



ABSTRACTS

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PRESENTING

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

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

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

Fourth experience did be held in Budapest-HUNGARY (April 27-,29-2018).The main purpose of this congress is the interaction between civilizations and cultures. We are proud to present our valuable readers the abstract book for reach the goals of the congress.

On behalf of the Congress Organizing Committee

Asst. Prof. Dr. Hakan ARIDEMİR

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THE EFFECT OF SUPPLY CHAIN RISKS ON SUPPLY CHAIN PERFORMANCE: A STUDY ON TURKISH MANUFACTURING COMPANIES

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Lec.Dr. Ali Çağrı Buran (Dumlupınar University)

The main goal of this study is to determine the effects of supply chain operational risks on supply chain operational performance. Generally supply chain risks classified into two categories namely disruption risks and operational risks. Operational risks are treated as more controllable risks, while controlling disruption risks is unlikely to be possible. From this point of view this study focused on supply chain operational risks namely supply risk, process risk and demand risk and their effects on supply chain operational performance. In this context the data collected by survey forms from 214 of 1000 largest manufacturing company determined annually by the Istanbul Chamber of Industry. Structural Equation Model used in testing of research hypotheses. The results of the research showed that while supply risk and process risk seem to have significant impact on supply chain operational performance, demand risk do not have a significant impact on supply chain operational performance.

Keywords: Supply Chain, Supply Chain Risk Management, Supply Risks, Process Risks, Demand Risks

TURKISH TRAVEL AND TOURISM SECTOR'S PLACE IN THE WORLD: TODAY AND THE FUTURE

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf Gümüş (Dokuz Eylül University)

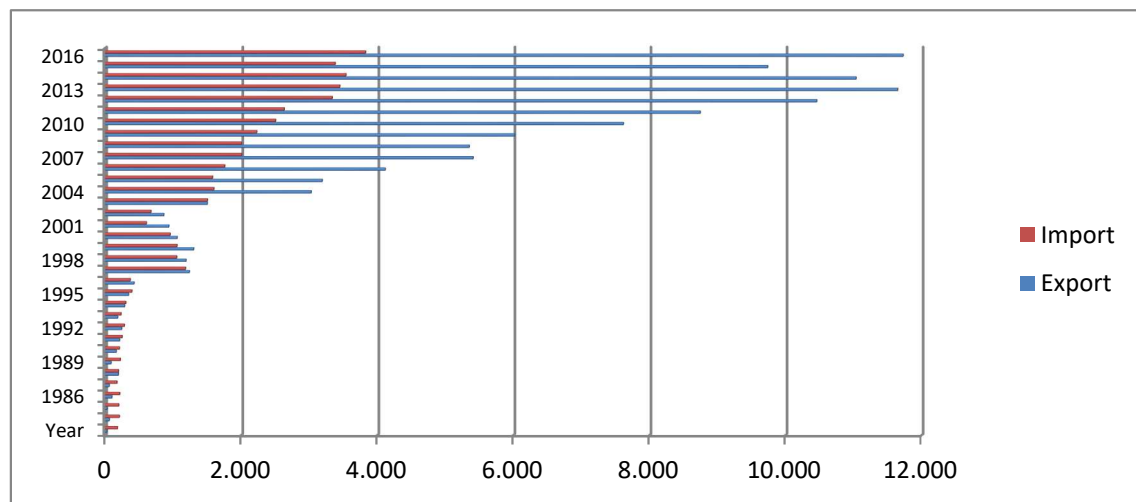
Prof. Dr. Gülüzar Kurt Gümüş ((Dokuz Eylül University)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Niyazi Kurnaz (Dumlupınar University)

This paper aims at exposing the place of Turkey in terms of travel and tourism's effect on the economy. Statistics from Central Bank of Turkey, Turkish Ministry of Tourism and World Travel and Tourism Council are analyzed for 2017, and additionally growth expectations for 2018-2028 period are interpreted and discussed.

Turkish economy generated 11.7 billion \$ revenue from incoming tourists which is far beyond 3.8 billion \$ (the spending of Turkish tourists going abroad). This positive difference between export and import values makes great contribution to the recovery of current account deficit. Besides, the industry has been in an upward trend since 2002 with an exception in 2016 (11.7 % decrease) because of conjunctural problems all over the world (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Turkey's Travel and Tourism Export-Import Values: 1984-2017 (mil. \$)



When it comes to the place of Turkey among other countries, there are different ranking criteria. The leading countries with direct contribution¹ of travel and tourism to GDP in absolute terms are the United States (509.4 billion \$), China (402.3 billion \$) and Germany (146.3 billion \$), where Turkey takes 14th place (32 billion \$). World average is 21.5 billion \$. Total contribution² of travel and tourism to GDP is three times larger than direct contribution (98.4 billion \$). World average is 62.9 billion \$. From the perspective of sources of travel and tourism spending, leisure travel spending and business travel spending are two components and the preceding has 87 % share within total tourism and travel spending in Turkey.

Turkey's direct contribution to employment is 461.800 jobs where the world average is 937.500 jobs. Total contribution to the employment is 2 million jobs, very close to the world average (2.3 million jobs), indicating the outstanding effort of Turkey in government's collective spending and investment spending. Turkey's travel and tourism investment (20.5 billion \$; 10th country in the world) is four times larger than world average (4.8 billion \$).

Direct contribution to GDP in relative terms ranking is Maldives (% 39.6 of total GDP), British Virgin Islands

¹ Direct contribution of travel and tourism to GDP reflects total spending within a particular country on travel and tourism by residents and non-residents for business and leisure purposes, as well as spending by government on travel and tourism services directly linked to visitors, such as cultural (eg museums) or recreational (eg national parks).

² The total contribution of Travel & Tourism includes its 'wider impacts' (ie the indirect and induced impacts) on the economy. The 'indirect' contribution includes the GDP and jobs supported by: Travel & Tourism investment spending; Government 'collective' spending, which helps Travel & Tourism activity in many different ways as it is made on behalf of the 'community at large'; Domestic purchases of goods and services by the sectors dealing directly with tourists. The 'induced' contribution measures the GDP and jobs supported by the spending of those who are directly or indirectly employed by the Travel & Tourism industry.

