur Baloğlu

Beginning with the environment around marketing, postmodern culture, is causing new synthesis and new presentations that are local and universal. Fluctuations and crisis in world economy; electronic commerce and virtual communication opportunities that Internet provided, have all transformed presentations of product diversity, distribution and forms of transportation. According to atmosphere, presentation of unrelated products together, getting contribution and advertising from postmodern art in publicity, making marketing communication messages in eclectic form, all are the impacts on consumption patterns which was caused by postmodern culture. In this article, postmodern perspectives of marketing are mentioned and different examples are given.

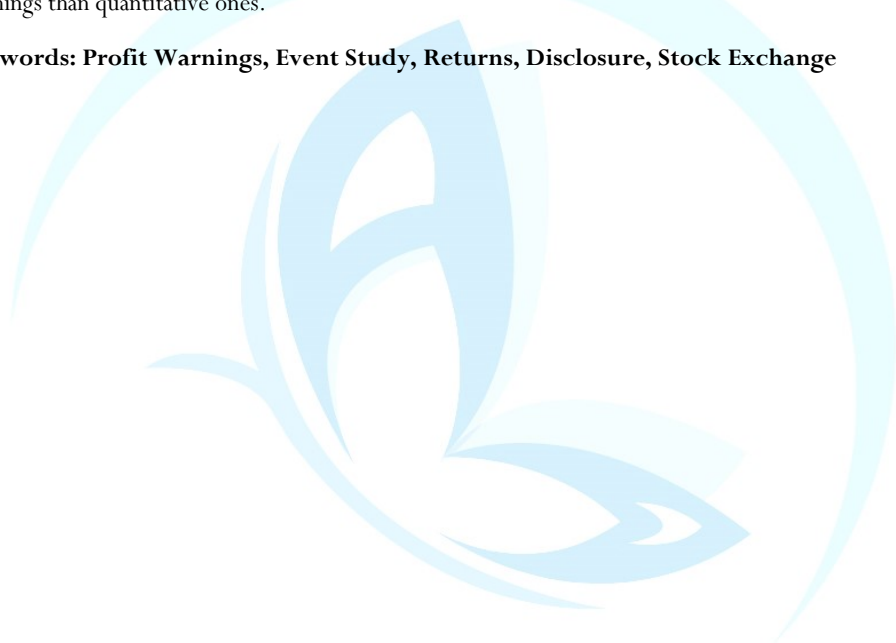
Keywords: Draft , Luck , Cenacle , Symbolism , Objective , Game , Form(Off) , Form(On) , Suitability



THE EFFECT OF PROFIT WARNINGS ON STOCK RETURNS: EVIDENCE FROM MOROCCAN STOCK EXCHANGE**El Khamlichi****El Ghordaf**

There is an important literature focused on profit warnings and its impact on stock returns. We provide evidence from Moroccan stock market which aims to become an African financial hub. Despite this practical improvement, academic researches that focused on this market are scarce and our study is a first investigation in this context. Using the event study methodology and a sample of companies listed in Casablanca Stock Exchange for the period of 2009 to 2016, we examined whether the effect of qualitative warning is more negative compared to quantitative warnings in a short event window. Our empirical findings show that the average abnormal return on the date of announcement is negative and statistically significant. The magnitude of this negative abnormal return is greater for qualitative warnings than quantitative ones.

Keywords: Profit Warnings, Event Study, Returns, Disclosure, Stock Exchange



VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AND PROBLEMS THEY FACE DURING INTERNSHIP**Mehmet Emin Çetinkaya****Sevda Çetinkaya**

To meet the labor demand, the industrial sector in our country and in the world prefer the graduates of various educational institutions providing vocational education rather than people who learn the profession through the traditional apprenticeship method. Industrial Vocational, Anatolian Vocational, Anatolian Technical and Technical high schools can be listed among the institutions providing vocational education. Regulations on occupational safety, which have been carried out within the EU harmonization process and have become legal obligation, have started to take place at every stage of business life. Students who are being trained in occupational health and safety in vocational high schools face regulations related to occupational health and safety during their internships. This study strives to answer two questions. First, the study aims to determine vocational high school students' perceptions about occupational health and safety. Second, the study aims to determine problems students face regarding occupational health and safety during their internships. The study was carried out with students from two technical high schools in Hatay's central district of Antakya during the 2016-2017 academic year. Maximum variation sampling method, one of the purposeful sampling methods, was used to select the study group. Thus, it was ensured that students attending different departments of vocational schools and going to internships were included in the study. The study data was collected by semi-structured interview technique, one of the qualitative techniques. The collected data was analyzed according to qualitative research techniques. The findings were put forth by percentage and frequency values.

Keywords: Vocational High Schools, Occupational Health and Safety Internship

4th GRADE STUDENTS' USE OF SKETCHING SKILLS IN DAILY LIFE**Sevda Çetinkaya****Muhammet Bozça**

The purpose of the study is to examine 4th grade students' use of sketching skills in daily life. Selected using the appropriate sampling method, the study group consists of 43 4th grade students attending Süleyman Şah Elementary School in Hatay's district of Antakya during the 2016-2017 academic year. In order to collect the data, a trip was taken around the surrounding area of Süleyman Şah Elementary School, and the students were asked to draw the sketch of the area they went to. The data of the study consists of the sketches students drew during the trip. These documents were analyzed by descriptive analysis method, one of the qualitative data analysis methods. When students' sketches were examined, it was seen that they were not successful in drawing and expressing objects correctly. 74,4% of them could draw with bird's-eye view. In addition, 16,2% of the students used legends in their sketches.

Keywords: Vocational High Schools, Occupational Health and Safety Internship

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF DETERMINATION LEVELS AND PERCEIVED
AUTONOMY SUPPORT OF UNIVERSITY ENGLISH PREP CLASS STUDENTS****Aytunga Oğuz****Hande Özçalışan**

One of the many influences that can affect the learning process and success is the motivation of the individual. According to the theory of self-determination, there are three main sources of motivation for the individual. They are mentioned as autonomy, competence and relatedness. When these needs are met, it is stated that individuals can engage in work with internal motivation by generating positive output (Shen, Huang and Li, 2016). Individual self-determinants are graded as the types of external and internal motivations that can vary from lowest to highest (Deci and Ryan, 1985, Deci, Vallerand, Pelletier and Ryan, 1991). The characteristics of the learning environment and the behaviors of the teacher in this environment can play an important role in the students having internal or external motivation.