(% 35.4 of total GDP), and Macau (% 29.3 of total GDP). Direct contribution of travel and tourism to GDP in Turkey is 3.8 %, ranking it 86th among all countries. Total contribution to GDP in relative terms is 11.6 % (70th place). Direct contribution to employment in relative terms is 1.6 % (168th place in the world). Total contribution to employment is 7.4 % (ranking 117). Contribution to total capital investment in relative terms 8 % (64th in the world).

Short-term (just for the year 2018) growth expectations for contribution to the GDP are greater than 4 % and contribution to employment is greater than 3 %. Unfortunately a growth expectation for contribution to capital investment is very low (1.2 %). On the other hand, long-term (2018-2028) growth expectations for all other indicators are slightly lower than short-term expectations except capital investment (3.7 %).

As a result, Turkey should focus especially on travel and tourism's direct contribution to employment and also spend special effort to raise the share of business spending by making new investment on this field and by performing intensive advertising promotion activities.

Keywords: Travel, Tourism Sector, Export, Import, GDP

DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECTIVE PARAMETERS OF RANQUE-HILSCH VORTEX TUBE INTEGRATED VOPOUR COMPRESSION COOLING SYSTEM USING DATA ENVELOPING ANALYSIS

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Lec. Aslı Ergenekon Arslan (Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Oğuz Arslan (Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University)

As in other energy systems, energy and exergy efficiency in cooling systems is also important in terms of efficient use of energy. The energy and exergy efficiencies of the system were calculated by using thermodynamical properties of the working fluids in the system points. A lot of geometrical and operating parameters were used the designs of the Ranque-Hilsch vortex tube integrated vapour compression cooling system, so its difficult to sellected the most effective system. As a result of this, Data Enveloping Analysis (DEA) is asists in determining the best Ranque-Hilsch vortex tube integrated vapour compression cooling system. In literature, there is a lot of study in which used the DEA for analysing the energy efficiencies of the energy produced systems. DEA based on linear programming technique which divides decision making units (DMU) into efficient and inefficient ones.

In this study, the energy and exergy analysis results of the Ranque-Hilsch vortex tube integrated vapour compression cooling system were evaluated by the input and output oriented models of DEA which was developed by Charnes, Cooper and Rhodes (CCR). Also the Banker, Chames and Cooper (BCC) model was used to determine the effective design of the system. The variable returns are allowed to scale in BCC model in which the lowest input or highest output levels of DMUs are effective. As a result of this study, the most efficient cold mass fraction, input flow pressure and valf angle of the Ranque-Hilsch vortex tube were determined as 0.2, 401.325 kPa and 300, respectively

Keywords: Data Enveloping Analysis, Energy, Exergy, Cooling, Hybrid system

EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF ORC-BINARY GEOTHERMAL POWER PLANT USING DATA ENVELOPING

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The use of geothermal energy for electricity generation is the solution to decrease the dependence on the fossil fuels such as coal that commonly used for several purposes in Turkey. Although the geothermal resources are local, it is also a solution for global warming problem, so the climate changes, since its usage depends on environment-friendly technologies. Depending on the thermophysical characteristics of the sources, it is available to generate many ORC designs. It is a very hard job to decide which one is the most effective from these designs. At this stage, DEA (Data Enveloping Analysis) is an attractive solution to make a decision on the best ORC plant. Essentially, the data envelopment analysis (DEA) has been generally used in the performance evaluation for resource usage. DEA is known as a mathematical procedure that uses a linear programming technique to assess the efficiencies of decision making units (DMU). A non-parametric piecewise frontier, which owns the optimal efficiency of the datasets, is composed of DMUs and is constructed by DEA for a comparative efficiency measurement. Those DMUs that are located at the efficiency frontier are efficient DMUs. These DMUs own the best efficiency among all DMUs and have their maximum outputs generated among all DMUs by taking the minimum level of inputs.

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In this study, taking the different parameters into account, several designs of ORC power plant using Simav geothermal resources have analytically conducted. Then, the best design has been determined using DEA. In the analysis, a basic output-oriented model, named CCR-O and developed by Charnes et al., has been used to perform the calculated designs. As a conclusion, b2 type ORC design with medium temperature levels determined as the best configuration.

Keywords: ORC, Geothermal, DEA

DATA ENVELOPING BASED EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF INTEGRATED GEOTHERMAL SYSTEM: SIMAV CASE STUDY

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Oğuz Arslan (Bilecik Seyh Edebali University)

Lec. Asli Ergenekon Arslan (Bilecik Seyh Edebali University)

Depending on the global warming, the usage of environment-friendly technologies has become an urgent and popular issue for the last decade. One of these friendly topics is the geothermal sourced technologies. From the geothermal sources of the point, there are too many ways to evaluate these sources. For example, the district heating of the residences and greenhouses, in which geothermal sources are directly used, is most encountered one all over the world. The other way is a natural form of direct usage and it is called balneological use. Finally, the other most common use of the geothermal sources is the electricity generation which is the indirect usage method. The best and useful method is to use the geothermal sources in the integrated system in which two or more ways used in together. There is so many ways to integrate the use areas, which results in too many designing points. It is a very hard job to decide which one is the most effective from these designs. At this stage, DEA (Data Enveloping Analysis) is an attractive solution to make a decision on the best ORC plant. Essentially, the data envelopment analysis (DEA) has been generally used in the performance evaluation for resource usage. DEA is known as a mathematical procedure that uses a linear programming technique to assess the efficiencies of decision making units (DMU). A non-parametric piecewise frontier, which owns the optimal efficiency of the datasets, is composed of DMUs and is constructed by DEA for a comparative efficiency measurement. Those DMUs that are located at the efficiency frontier are efficient DMUs. These DMUs own the best efficiency among all DMUs and have their maximum outputs generated among all DMUs by taking the minimum level of inputs.

In this study, taking the different parameters into account, several designs of integrated systems including the electricity generation, district heating of residences, district heating of greenhouses and spas have been organized taking the different parameters of geothermal sources. Organic Rankine Cycle has been taken into account for the electricity generation, the number of residences and the area of greenhouses heated by geothermal sources has been analytically calculated. The usage of spas was taken into account as its present form for Simav. Then, the best design has been determined using DEA. In the analysis, a basic output-oriented model, named CCR-O and developed by Charnes et al., has been used to perform the calculated designs.

Keywords: DEA, Geothermal, Entegrated System

DATA ENVELOPING ANALYSIS OF RANQUE-HILSCH VORTEX TUBE AIDED DRYING SYSTEM

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Prof.Dr. Oğuz Arslan (Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University)

Due to the rapidly growing world population, the unhindered preservation of fruit and vegetables produced is important for economic and global starvation reasons. Drying is one of the methods used for long-term preservation of seasonal vegetables and fruits. It is also the efficient use of energy resources is important. Energy and exergy analysis are used in the assessment of energy consumption and system remediation.

In this study, the hot flow of the Ranque-Hilsch vortex tube is integrated to the drying system (RHVTD). The experimental datas of Ranque-Hilsch vortex tube were used for the determination of the drying system. The experiments were made for different vortex tube inlet stream pressures, vortex tube body, valve angle and cold flow rate. Drying curve of the tomato was used determine the drying time and inlet air temperature of drying system. 880 different RHVTD systems were designed. For this reason, it is quite difficult to determine the most efficient system. Data Enveloping Analysis (DEA) which based on linear programming technique is the one of the analysis methods used to determine the best effective system design in energy systems.

The energy and exergy analysis results of the RHVTD were evaluated by using Charnes, Cooper and Rhodes (CCR) and Banker, Charnes and Cooper (BCC) models. As a result of this study, the most efficient vortex tube body, cold mass fraction, input flow pressure, valf angle of the vortex tube and the inlet air temperature of the dryer were determined as 2nd, 0.211, 401.325 kPa , 600and 328.15K respectively.

Keywords: Ranque-Hilsch vortex tube, Drying, Data Enveloping Analysis, Energy, Exergy

DEMOGRAPHICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF ELECTRONIC WORD OF MOUTH ON THE DECISION OF PURCHASING TOURISTIC SERVICE: A CASE STUDY FOR THE ACADEMIC SOCIETY

Lec. Aslı Ergenekon Arslan (Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Ömer Zafer Güven (Kütahya Dumlupınar University)

Electronic word of mouth (e-wom) is an application of communication lays on the independent comments and remarks from the manufacturers and suppliers in the virtual media. Nowadays, before making a decision on purchasing a service, the consumers care about the remarks and offers of the others already used this service. So, they believe that e-wom is an important source. Since e-wom includes independent and objective comments, the consumers of a touristic service are affected more by e-wom.

According to this, in this study, it is aimed to investigate the relationship between the demographical specifications and e-wom for the academic society. The data of the study has been obtained from the academicians in a number of 329 employees in Dumlupınar and Bilecik Şeyh Edebali Universities by means of questionnaire method. Then, this data has statistically been evaluated. According to analysis results, it has been determined that there are meaningful differences between e-wom and marital status, online purchasing behavior of a product, and online purchasing behavior of holiday service.

Keywords: E-Wom, Communication Lays, Academic Society

FAMILY AND SOCIAL SUPPORT AND ITS EFFECTS ON AVOIDING THE COMPLEXITY OF SCHIZOPHRENIA A FIELD STUDY ON A WIDE SAMPLE OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

Prof.Dr. Laid Fekih (University of Tlemcen)

The present research treat the subject of family and social support and its relationship to the treatment of schizophrenia, especially that schizophrenia is a chronic disorder that needs long-term care and assistance; it means that the complication of the disease is likely at any time and under any circumstances. The other is considered the most important treatment for schizophrenic, and the responsibility for the health of the patient is our responsibility, whether a member of his family or a member of the community, our acceptance or rejection of him will affect directly or indirectly to his health and improvement.

This research aims to assess, compare and identify the effect of family and social support on the improvement or complexity of psychopathological case through evaluation of symptoms.

The method used in this research is purely clinical and descriptive following the collected data from the sample of 150 schizophrenic suffers from different psychopathological forms, were followed up for two years. The tools that were used in this research as follow: Family and Social Support Questionnaire for Mental illness (FSSQ designed by the researcher), Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS), and a Brief Cognitive Assessment Tool for Schizophrenia (B-CATS); we proceeded with some statistical techniques, which provided the percentages, and the Biserial Correlation (rpb), and the t-test.

The findings of this research were:

- The present study indicate that only 47% schizophrenic receive the true support from their family.
- There is a negative correlation ($rpb = -0.75$ $p < 0.001$) between "family / social support" and the complexity of disease, that means whenever the patient receives assistance, support and understanding from each other contributed to the healing of the patient or alleviate the severity of schizophrenic disorders, while patients from disintegrated or hard-line families face difficult times and their condition quickly regress, which complicates the disease and increase suffering from recurrent schizophrenia.
- There was statistical significant difference (0.01) between schizophrenia cases that receives support and those who do not receive it in terms of behavioral and cognitive symptoms in favor of schizophrenia receiving family and social support: that means the application of family and social support together with standard treatment is more effective in the improvement of the clinical state than when only standard treatment is applied.
- No effect was observed between them in term of the conviction of delusional beliefs.

This study confirms that family and social support contributes effectively to the development of schizophrenic ability, social integration, adaption to itself and its environment. Therefore, we must join hands with the therapeutic team to restore the self confidence of patient and improves their quality of life.

Keywords: Family and social support, improvement, complexity, schizophrenia

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON MEASURES TO INCREASE THE ENVIRONMENTALITY OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Prof.Dr. Kamile Gülüm (Balıkesir University)

Student Bengisu Gülüm (Debreceni Egyetem University)

Other Seher Dalgıç (Sırrı Yırcalı Anatolian High School)

The aim of this study is to determine how much is known natural environment by the students and to make a test to increase the level of recognition of the environment. Study was carried out in Balıkesir Sırrı Yırcalı Anatolian High School which has garden likes a tiny arboretum in 2017-2018 education year. 100 volunteer students are participated in this study. The study was carried on by pre-test, post-test and the technique of face-to-face interview and it is the experimental model. The obtained data were evaluated using by packet program SPSS 20. The results of the data are interpreted and visualized with tables and graphs. As the result of the study, at the beginning the level of recognition of trees was low but after the implementation study was showed that there was a significant increase in the recognition levels of trees and it was determined significant difference between pre-test results and post-test results.