The purpose of the study is to identify the relationship between self-determination levels and perceived autonomy support of the university students at English prep class. The data of the study was gathered through the administration of two scales; “Self Determination Scale (Language Learning Orientations Scale)” adapted into Turkish by Şad & Gürbüzürk (2009) and Learning Climate Scale validity and reliability study made by Kanadlı & Bağçeci (2013). The sample of study consists of 159 students at Afyon Kocatepe University, School of Foreign Languages. The data was analyzed using statistical techniques, t test, ANOVA and Pearson correlation coefficient. Main findings of the study are the significant positive correlation between the students’ self-determination levels and perceived autonomy support in educational settings.

Keywords: English Prep Class Students, Motivation, Learning Climate, Self-Determination, Autonomy Support

A PRADIGMATIC APPROACH IN TURKISH REPUBLIC LAW TEXT GENDER DISCRIMINATION AND TO PREVENTION**Recep Yücel**

Today, the prohibition of sex discrimination is a fundamental principle in human rights. International human rights legislation emphasizes and prohibits the equality of all people and discrimination. This is also prohibited by ethics. On the other hand, in the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey, the prohibition on gender discrimination has been expressed indirectly. Since equality and discrimination in the legislation do not fully reflect the reality of life; in our country, women are faced with gender discrimination in different ways due to the prohibitions of traditional society. For this reason, national legislation and its implementation, it still constitutes one of the fundamental problems of our country. The law maker's legal texts do not include and discriminate against gender discrimination; it can be underlined that the country is one of the most important cornerstones of social and business life.

In this study; In the texts of the Republic of Turkey, there will be a determination of the existence of words and terms, including general gender discrimination, and it is intended to make concrete suggestions on how to eliminate them. For this purpose, qualitative research method was preferred in the research part of the study. It is thought that the number of work done on the field is limited and points to the importance of contributing work.

Keywords: Law, Gender Discrimination, Code of Law, Paradigm.

CONTINUOUS INNOVATION MANAGEMENT FOR COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE OF LOGISTICS ENTERPRISES**Aziz Muslu****Özgül Uyan**

In today's integrated world, international trade continues to increase despite the global economic crisis. Businesses need adapting to technologic developments and changes in every field so that they can cope with the expanding trade volume and intense competition. The logistics sector, which has an important share in world trade, has undergone some changes in terms of company, sector, market and organizational structure due to changes in its technological field. At first, the structure of transport services has changed and the modes of transportation have been diversified. In the past, while the raw materials of the products were being transported, semi-manufactured goods were transported during import-substitution industrialization period and nowadays the final products are being transported. Container transportation has experienced rapid growth and new routes have been opened. Developments in e-commerce ensure that goods reach the final consumer with no or fewer intermediaries. As a result, various services such as intermodal transport, multiple transport, integrated logistics services have emerged.

The chaotic environment of global markets forces logistics companies to innovate, manage and discover the best service implementations using logistics technology. Innovation is the process of transforming new ideas, such as products, methods, and services, into output that creates value. Today, innovation is seen as a critical factor for the success of the logistics sector, firms and managers. Companies that produce logistics services are doing innovations in logistics services, technology and processes in order to provide sustainable competitive advantage. In this study, the importance of innovation management has been examined for competitive advantage of logistics firms.

As a result of research, the main innovations made in logistics sector have been determined as follows; design of ships evacuated by head and loaded by stern without congestion at ro-ro terminals, transportation with mafi trailers by acquiring from the place, loading to idle spaces of ro-ro ships with variable body carriers, speeding up container terminals with automation, all solid and liquid frozen loads can be transported in containers, ergonomic and fast storage systems, sustainable transport vehicles and port management, low-energy consumption warehouses. It has been determined that there is a need for creative, visionary and strategist leaders and managers to implement innovation management successfully in logistics companies. As a result, it can be said that the logistics enterprises which make the innovation culture permanent can survive even in crisis.

Keywords: Innovation Management, Logistics Management, Management and Strategy, Organization, International Trade

INTERNATIONAL BARTER AS A COUNTER-TRADE TECHNIQUE AND ITS IMPORTANCE FOR ENTERPRISES

Özgül Uyan

Aziz Muslu

In the globalized world, economic integration between countries is increasing and the world trade volume is expanding, and these developments create intense competition in national and international markets and dependence on foreign markets. On the other hand, there are economic crises on a global scale, which leads to an increase in the cost of money, liquidity shortage and commercial stagnation. In this case, enterprises use techniques not based on money which is the most important cost item of trade and can transform resources into economic gains since it is difficult to carry on their activities with standard commercial and financing techniques. One of these techniques is “counter-trade” which means the exchange of goods from the country to the other country, which is an international form of trade that is not all done in currency. Counter-trade is generally realized as international barter application. Barter, the oldest and simplest form of counter-trade methods, has been developed by inspiration from the exchange method, which means exchanging of goods for other goods instead of currency.

Barter, the simplest form of counter-trade, has been recognized as an important mechanism in international trade, even developed countries have seen international barter trade as an alternative to little or no sales. Modern barter applications in the world began with the great economic crisis of 1929. Nowadays barter is preferred especially in cases where the foreign exchange troubles are experienced, the value of the national currency is lowered, and oversupply production is appeared. In this study, the importance of barter technique as a counter-trade method and its importance for businesses has been discussed.