Keywords: Environmental Awareness, Environment Education, Trees in School Gardens, Imported of School Gardens

ОСОБЕННОСТИ РЕЧИ ОТВЕТСТВЕННЫХ ЛИЦ В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИИ ЮСУФ ХОС ХОЖИБА «КУТАДГУ БИЛИГ»

Dr. Khkolmuradova Mushtariy (Tashkent State University of The Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Nevoi)

В данной статье речь идёт о культуре общения, часто используемых лексем и специфических особенностях использования слов элиты в произведении «Кутадгу билиг». Автор на примере речи вышестоящих чинов показывает мастерство использования слов Юсуфа Хос Хаджиба «Кутадгу билиг». Юсуф Хос Хаджиб является первым художественным дастаном написанным на тюркском языке. Это произведение в своё время повлияло на престиж и статус тюркских языков. В «Кутадгу билиг» Юсуф Хос Хаджиб затрагивает правила культуры речи среди социальных слоёв населения, обращает внимание на межличностные отношения, на логичность коммуникативного процесса. Ответственные лица, служащие государства, должны соблюдать некоторые правила общения, в том числе, быть осторожными во время общения с эмирами.

В произведении говорится о том, что речь ответственных лиц должна быть эмоциональной, образной, иметь художественную силу. Для этого говорящий должен использовать следующие художественные средства, как метафора, метонимия, синекдоха и др. Через речь ответственных лиц мы можем познакомиться духом той эпохи. И это является актуальным на сегодняшний день.

Keywords: лексика, лексические единицы, лексические средства, метафора, метонимия, синекдоха, парафраза, поэма, художественная актуальность

PHENOMENOLOGY AMAZIGH CULTURE THROUGH MUSIC

Prof.Dr. Mounis Bekhadra (University of Tlemcen)

Remained Amazigh culture and questions the multi- produced by the peoples of the Maghreb in North Africa, forgotten, and a far cry from eating scientific studies and the humanities and social Despite the richness and diversity of themes and fertility symbols and significance, and this is due to several reasons, perhaps the most important are those related to transitions historical experienced by these peoples, a shifts are all

Keywords: A Vava Inova, Amazigh Culture, Phenomenology, Music, Maghreb In North Africa

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL'S DECEMBER 2017 DECISION: CLOSING A PERIOD

Prof.Dr. Alaeddin Yalçinkaya (Marmara University)

As of 21 December 2017, the Former Yugoslav War Crimes Tribunal closed its mission and closed down as a symbol of the period. This was an ad hoc court with the decision of the UN Security Council to prosecute war crimes, mainly the Bosnian War and genocide. In this sense, it is the first international court to undertake a criminal charge of genocide. A little later, the Rwandan War Crimes Tribunal was established, which is investigating the Hutu genocide in Rwanda as an ad hoc tribunal. Later, the International Criminal Tribunal, established by the Rome Statute, abolished the need for such courts and became a permanent court of justice for war crimes and genocide crimes.

The Yugoslav War Crimes Tribunal has convicted and punished crimes committed by the Serbian and Croatian commanders against the Muslim Bosniaks during the dissolution of the federation. The presentation will assess the reaction of the court to its constitutional process, its working style, its decisions as well as its case law and its contribution to international law in general and war crimes in particular. Despite the punishment of genocidal commanders in this context, it is examined whether the openness of the UN / NATO / EU countries is not questioned and the Bosnians, whose weapons are collected by the UN Security Council's resolution, are ready for Serbian attacks. It is therefore argued that the international actors who provided this opportunity to the shooters, while completing the task of the court, have been removed from the appeal. In the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, it is the main axis of the debate that the elements that require punishment such as "genocide support, encouragement" which are among the punishment should not be mentioned in the proceedings. In the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, it is the main axis of the debate that the elements that require punishment such as "genocide support, encouragement" which are among the punishment should not be mentioned in the judicial decision.

Considering that the cause of the I. World War is the killing of the Austrian-Hungarian Prince in Sarajevo, it will have a different meaning in discussing the process of the prosecution of these crimes in Bosnia in Hungary when the Cold War era is over.

Keywords: Former Yugoslavia War Crimes Tribunal, UN Security Council, War Crimes, International Criminal Court, Srebrenica Genocide

A SOLUTION PROPOSAL FOR CAR PARKING PROBLEMS IN CITIES: NEIGHBOURHOOD CAR PARKING COOPERATIVES

Assoc.Prof.Dr. İmam Bakır Kanlı (Marmara University)

Transportation and its modes have always been important during the history of humanity. At the beginning domestic animals played a significant role in transportation, nowadays, airlines, high-speed trains and motor vehicles take to the stage. Henry Ford, manufacturer of the T Model which would transform the form of cities, probably did not think that he would conduce to traffic problems in the future. Here, one of the problems is car parking problems in cities particularly in inner cities. Today metropolitan cities facing the problem try to produce alternative solutions such as high parking fee for the vehicles wishing to enter inner city or dissuasive penalties for vehicles violating the time limit for parking etc. Regarding Turkey, in parallel to rapid, unplanned and uncontrolled urbanisation process and increase in the numbers of vehicles considerably after the 1950s based on economic development have resulted in car parking problems in inner cities which were mainly planned based on pedestrian traffic. Parking services in inner cities provided by local or metropolitan authorities are becoming more significant and getting difficult due to economic and organisational incapacity. Therefore, authorities try to find alternative solutions regarding to the problem. One of the solutions may be the "Neighbourhood Car Parking Cooperatives". In this study it is argued whether or not the model proposed can be a solution. The aim of the study is to analyse an alternative idea sheltering social economic and cultural aspects by using SWOT analysis method. Furthermore, qualitative and quantitative data have been used including literature review, technical reports, and statistical data from the institutions. The scope is limited with the scale of neighbourhood.