As a result of the study, it has been determined that currency can be protected in the country, product range for export can be increased, new markets can be entered, production capacity can be increased and price continuity of export goods can be ensured through international barter applications. In order to manage international barter successfully, it is important to determine the markets need the company's products, to select the modes of transport to be used in delivering the oversupply products to the requesting regions, to provide legal requirements, and to apply reverse logistics. At this point, it is essential that the institution that performs barter business must be different from a foreign trade company that performs classical export and import transactions and creative, innovative, empowering employee, flexible organizational structure, risk taking and internal corporate entrepreneurial organizations are needed. As a result, in case of institutionalization of barter transactions and legal regulations, It can be said that businesses can get rid of the danger and can catch the opportunities of crisis period and barter method can be regarded as an alternative marketing and financing technique that will contribute to the national economy.

Keywords: Barter Finance, Countertrade, Economic Crisis, International Trade, Management and Strategy

**AGRICULTURAL TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN
AFRO-EURASIAN COUNTRIES****M. Şükrü Mollavelioğlu****Zafer Kanberoğlu****Ahmet Oğuz**

In this study, the relation between agricultural total factor productivity and economic growth is examined from the example of Afro-Eurasia countries. The study consists of two phases. In the first step, the total factor productivity of the agricultural sector is obtained by the Malmquist index method. In the second stage, the total agricultural factor productivity and economic growth relation obtained from the Malmquist index values are examined by cointegration analysis in this study Johansen Juselius (1990) multiple cointegration test are used. The test is preferred in terms of ensuring short cyclical causality results from both the long term equilibrium relationship and the error correction model in the case of stagnation.

Keywords: Malmquist Endeks, Cointegration, Agricultural Total Factor Productivity

**E-HEALTH DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES IN EMERGING COUNTRIES; A FIELD STUDY
IN TURKEY, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA, EGYPT AND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
BASED ON USER INSIGHTS****Nasiye Çiğdem Işıkdemir Uluc**

E-health practices indicate an increasing trend in many developed countries especially in Europe. There are also remarkable efforts in some developing countries for e-health implementation as e-health is expected to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of overall healthcare system by overcoming major limitations such as access, finance, resources and competent professionals in healthcare. This field research evaluates healthcare professionals' insights, for the major challenges of e-health development with a unique model and an analysis in four emerging countries; Turkey, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Egypt. The study is accomplished by user questionnaires and face to face interviews of healthcare professionals. Results present the significant role of trust especially for data regarding patient privacy, infrastructure for communications technology, structured regulations, cultural and clinical adaptation of users, financing, and supply chain management for e-health development.

Keywords: E-health, Emerging Countries, User Insights, Trust in Patient Privacy

ANALYSIS OF RELATIONS BETWEEN REAL EXCHANGE RATE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS IN TURKEY WITH VAR MODEL (2003-2016)**Özer Özçelik****Nuri Uslu**

In this study, the relationship between real exchange rate, exports and imports will be examined using the vector autoregressive (VAR) model for the period from 2003 to 2016. For this purpose, Johansen Cointegration Test, Impact Response Analysis and Variance Decomposition will be performed using the monthly data of the subject variables. Finally, Granger Causality Test will be applied to determine the causality relationship between variables.

Keywords: Real Exchange Rate, Exports, Imports, VAR Analysis



A LEGAL PROBLEM IN GROWING IN THE "OLD WORLD": REFUGEES**Hamdi Gökçe Zabunoğlu**

The problem of refugees, which emerged as a result of immigration and internal conflicts and an increase in the state of war, which is one of the oldest problems of the Old World, is now beginning to feel itself again. Today, the problem of globalization and immigration interaction with the other has become increasingly felt in the old world. This problem makes itself felt more dominant in relation to security - freedom. This study will primarily focus on the historical development of refugee arrangements in terms of international law and human rights, since it is a problem that has existed since the earliest times of mankind/ Then, if there is a problem that makes more sense today, extraordinary developments will be judged under the light. It is to be shown that Europe, which is trying to be surrounded by barbed wire and high walls, is in fact an indivisible part of Afro-Eurasia.

Keywords: Refugee, immigration, europa union, defector, the other



RELATIONSHIP MARKETING FACTOR IN LONG-TERM RELATION BETWEEN BANK AND CUSTOMER**Seyfettin Ünal****Murat Demir**

Today, globalization has also brought about changes in customer needs and expectations. The customer has become an actor who has become a questioner and a backbone driver freed from addiction to the owner of the supply. For this reason, he has also seen that classic marketing can not respond to customer needs and that he can not respond to expectations such as profitability and productivity. So much so that classic marketing has left its place to Relationship Marketing.

This study focuses on the concept of Relationship Marketing with the aim of shedding light on creating a long-term work opportunity in Bank / Customer relationship. In the banking sector, our relationship marketing research which has not been studied as much as it is in other sectors has been examined with a different approach. The aim of the study was to make a certain opinion about Turkey and to try to express what criteria should be focused on customer expectancies and relationship marketing behaviors by making a questionnaire to 100 people in 5 different countries.

Keywords: Relationship Marketing, Bank/Customer Relationship, Customer Criteria

**PROFIT EFFIECIENCY: AN ANALYSIS OF BIST CHEMICAL INDUSTRY VIA
MALMQUIST TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY INDEX**

Seyfettin Ünal

Gölnur Keçek

Ali Kestane

Efficiency and productivity issues play a vital role for the sustainability of businesses. Today's globally competitive business world pays more attention to efficiency and productivity concepts more than ever. As a fast growing industry both domestically and globally, the chemical industry is no exception to this trend. In this regard, the main goal of this study is to assess the profit efficiency of Turkey's chemical industry. For the purpose, five publicly traded chemical companies' data are analyzed by employing the Malmquist Total Factor Productivity Index. The data set covers a six-year-period between the years 2010 and 2015. The input variables used are current ratio and total assets turnover ratio while the output variables are ROA and ROE. The empirical findings reveal that Turkey's chemical industry has shown an increasing trend in profit efficiency over the sample period, with the exception of 2011 and 2013.