Keywords: Parking, Cooperatives, Neighbourhood, Car-Parking Cooperatives

CAN “AGED CARE COOPERATIVES” BE A STRATEGIC TOOL IN ACHIEVING SOCIAL HEALTH POLICIES IN TURKEY?

Assoc.Prof.Dr. İmam Bakır Kanlı (Marmara University)

Cooperatives have always been seen as a saviour mechanism not only in the context of economic manner but also socially by all parts including scholars, policy makers, and low-income people. Such that they have been considered by the global institutions such as the UN (United Nations) and ILO (International Labour Organisation) as achieving sustainable social structures. Care cooperatives, one of the cooperative types, particularly aged care cooperatives have encumbered a strong social mission to the concept of cooperative movement. In this respect, these specific socio-economic enterprises are considered as very strong stakeholders for governments. In this manner, it can be seen that there are many successful examples and implementations including countries such as Brazil, Japan, and Australia etc. Even though Turkey has the adequate ecosystem for cooperatives due to the it socio-cultural background dating back thousands of years, unfortunately it did not use that strategic mechanism effectively. This study is seeking to answer the question of “can aged care cooperatives be a strategic tool in achieving sustainable social health policies in Turkey”. The aim is to highlight the importance of being an effective stakeholder for the Turkish Government. The scope is strictly delimited with the aged care cooperatives only and qualitative and quantitative data have been used including literature review, technical reports, and statistical data from institutions.

Keywords: Cooperatives, Neighbourhood, Neighbourhood Cooperatives, Sustainability, Aged Care

INTERTEXTUALITY IN THOMAS MANN'S THE TRANSPOSED HEADS: A LEGEND OF INDIA AND HIKMET TEMEL AKARSU'S ASEKSÜEL KOLONI YA DA ANTIOPE

Lec. Yunus Acar (Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University)

Comparative Literature aims to investigate different literatures either to uncover of what extent they influenced the other national literatures or their literature was influenced from others literary works. As a science, it uses the comparative analyses methods whenever necessary in order to find out which is common in the literature or original and belongs to them. Intertextuality can be defined as relations that exists among the texts, that can be seen and proved in another text, as subject, theme, character, rewriting the whole body of the text or a part of it.

The legend of the Switched Heads and The Girl story introduced to the German readers by Zimmer whose work influenced the Thomas Mann's 'The Transposed Heads: A Legend of India' which can be defined as "rewriting" for Comparative literature. Initially, this legend appeared in the oral tradition of Indians, than by translation it has brought in the West and Turkish literatures. Hikmet Temel Akarsu's 'Aseksüel Koloni ya da Antiope' presented to the Turkish readers a structure is of the mythic narrative elements from Greek mythology.

The aim of this study is to investigate intertextuality of the mythological elements and their meanings in "The Transposed Heads: A Legend of India" and "Aseksüel Koloni ya da Antiope", according the principles of Comparative Literature.

Keywords: Amazons, Hikmet Temel Akarsu, Indian Mythology, Intertextuality, Thomas Mann

POSSIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS OF IRON SILK ROAD TO TURKISH FOREIGN TRADE

Res. Asst. Nurbay Sey (Abant İzzet Baysal University)

In addition to being a commercial route throughout history, the Silk Road also functioned as the transportation of cultures between the East and the West and thus contributed to the development of social relations between the countries. The functions of the Silk Road throughout history, especially today, have become even more important with the liberalization of foreign trade and the Silk Road has been able to remain an important trade route.

This important historical Silk Road was able to be continued from Beijing to London by railway uninterruptedly with the opening of the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway line opened in 2017. This new line, which serves as an important bridge between Asia and Europe, will create an opportunity for Turkey to develop its existing trade with the countries of the region but will also enable Turkey to develop its existing social relations with the various Asian countries in which it is close to history.

In this study, the importance of historical Silk Road in terms of the trade of countries was emphasized and the contributions of the opening of Baku-Tbilisi - Kars railway line to regional trade were mentioned. In addition, with the opening of the line, Turkey's opportunities were evaluated and the subject of the development of its trade with Asian countries was discussed.

Keywords: Silk Road, foreign trade, railway

NEVER-ENDING PROBLEM: CYPRUS ISSUE DURING DEMOCRAT PARTY PERIOD

Asst.Prof.Dr. Meral Balcı (Marmara University)

Student Esra Deniz (Marmara University)

The first time the Cyprus problem ever held an important place in Turkey's agenda was 1954, namely in the years that Democratic Party was in power. Turkey carried out their policy on Cyprus quietly until Greece brought the Cyprus issue to the United Nation in 1954. But since then Turkey also began to make them feel that Turkey sided with Cyprus. The main reason for the failure of the Cypriot issue, one of the most serious problems of the Democratic Party era, to reach the solution was the necessity of taking the UK's heart to resolve the dispute with Greece. For this reason, policies that are coherent with all actors have been made to apply in order to reach a settlement of the Cyprus problem. Thus, Federal Republic of Cyprus was established under the guarantee of Britain, Turkey and Greece. From this date, the Cyprus issue has been the focal point in Turkey's foreign policy. In this study, Turkey's Cyprus policies during the Democratic Party period has been analyzed within the framework of both internal and external dynamics.

Keywords: Cyprus, Turkey, Democrat Party, Greece, England

THE FIRST TRADE ROAD CONNECTING THE CONTINENTS: THE SILK ROAD

Asst.Prof.Dr. Meral Balcı (Marmara University)

Dr. Furkan Kaya (Yeditepe University)

The Silk Road, the first most important inter-continental route in history, is the general name of the trade routes that extend from Anatolia and the Mediterranean to Europe and end there. The Silk Road, which started in China and continued uninterrupted up to Europe, was the scene of the wars the countries carried out in the name of domination. This route, which is an intermediary for intercultural exchange and exchange of ideas, has been attempted by states on the road to be more effective than its former status due to its geopolitical position. The new Silk Road Project aims to link 65 countries with sea, air and land routes. From this point of view, the New Silk Road Project, in other words the "One Generation, One Road" project has been put into practice. The purpose of this study is to analyze the comparison of Turkey with the countries like the US-China-Russia in detail while revealing historical and geopolitical importance of the Silk Road. News reports, books, articles and analysis constitute the tools of the work.