Keywords: Profit efficiency, Malmquist TFP Index, Chemical industry, BIST

**MEASUREMENT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT WITH DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS:
AFRO-EURASIA EXAMPLE****M. Şükrü Mollavelioğlu****Zafer Kanberoğlu****Ahmet Oğuz**

In this study, The United Nations Human Development Index published annually by the Development Program (HDI), Considering the Data Envelopment Technique, it is reevaluated. Human Development Index has three dimensions and each dimension is measured by combining the index with the index and the weighted average calculation to obtain the final index values. In this dimension, life expectancy at birth, literacy rate, schooling rate and used four indicators, including GDP per person. As a non-parametric data envelopment analysis approach is used to combine these four indicators in this study. In this merging process, the method automatically determine weights to each country so that they can be weighted, thus eliminating debate on biased weighting. It provides a relative weighting taking into account the best examples.

Keywords: Human Development Index, Data Envelopment Analysis

AN APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

Ahmet Oğuz

Deniz Uysal

The current account deficit in Turkey, especially in foreign trade, has become a serious problem for the country's economy. When the data after 1998 are examined, it is seen that Turkey has reached the highest level in the history of the foreign trade deficit in 2011. The main purpose of this project is to examine the change in the foreign trade deficit in Turkey in the historical process and to determine the best architecture to estimate the foreign trade deficit with the Artificial Neural Networks method. In this context, the foreign trade deficit is analyzed structurally and the relationship with other economic variables is examined. For analysis, Artificial Neural Networks Method, which is not yet widely used in Social Sciences in Turkey, will be used. The data for the last year of Turkey between 1998-2015 were used. The foreign trade deficit is estimated by artificial neural networks using the dollar rate, Turkey's gross domestic product, Turkey's inflation rate, the gross domestic product of the European Union, and the average of the inflation data of the European Union. In this study, a feedforward artificial neural network was preferred among artificial neural networks. The feedforward neural network is highly successful in modeling non-linear mathematical expressions. As an input to the artificial neural network, between 1998 and 2015, 60% of the data are used as test data, 20% of test data and the other 20% as verification data. The results of the test with all data from 1998 to 2015 resulted in approximately 88% of the actual results.

Keywords: Artificial Neural Networks, Social Sciences, Foreign Trade Deficit.

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**THE SOCIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF PRIVATE AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOLS ON THE
STRUCTURE OF TURKISH SOCIETY IN 19th CENTURY****Baykal Biçer**

This research aims to investigate the sociological effects of private American high schools on the structure of Turkish society during 19th century. The scope of the investigation is composed of eight private American high schools serving between the years of 1839-1922 and social, political, religious and technical education carried out in these private high schools. In this research based on descriptive method, utilisation of written documents, in other words document analysis has been used as data collection tool. The data collected within the scope of the research comprises American Board Committee Archives which founded all the private high schools placed in Ali Rıza Pasha Slope and Turkey except for Robert College and took the charge of them, local and international sources about the topic, and published studies and memories of people who founded or worked for American schools. It has been concluded that private American high schools changed various tangible culture elements in Turkish society during 19th century beside especially trying to change elements like religion, language, literature, art, science, education. Furthermore, it has been identified that the situation particularly brought about cultural alienation and various disadvantages. Consequently, it has been observed that religious education and social activities carried out in private American high schools were all given intensely and the cultural structure was intended to be transformed by this way.

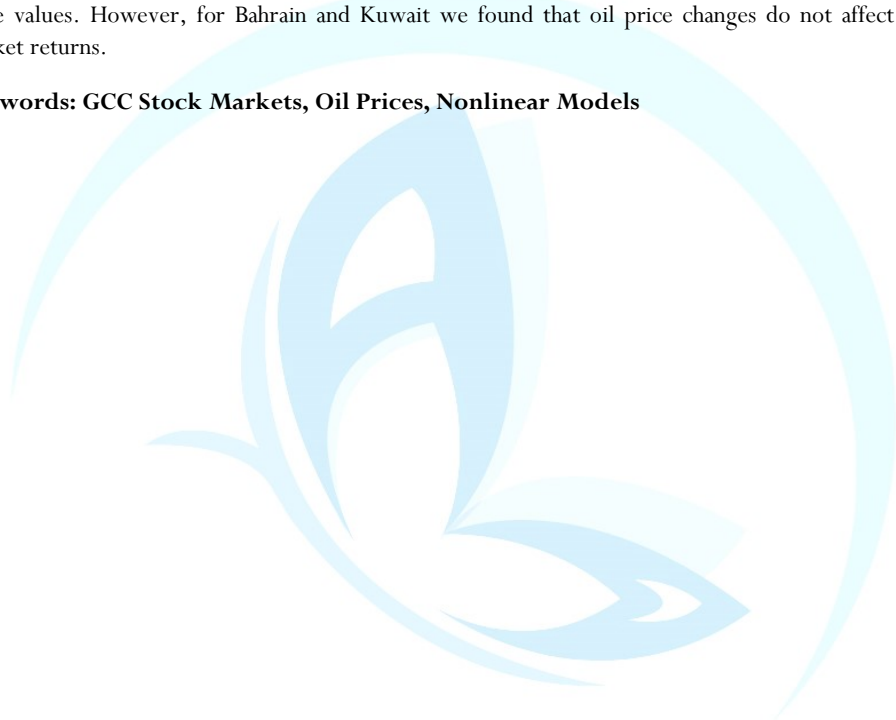
Keywords: Culture, Cultural Transformation, Private American High Schools

**OIL PRICE SHOCKS AND STOCK MARKET RETURNS IN OIL-EXPORTING COUNTRIES:
THE CASE OF GCC COUNTRIES****Aziza Syzdykova**

Changes in oil prices are frequently considered as an important factor for understanding fluctuations in stock prices. There are numerous studies that investigate the relationship between oil prices and stock market.

Using linear and nonlinear models, this paper investigates the responses of stock markets in GCC countries to oil price shocks. Our findings show that stock market returns significantly react to oil price changes in Qatar, Oman, Saudi Arabia and UAE. In addition, we establish that the relationships between oil prices and stock markets in these countries are nonlinear and switching according to the oil price values. However, for Bahrain and Kuwait we found that oil price changes do not affect stock market returns.