Keywords: Silk Road, Turkey-Russia-China, International Economy, International Relations

THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT IN THE MIDDLE EAST (EAST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA)

Prof.Dr. saddam al-jomaily (Kerkük University)

بلا شك ان المناطق الاستراتيجية في العالم تحظى باهتمام وتنافس دولي كبير من اجل السيطرة على مواردها ومصادر الطاقة فيها، ولعل منطقة الشرق الاوسط تعد من ابرز المناطق التي تمتلك مصادر إلى أهميتها الحضارية والدينية والاستراتيجية، ولهذا تكالبت عليها القوى الدولية الطاقة، إضافة ،على مر العصور، وبالرغم من تعدد المفاهيم والتعاريف حول تحديد الموقع الجغرافي لهذه المنطقة ،ردن البعض يرى بانها تشمل منطقة العراق والخليج العربي وتركيا وايران ومصر وسوريا ولبنان والا وهناك من يضيف إليها دول اسيا الوسطى، بل ان البعض يرى منطقة الشرق الاوسط تمتد حتى القرن الافريقي.

يهدف البحث، إلى ابراز أهمية المنطقة العربية في استراتيجية القوى الدولية والاقليمية وبيان لامنيتها، كما يسلط الضوء وعلى القوى المهمة بهذه المنطقة، وماهي دوافعها السياسية والاقتصادية وا ،مكامن واسباب الصراع الحقيقية في منطقة الشرق الاوسط، ومن هي الدول الفاعلة في هذه المنطقة ومحاولة وضع الحلول والمعالجات المناسبة لهذا الصراع.

ي هذه أهمية البحث، في ابعاد الصراع الدولي والاقليمي واثاره الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والسياسية ف المنطقة، مما دفع بالملايين الهجرة الى اوروبا ودول اقليمية أخرى، ومن هنا يستوجب البحث عن اسس هذا الصراع ودوافعه وتداعياته.

إشكالية البحث : إن ما تمتاز به المنطقة العربية من خصائص جيوسياسية جعلها محط انظار هذه الدول من ناحية وتقاربت ارادات ومصالح البعض منها، بما انعكست العديد من دول العالم، وباتت منطقة صراع بين تداعيات هذا الصراع على دول المنطقة، محدثة موجة من التحولات السياسية والاقتصادية في العديد من الدول ولا سيما الدول العربية، : ومن هذه الاشكالية تثار الاسئلة الآتية

1. لىمية المتصاعدة في المنطقة العربية؟ من هي القوى الدولية والاق

2. ماهي تداعيات هذا الصراع على دول المنطقة ؟

فرضية البحث : ينطلق البحث من فرضية مفادها، ان منطقة الشرق الاوسط باتت تشكل أهمية . استراتيجية للعديد من القوى الاقليمية والدولية في مستقبل المنطقة

: حث إلى مقدمة وخاتمة ومبحثان هيكلية البحث : سيتم تقسيم الب

المبحث الاول : القوى الدولية والاقليمية المتصاعدة في الشرق الاوسط

المبحث الثاني : مستقبل الشرق الاوسط في ظل القوى الكبرى المتصاعدة

Keywords: Middle East, Regional Powers, the Future of the Middle East

THE FUTURE OF ARAB NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE LIGHT OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CHALLENGES AND NON-STATE ACTORS

Asst.Prof.Dr. Abdul Khaliq Shamil Mohammed (Tikrit University)

The regional regime of Arab countries has a special significance which rarely exists in other parts of the world especially from the strategic point of view. Not only for being the heart of aerial, aquatic and overland communications between ancient continents and for being a crossway for international trade, but also for other reasons such as the numerous resources that it owns with unknown reserves, its representation as a heart of the Middle East, and finally the existence of spiritual power which is represented in the Islamic religion that is considered a real threaten against the interests of the Western countries. For the aforementioned reasons, this area has remained under the observation of the regional and international powerful countries over the passing centuries for the sake of asserting a control over it.

National security is one of the most important issues that every country worldwide seeks to protect and strengthen, and it may cause in wars between states in case that it has been threatened by other or a certain country. Because of the seriousness and multicity of the sources of the threat that Arab national security is facing nowadays due to the political, economic and religious conflicts at the international and regional level, the matter which constitutes a pressing motive to unify the attitudes and roles between the actor parties of the regime.

The importance of the topic is manifested in the quality of events that occurred in Arab Region due to changes to the political regimes in Arab countries, which have directly affected the international relations in the Area. Influential Arabic actors in the equation of regional balance have been excluded in favour of other regional powers from other countries, the matter which has resulted in a case of anarchy, instability and security breakout that adversely affected the structural building of the Arab regional system and the future of its national security.

Carrying out a research on this topic comprises a difficulty of analysing the interactive relation between the Arab national security and the nature of challenges that it encounters, and this problematic point carries a number of research questions such as; what is the nature of the challenges that Arab national security faces at the regional and international level? What are the prospective scenarios for the process of change in Arab area and its impact on Arab national security? Are there any means and mechanisms to achieve that objective?

The research argues that the preventive factors that may limit and hinder the process of achieving Arab national security will escalate by the increase of the number of challenges and threats that attack the Arab national security. The matter which impose on the main actors of the regime to rely upon regional and international parties to secure and achieve its national security rather than its Arabic surroundings.

In order to ensure the appropriateness of the research statement, the systematic analysis approach has been adopted to explore the stages that Arab regional regime is represented over the period of time through which the international regime has evolved, including; being a filed for the process of international and regional powers interaction, competing sometimes and conflicting other times, in order to have a control over the resources of international regime and its administration. Arab regional regime has become the crucible in which the international and regional interests have met. Furthermore, the strategic analysis approach has also been applied to study the strategic attitudes of other states regarding the Arab region, as well as the prospective approach which enable the researcher to draw a prospective view about the process of change in the region and its impact on the Arab national security.