Keywords: GCC Stock Markets, Oil Prices, Nonlinear Models



OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF KÜTAHYA CITY CENTRE IN THE MIDST OF XIXTH CENTURY

Nurgül Bozkurt

In this study, 1620 numbered Muslim Registry Books (BOA, NFS. d. nr. 1620) in the Ottoman Archives of the Prime Ministry recorded in 1258 H / 1842-1843 AD will be studied. Household heads were written in this book with their family names. Other household members were recorded according to their affinity degree to the head like his son, his other son, his step son, his brother, his other brother, his nephew, his cousin, his brother-in-law, his step father, his son-in-law, his grandson, etc.

Kütahya Muslim Registry Books are different from the modern census records. The aim of the censuses starting during Ist Mahmud period (1808-1839) and continuing till Abdülmecid (1839-1861) period was to determine the number of available soldiers for Asâkir-i Mansûre (The Mansure Army). Therefore, females weren't recorded and not the same information was recorded for each male, so occupation of every male at working-age wasn't indicated. However, it is still possible to see various occupations that could exist in an Anatolian city. In fact, about 155 occupations were determined in the central quarters of the city of Kütahya.

In the light of the data acquired from 1620 numbered Registry Books, the occupations of the Muslim population residing in the city centre of will be studied in this research. These occupations will be categorized and studied under such groups as civil servants, military servants, merchants, craftsmen, carriers, health servants, attendants and others to help reveal the economic structure of the area.

Keywords: Kütahya District, Profession, Population, Economic Structure, Military Service.

FORECASTING THE PARITY AMONG CURRENCIES: CASE OF TURKEY

Gülüzar Kurt Gümüş

Emrah Serbest

Yusuf Gümüş

Niyazi Kurnaz

This paper aims at modeling exchange rate movements and testing the validity of the model. Monetary model is employed specifically for modeling the variations in exchange rates. Since monetary models assume foreign and domestic assets as perfect substitutes, additional risk variables which account for differing levels of risk are also employed in the model of this paper as a contribution to the literature. The model is basically based on money supply, output level, interest rate and inflation expectations.

US dollar parity of the following countries' currencies are estimated: EU, Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa and Turkey. The countries except EU are the developing countries. They are also called with the fashionable term the BRICST countries.

Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method is used in estimating the model. Ordinary least squares as evident from the name minimize the differences between the observed actual data and the data predicted by the model. The estimation is better as the square of these differences are the least.

Time period for the analysis is from May 2000 to December 2014. This makes a total of 176 variables.

The results vary with respect to countries. For some countries higher R2 does not necessarily mean higher forecasting performance (e.g. Turkey). Moreover, better forecasting performance does not mean that the model is a good investing strategy (e.g. China, India). For China and India although the forecasting power of the models are higher, investing using the model does not prove to be profitable since the exchange rate regime is more rigid in these countries. However, for Russia the model with the lowest forecasting performance generates 74 percent return annually. This also depends on the timing and country specifics. For times of currency appreciation, the FX investment strategy works, for times of stock market appreciation stock market investing strategy works.

Finally, some known dates turn out as structural breaks in the model however accounting for these breaks does not increase forecasting performance.

Keywords: Ordinary Least Squares (OLS), Monetary Model, BRICST Countries.

**HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BY PROVIDING QUALITY OF POLILINGUAL
EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN KAZAKHSTAN****Galiya Segizova****Aygül Beskempirova**

Language policy of Kazakhstan consists of several stages beginning from the Soviet Union period (1920-1940) till the present. The current issue is historical development of multilingualism in Kazakhstan, which will be discussed in the report in more details. Furthermore, the implementation of teaching three languages into the educational system of Kazakhstan, its current development and predictable consequences by specialists will be mentioned below. Nowadays universities of Kazakhstan, using English language as the medium of instruction in addition to Kazakh and Russian languages are implementing their programs. The main goal of this research is to give answers to issues as the aim and specificity of “Trinity of Languages” program in Kazakhstan, the advantages in sustainable economic growth and disadvantages in teaching Kazakh language as the significant one; its influence on the development of Kazakh language. In our opinion, this work would also attract the interest of scientists from other countries that practice the bilingual and multilingual system of teaching.

Keywords: Sustainable Economic Growth, Kazakh Language, Providing Quality Of Polilingual Education

EXAMINIG THE HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS (HEPP) IN TERMS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS**Murat Yaman****Fatih Haşıl**

Historically, using the term of environmental problems is as old as human history. Environmental problems have not emerged suddenly but have appeared as a result of the deterioration and pollution of the natural environment over time. In other words, environmental problems coincide with existence of human beings in history. However, the rapid industrialization and the attempts at energy production, causing the environmental problems, have led to discussions related to interventions to the environment. This situation has gradually been increasing the attention regarding to the environment and solving its problems. Today, environmental problems should be taken into consideration as the primary issue. The issue of hydroelectric power plants is one of the research areas in terms of their negative effects to the environment. Nevertheless, these power plants are seemed to be eco-friendly, they have rather opposite effects on the environment. Hydroelectric power plants are known as power plants that convert the potential energy in the water into the kinetic one by means of certain stages. In this paper, the emergence of environmental problems and their causes are examined, firstly. Secondly, the information about the HEPP, which have become popular recently in terms of their harmful effects to the environment, is discussed. Finally, the problems that the HEPP projects may create on the eco-system are argued in detail.

Keywords: Environment, Environmental Problems, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Hydroelectric Power Plants (HEPP)

MACROECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING LABOR MARKET IN TURKEY**Murat Çolak****Oğuz Kara**

The labor market refers to the supply and demand for labor, is influenced by many macroeconomic factors. The paper investigates the factors affecting labor market dynamics in Turkey. Variables used in the study can be listed as employment level, growth rate of manufacturing industry, inflation, current account balance, budget balance, number of establishments opened / closed, direct foreign capital and exchange rate in Turkey. All monetary indicators have been converted into real form with the GDP implied deflator. The dataset includes quarterly data for the period 1998-2016. Based on the preliminary estimation results, it can be seen that there is a relation between labor demand and macroeconomic indicators. It has been determined that there is a positive relationship among the growth rate of the manufacturing industry, the current account balance, the number of opened establishments and labor demand. On the other hand, there is a negative relationship among inflation, budget balance, exchange rate and labor demand.

Keywords: Social Policy, Labor Market, Macroeconomic Factors.

THE SYSTEM OF GOLD STANDARD ACCORDING TO REPORT OF GUIDO WALCHER IN 1930: ITS EFFECTS AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS**Mustafa Bıyıklı**

This study is based on a report written in German language in November 1930 in Terhan by the representative of a construction company from Vienna, Guido Walcher. It is important to note that the report was written just after the start of the great depression of 1929. According to Guido Walcher's allegations the report was written against the unjust ownerships and control by the Jews of the financial institutions, gold and capital markets, big share holders, private banks and companies. This report was sent to all states, governments and the League of Nations. The report which is criticised the gold standard, poverty, unemployment, artificial inflation, World-wide desperation of the people and so on, that they were seen as the main obstacles in front of development of entrepreneurship. The report also provided with some solutions for the abovementioned problems. The main purpose of the report as an archive document, which is of considerable importance in terms of political history, is whether there is a consistency of the economic detections alleged to this report and opening the negotiations of experts to see if the report suggests that the proposals for money-financing are worthy.

Keywords: Gold Standard, Financial System, Common Currency, Swap, Exchange, Unemployment, Debt.

RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES IN AFRO-EURASIAN COUNTRIES

Ahmet Oğuz

Zafer Kanberoğlu

İbrahim Halil Polat

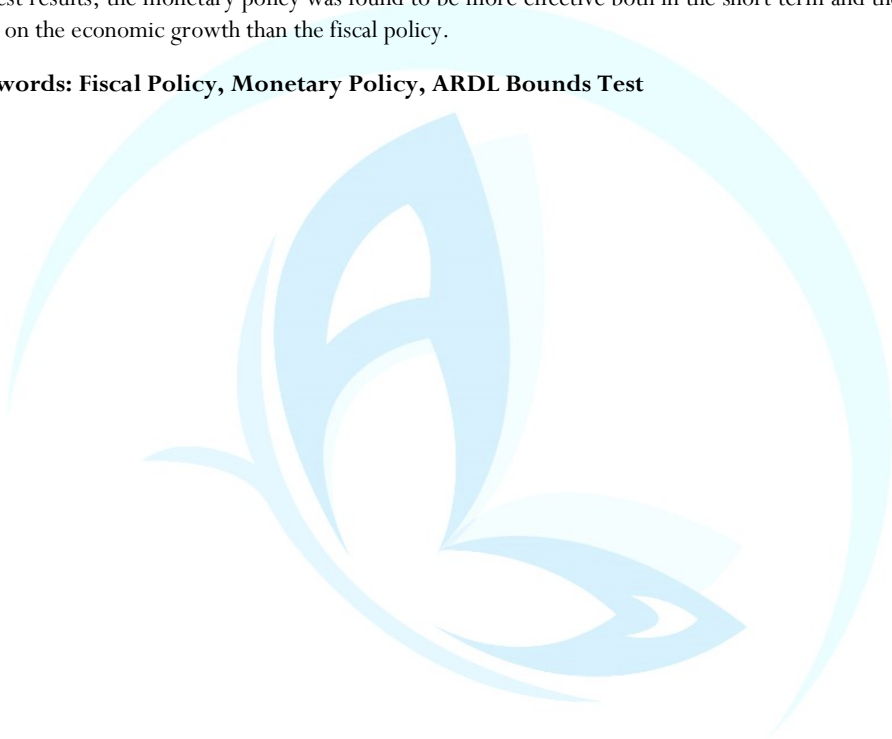
In the world's particularly economically developed regions, the energy needs of renewable energy sources - which have environmental sensitivity to meet the current energy needs - have been concentrated in the last thirty years. In this process, increase the use of energy resources it is expected to serve as an insurance against the risk of the disappearance of the consumable energy resources as well as the benefit to the environment. Renewable energy sources include solar, direct or related sources such as heat, light, wind, etc. The world economy weighs between 80-90% Located in the G20 includes 13 African-Eurasian countries because of this situation the potential determination of renewable energy source is very important. In this study, renewable energy sources in Afro-Eurasia countries will be examined in the current situation and potential.

Keywords: Renewable Energy Sources, Afro-Eurasia Countries

**EFFECTIVENESS OF FISCAL POLICY AND MONETARY POLICY IN TURKEY ON
ECONOMIC GROWTH****Adil Akıncı****Güner Tuncer**

After the February 2001 crisis in the Turkish economy, with the contractionary fiscal and monetary policies pursued, the Turkish economy has both stabilized and increased its growth. The main purpose of this study is whether fiscal policies or monetary policies are more effective on economic growth. For this purpose, the ARDL Boundary Test method was used to determine the effectiveness of fiscal policy and monetary policy instruments on economic growth during 2002:Q4-2014:Q4 period. According to the test results, the monetary policy was found to be more effective both in the short term and the long term on the economic growth than the fiscal policy.

Keywords: Fiscal Policy, Monetary Policy, ARDL Bounds Test



**EFFECTS OF PERFORMANCE EVALUATION CRITERIA ON CANCELLATION OF
LABOUR CONTRACTS IN CONSIDERATION OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS****Erkan Bilge****Başak Doğan**

Nowadays, competition among businesses has made it important to retain qualified human resources and to utilize them most effectively. Within this context, performance evaluation systems have been developed in order to measure the effectiveness of the employees and to ensure the sustainable competitive advantage of the business and based on this, performance evaluation criteria have been established.

Businesses are striving not to lose their competitive advantage by continuously measuring the performance of their employees through human resource departments and by bringing employees out of the system with low performance. As a result, cancellation of labour contracts is increasing due to the low performance. However, the number of employees who resort to judicial decisions against cancellation decisions taken by businesses also increases day by day. Since the businesses do not determine the performance evaluation criteria as appropriate, objective and measurable, it is seen that the judicial decisions go against businesses.