Section One: Arab National Security and Regional Challenges.

Section Two: Arab National Security and International Challenges.

Section Three: Arab National Security and the Challenge of Non-State Influential Parties.

Section Four: The Future of Arab National Security in the Light of Change Process.

Keywords: Arab National Security, International Challenges, Non-State Actors

INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW AND POLITICAL RISK RELATIONSHIP

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Student Dursun Al (Altınbaş University)

Local companies and real persons are engaged in commercial activities on the international scene to be protected against local risks, to open up to new markets and to make more profit. In addition, in the host countries where international trade and investments are made, employment is created, exchange reserves have been increasing and a more competitive environment has been formed. In order to achieve the targeted benefits in international trade, certain global and local risks need to be well analyzed, precautions taken, and particularly well governed by international law. One of these risks is one of the top ten risks in recent years in terms of the risks to be managed by analyzing the political risks (terrorism, coup, rebellion, expropriation, war, foreign exchange conversion and transfer barriers, bureaucratic obstacles etc.). The political risk within the force-majeure, or coercive cause, which is important in terms of international commercial contracts, is called political force-majeure. As a result, it is vitally important to include the political risks separately and in detail, to determine the applicable law and the dispute settlement method in the provisions set forth in the commercial contracts in order to provide compensation and full legal protection in the event of damage. The aim of this study is to analyze the concept of political risk in terms of both international relations and international law in detail.

Keywords: Political Risk, International Political Economy, International Investment, International Trade, International Law

ANALYZING POLITICAL ECONOMY of INNOVATION IN DEVELOPMENTAL STATE PARADIGM: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS of TURKEY-CHINA

Asst.Prof.Dr. Arzu Al (Marmara University)

Student Esra Deniz (Marmara University)

With the emergence of new actors in the international scene from the end of the 1970s, the post-Cold War period has been interpreted as a 'golden age' for capitalism in the international arena. The 'developmental state' approach, which was first introduced through Japan, is different from the 'regulatory state' concept for the US in the same period. It is an approach that adopts the use of the technology element in relation to the political economy by aiming at continuous growth instead of developing the political economy with minimal risk by providing the control of the market as it is in the regulatory state model. The developing state is preparing a global competition by changing its industrial infrastructure within these targets by setting social and economic targets for itself. In addition, innovation is the most essential element that governments must use as tools for growth purposes. Infrastructure developed with innovative thinking also greatly influences the growth figures, which can be seen as the best example of the growth figures recorded in Asia. Turkey is needed to spend more capital and labor on their industrial model developed by innovative thinking to achieve the growth figures recorded in Asian countries. The purpose of this comparative study is to interpret China and Turkey as a 'developmental state' model and to explain how much 'innovation' affects the growth rate by analyzing that.

Keywords: International Political Economy, Developmental State, Innovation, Turkey - China

RESOLUTION 242 BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL LEGITIMACY AND THE PROBLEM OF IMPLEMENTATION

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One of the major problems between the Arabs and Israel is the question of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 242, adopted after the cease-fire in the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. The Arabs insist that the content of this resolution must be applied spiritually and in substance, namely the complete withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967, while the latter deny that on the ground that there are facts on the nature of the relationship in this conflict. This problem continues to this day, despite the emergence of the peace process between Israel and the Arab states involved in the conflict.

The paper proceeds from the premise that the lack of common ground between the Palestinians and the Israelis in understanding and interpreting the resolution will make it difficult to implement the international legitimacy and therefore not to resolve the two states.

The problem that the paper will analyze is that it is about a fundamental question:

Why did not we reach a common understanding of Resolution 242, and what is Israel's justification for this? And what is the role of the United Nations, specifically the Security Council, in not implementing the resolution? What role did the United States play in supporting Israel in this regard?

The non-application of this decision to estimate the researcher is due to a number of reasons, including:

First, the decision was not made immediately after the cease-fire, or shortly afterwards, but on November 22, 1967, almost six months after the cessation of hostilities. This means that the Israeli and American insistence on separating the cease-fire and withdrawal was intentional.

Secondly, the resolution that was the basis and reference of the Middle East peace process was not taken under Chapter VII of the Charter and therefore did not include any mandatory force in implementation.

Thirdly, the Security Council granted Israel a great deal of flexibility in its consideration of Resolution 242 and its failure to show seriousness in its implementation, because of the different perceptions on the Arab side, namely, an unconditional end to the occupation, while the Israeli perception was that the withdrawal would be achieved according to Political and military conditions.

On the one hand, and Israel on the other hand, the resolution is not binding, so some researchers explain that the failure of Israel to implement the decision is not a leap on international legitimacy, even if taken under Chapter VII, perhaps the situation was different.

The reason for this situation, and the reason for the Israeli intransigence, is the inability of the United Nations to have the will of a single society with regard to its decisions. It is only natural that the will expressed in a particular resolution such as resolution 242 is fragile because of conflicting parties and conflicting views and diagnoses of the solution, it becomes easy to smash the wills that should be pressed to implement the resolution, hence diluting its implementation is an easy process. Not to mention that the decision was issued in two copies, which stipulated the withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces from the territories it had occupied in the recent conflict,

Keywords: Resolution 242, the Arab-Israeli War, Conflict, United Nations, the Peace Process

EXAMPLES OF TURKISH FOLK EMBROIDERIES USED IN WRITTEN ORNAMENTS

Asst.Prof.Dr. Mine Can (Kocaeli University)

Today, the embroidered artifacts that are exhibited in many domestic and foreign museums or stored in private collections or for souvenirs are among our important cultural heritage. The art of Turkish embroidery which extends to the roots of Central Asia has adorned in parallel with the fashion concept of the day wearing clothes, the used items or living spaces in the Seljuk and Ottoman Empire periods. The motifs passed through the experience and pleasure filter and reached a powerful level of access in the decoration arts and entered into the art of the palace. Especially for the palace and its surroundings, the treatment is a work of art piece. Then it is indicated that embroideries nearly created a fashion in spread out of the palace.