The aim of this study is to state what businesses should pay attention while measuring the performance of their employees and to find out in which conditions the specified criteria require cancellation of the labour contract. In this study, considering the judicial decisions, it is emphasized what should be paid attention to the terms of cancellation of the labour contract in performance evaluation in human resources application.

Keywords: Performance Evaluation Criteria, Labour Contracts, Cancellation, Judicial Decisions

**EXPECTATIONS, MONEY SUPPLY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH RELATIONSHIPS IN
TURKEY****Ertuğrul Yıldırım**

Under uncertainty, economic agents must predict future income and loss probabilities arising from their current choice. Extension of classical economic theory urges that uncertainty about monetary policy may lead imperfect expectation in short term. However, in the long run economic agents realize the expectations failure and they restore their expectations and decision due to the assumption of rational expectations. This framework implies that expectations, money supply and economic growth may affect each other. In this study, causal relationships among expectations, money supply and economic growth is investigated via Granger non-causality test and impulse-response function analyses derived from the VAR model. Time span of the quarterly data set is between 2007:1 and 2016:2. Granger non-causality test indicate that there are one way causal relationships from money supply and expectations to economic growth. No causal relation is found between other variables. Impulse-response function analyses confirm the findings of Granger non-causality tests. In addition, impulse-response function analyses indicate that the effect of expectation on economic growth is more influential than those of money supply. The effect of the money supply on economic growth may be explained with fall in money illusion.

Keywords: Expectations, Money Supply, Economic Growth, Granger Non-Causality, Impulse-Response Function

CENTRAL ASIA WATER PROBLEMS AND POLITIC

Aygul Agayeva

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 meant that overnight the newly independent Central Asian Republics (CARs) had to assume responsibility for the management and maintenance of a huge, poorly managed and maintained water distribution and irrigation system. Problems emerged almost immediately with a lack of funds virtually halting maintenance programmes. The decline of the system has been marked and it is likely that major failures will occur in the near future. Tension over access to water is also increasing and despite public assurance regarding regional cooperation over water-resource allocation a number of recent incidents suggest this is more political rhetoric than reality. The situation is likely to deteriorate as governmentbacked policies coupled with predicted population increases mean that water resources will become stressed and demand will far outstretch supply. This paper presents a brief review of past water-management strategies, outlines current problems and highlights the challenges which Central Asia's leaders face as they strive to develop a water-management strategy to ensure the economic and social well-being of the region into the 21st century. Central Asia has a lot of water but it is regular use.

Keywords: Hydroelectric Power Plant (HEPP); Propellers Set Up In The Rivers And Spinning Rapidly.

THE ARMING OF CENTRAL ASIA AND ITS EFFECTS TO REGIONAL SECURITY

Shatlyk Yegenov

After the destruction of Soviet Union the global powerful countries wanted to take under their control the central Asia. There are three main actors in this struggle. They are USE, Russia and China. The topic for which we are working on is about Central Asia, which is in the USE's National interests, like the other regions in the world. For other hand the Central Asia is indispensable territory for Russia. This region is considered to be a survival arena for China, who is struggling to make the region peaceful and stabilised to ensure their interests in East Asia.

Being the basic subject of this study, armament is closely related to the concepts "war" and "security". If it is necessary to bluntly state the relation between these three concepts, it would be right to say that security is the aim, war and armament are tools for this aim. Security has been the first priority since the beginning of humanity. In the most general sense, it may be identified as "individuals, social groups, governments and entirely, all world's needs to being away from all the fear, threats, and dangers."

In an anarchic international system that doesn't have a higher authority, countries head for increasing their power and security. And for this; governments' try to increase their military capacities by acting with a realistic logic. And that requires arming. There are two basic ways to arm up. The first one is producing weapons, and second is importing. Although countries arm up, they are aware that their search of security and power should be in balance.

The demand for weapons in the world is lowered as the Cold War came to an end, and this disinterestedness continued until 1997. After 1997, military expenditures started to rise. In the period between years of 1998 and 2001, a rise of %7 draws the attention. Between the years of 2002 and 2006, the rise rate of military expenditure is %6 and today it's constantly rising.

The newly independent Central Asia countries are arming up with distinctive reasons and events. For instance, although after Kazakhstan gained it's independence, and in 1994, handed over it's nuclear heritage to Russia under the condition guarantorship of USA, China and Russia, bought weapons that was worth 99 million dollars in 1995. In my honest opinion, it's a huge spending for a newly independent country. furthermore, Kazakhstan was the biggest inheritor of USSR militarily after Russia. Big forces like USA, China and Russia are helping some states of the region economically and militarily, either to enter to the region or to make their influence bigger. We can think about Kyrgyzstan on this matter; the foreign military bases in it's boundaries are making a huge contribution to their economy.

If we are to stand on the hypotheses of this study, firstly; The countries that gained their independency after the cold war have been trying to solve their security problems in the ways of arming up. In this study, analyzes will be made appropriate to neoclassic realism in a theoretical manner.

If we are to mention work plan, the first chapter aims to create the conceptual framework of the study. We will stand on the concepts like security, defence and defence expenditures, armament, war phenomena, and neoclassic realism. The second chapter aims to reveal the problems about Central Asia countries' security. In the third chapter of our study, we will focus on Central Asia countries' security policies. The fifth chapter will reveal the process of armament in Central Asia countries. And finally the sixth and last chapter of our study, we will search answers to questions like "What is the impact of armament in Central Asia?" and "Does the armament ensure a more peaceful environment in Central Asia or just the opposite, does it make the area a more hostile region?"

Keywords: Central Asia, Security, Arming, Russia, USE.

WOMEN'S WORK IN RURAL AREA: INVISIBLE WORK A FIELD STUDY IN SAKARYA**Fatma Fidan**

The sexist work-sharing that is the common characteristics of all the communities made the revenue generating productive area to the male by the approach wants to see the woman indoor and the man outdoor. This sexist work-sharing is bent in the rural area and becomes brittle, and the women work is demanded the productive activities. So, the women work becomes functional not only for the indoor necessities but also in the other productive areas.

The woman labor has a part in a system without specialization and in multiple and several production areas for the general qualification of the countryside. Much as the women's work is liable to the value law in the value-producing areas, this work is the invisible work in the rural are without noticing being indoor or outdoor. The invisible work means being the labor of the woman for her family is unreturned and worthless (money-wise). Since the efforts of the women have not an exchange value and could not be related to the salary, these efforts are ignored. But the women's work in the rural area is invisible in both indoor and outdoor.

This study aims to scrutinize the subjectivity and identity status of the women's work in the rural area within the frame of 'invisible work.' Defining the woman labor in the rural area is the target by looking at the individual life of the women and by associating how the woman positions and perceives herself to the 'invisible work' concept. The 'invisible work' fact will be analyzed by an integrated approach based on the dynamics of the rural area. The reason for being chosen the women in the rural area in the context of the invisible work is that the women play roles which are not also limited with the housework but only include varieties other than the house.

This research uses the semi-structured interview method. Moreover, it is benefited from the narratives of the women about the daily activities. 100 women who live in the village and selected by the random-sampling method were included in the interviews. The women from the ten different villages from the center and towns of the Sakarya form the sampling.

Being applied a broad inquiry of the gender stereotypes, in other words, the roles by the femininity and masculinity identities determined culturally is most important for the women in rural areas. The definition of femininity carries a more contentful and deep meaning. While the concepts of 'diversity-plurality-diffusiveness' have different original forms gain meaning as the essential feature, these concepts the manners of the activities of women which are not degraded to the house work. Much as the fragment as 'indoor women work' and 'outdoor women work' is not explicit regarding the women labor, there is the similarity with the men work for the outdoor works. The conflict becomes evident to the role of woman and man, and the formation where the gender-based differentiation becomes indistinct and the productive activities gain invisible qualification are the premises. Below items can be mentioned when the particular relation between the woman and the production is analyzed;

The woman does not generate an income as the return of her labor without noticing being this effort indoor or outdoor. The indoor-outdoor activities of the woman intertwine. Both the two consequences strengthen the invisibility of the woman work. The striking in here is that the attitude of the women feeds this conclusion.

Keywords: Women, Rural, Women's Work In Rural, Sakarya .

OWL IN THE TURKISH CULTURE

Serkan Köse

Belief-based folklore elements constitute one of the important meanings of social-cultural memory. When societies enter the new culture and civilization, they can not easily give up their old beliefs. In this respect, the societies reproduces with new belief values what it regard as sacred. The elements of belief changes in the production process. In this context, as most of the societies who saw the sky as God, birds have important functions in old Turkish belief. It is seen that attributing sacred the elements associated with the sky. The meaning of the owl in the old Turkish belief system is different from the meanings of the owls in today's Turkish cultural universe. The owl has taken place in many folklore products from myths to legends, folk beliefs and various rituals. In this study will be examined change-transformation in the point of meaning of owl in Turkish belief system.

Keywords: Folklore, Folk Belief, Owl, Change-transformation



**1937-38 THE AUSTRALIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE EAST TURKISTAN FROM THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE INDIA****Tekin Tuncer**

East Turkestan struggles that began after the invasion by Communist China have an important place in Turkish history. At the end of this struggle forced to leave their homeland, East Turkistan, and long, long after the incident in India have reached a laborious migration. Reaching immigrants from India immigrated to Turkey after being here for 10 years. In this article, we aim to East Turkistan came to India and what happened after that exhibit how to reveal the attitude of the Government of India during the passions.

Keywords: Elisha Batur, East Turkestan, Communist China, Struggle, The Government Of India, Immigration, Help.



DYNAMIC MODALITY CATEGORY IN UZBEK TURKISH

Filiz Meltem Erdem Uçar

Observed since the early periods of written Turkish language, dynamic modality demonstrate the possibility or capacity of the action or the process observed in the verb. They are stated in Uzbek Turkish with descriptive verbs such as ol- “to take”, bol- “to be”, bil- “to be able” and compound structures formed with nouns such as mumkin “possible”, mayli “alright, ok, sure”, and kerak “necessary”. This study deals with these structures which are classified in dynamic modality category and mean competence, possibility, probability, permission, and prohibition.

Keywords: Uzbek Turkish, Dynamic Modality, Descriptive Verbs.



CRITICISM OF CULTURAL RELATIVIST ATTITUDES IN FOLKLORE STUDIES**Mehmet Ali Yolcu**

Cultural relativism is based on the idea that the culture is original rather than cross-cultural comparisons. According to this understanding, rituals and practices in a cultural circle are not evaluated with an external understanding and can not be debated. At this point, differences emerged between developing universal values based on Western modernism and original cultures. Perhaps the most criticized aspect of cultural relativism is insensitivity to human rights and women's problems. In this paper, a cultural relativistic attitude frequently encountered in folklore research has been discussed critically. On the other hand discrimination and folklore relation were questioned in the context of UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention, UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, CEDAW Decisions.

Keywords: Cultural relativism, Originality of Culture, Folklore Studies.



OGHUZ TURKIC ELEMENTS IN THE POEMS OF UIGHUR POET NIMSEHIT

Neşe Harbalioglu

Nimsehit born in Bay district of Aksu of Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region in 1906, he has written several poems written by the New Uighur Turkish. The poems of Nimsehit when we examined, Oguz elements as well as the characteristics of the New Uighur Turkish seem to locate. In the poems those elements is not limited only by the vocabulary of the Oghuz Turkic, but the phonetics and shape morphology.

In this paper, Oghuz Turkic elements in the poems of Nimsehit will be examined in terms of vocabulary, phonology and morphology.

Keywords: New Uighur Turkish, Nimsehit, Poem, Oghuz Turkic Elements.



We hope to see you again in Turkey (İstanbul)...





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