Many of the motifs used in Turkish embroidery are taken from nature. It is to be among other motifs created by the method called stylization or stylization are human and animal figures, geometric forms, various symbols and objective motifs. It is seen that emotions and thoughts are expressed through processing using written motifs in some embellishments. However, written ornaments are seen much more in palace embroideries, e.g. Sultan's Tugras, medallions, encountered in the dynastic tombs puşide and the puşide tablets, Kaaba wraps. The use of written motifs is rarer in the public sector, which takes the example of the palace embroideries.

In this context the paper will be elaborated products in which written motifs are used in the process in terms of technical and aesthetic features, it will be shortly explained the importance of written embellishments in Turkish embroidery art. The sample group of the study was taken from eight products obtained during the field researches on the public works in Anatolia' various provinces. The photos of products were taken photograph general and detail. The information forms was saved on the information of processing techniques, used materials, color, and motif and composition properties. In the paper will be discussed context of the written statements and the meanings that are contained on the products. Henceforth, it is thought that the study will support the work of Turkish handicrafts and embroidery art.

Keywords: Culture, Handicrafts, Embroidery

EXAMPLES OF EMBROIDERED PRODUCTS WITH HOLBEIN STITCH TECHNIQUE BELONGS TO SEYDİŞEHİR DISTRICT KONYA PROVINCE

Asst.Prof.Dr. Mine Can (Kocaeli University)

Embroidery art, which it is carefully one of the most subtle branches of Turkish handicrafts has been practiced for centuries. However, the fact that today's people are not as interested in the long-lasting and patience-intensive work is causing the original techniques of our processing art to be forgotten and gradually fade. Embroidered products with peşkir, uçkur, çevre e.g. were once been produced for women to daily needs purpose or dowry purposes, but now they are describe a self-national pleasure that has entered into the classical works of art. Thus, local researchs are very important discover, introduce and document hidden values of our cultural history.

The scope of the research consists of sixteen pieces products embroidered with Holbein stitch technique of having unique characteristics and surviving from past to present in Seydişehir, Konya. The photos of products were taken photograph general and detail. The information forms was saved on the information of processing techniques, used materials, color, and motif and composition properties.

The purpose of the research, determination of the place of holbein stitch in Turkish embroidery art and both technical and aesthetical properties relating to regional style and applications of products embroidered by this technique, documentation of the values of our culture and transferring to the next generations.

Keywords: Culture, Turkish Handicrafts, Embroidery, Holbein Stitch.

MANAGING EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT WITH CROSS-CULTURAL LEADERSHIP STYLE

Asst.Prof.Dr. Hary Febriansyah (School of Business and Management, Institut Teknologi Bandung)

Res. Asst. Muhammad Yusuf Musa (Institut Teknologi Bandung)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Indonesia is an international organization work as one of the representative programs by United Nations. UNDP Indonesia was founded on 22 November 1965 in Jakarta together with the head office. United Nations Development Programme Indonesia is the international organization with multicultural diversity. The employee including the managers and the staff at United Nations Development Programme Indonesia working based on the work culture inside the organization. Multicultural diversity at United Nations Development Programme Indonesia makes the managers used to think how to get engage with the staff that has cultural diversity. Managing employee engagement with cross-cultural leadership style would be a challenge for the managers, and the staff supports the manager job together to reach the objectives. This research using the qualitative method to gain the data more complex. In this research, there are eight of UNDP Indonesia employees that supporting as the informants, including two expatriates manager, two local managers, two local staffs, and two expatriates staff. The recommendation has been made by the research choosing the leadership style that engages with United Nations Development Programme Indonesia staff.

Keywords: Employee Engagement, Cross Cultural Leadership, United Nation, Qualitative Methodology

DOMINANCE AND CULTURAL POLICY OF GERMANY TOWARDS IRAN (HITLER PERIOD)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Mustafa Bıyıklı (Kyrgyzstan Turkey Manas University)

In this study, dominance policy of Germany towards the Middle East, which were planned to be pursued in Iran and some of which were pursued partially, with a view to evoke and develop its hegemonic power since National Socialist Party came into power in 1933, have been analyzed in terms of political economy. The study has been developed on the basis of reports entitled "Policies of Dominance Areas of Germany towards the Middle East" written by Kurt Koehler, Oluf Kürkkmann and Wilhelm Eilers, which were taken from State Archives of the Prime Ministry of the Republic of Turkey. In the report, Turkey is described as a door opening to Central Asian Turkish world and while Egypt to Islamic world. Iran is described as a suitable trading range for Germany. Therefore, the study has been prepared on the basis of Iran is one of the three major countries mentioned in the report rather than the whole Middle East. This country has always been seen as a strategic partner and a market area for the Western world. In the study, Germany's economic and political opinions in that period towards France and United Kingdom, regarded as Germany's partners currently and the importance of Middle East and especially Iran for Germany for being a world power have been analyzed from a realist perspective in the historical context. This study sheds light on present time regarding the issue why Iran has always great importance in the Western policies.

Keywords: Colonialism, Imperialism, Germany, Iran, Middle East, Influence and Cultural Policy

EXPRESSIVE WRITING AND STORYTELLING AS METHOD IN EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

Bagus Setiawan (PT. PLN (Persero))

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Employee engagement has become an important aspect in human capital management. Employee with high engagement to his organization has been proven to deliver positive impact to organization in all aspects. Common practice of measuring employee engagement is through questionnaire. Questionnaire can provide the value of employee engagement, but sometimes close questions in questionnaire could be misleading and might not express the real engagement of the employee. To find out the real emotions of employee to his organization that cannot be captured by questionnaire, expressive writing is proposed to become the tool of employee engagement measurement. Thus, the purpose of this research is to try out the effectiveness of expressive writing as tools for measuring employee engagement and storytelling as the intervention. Furthermore, a valid and reliable set of employee engagement measuring instrument and intervention will be established. The theoretical basis that used is expressive writing (Pennebaker, 1989) dan Storytelling (Walkin, 1978; Witherspoon, 1997; Kaye, 1995). Experiment research will be the method in conducting this research. The respondents are employee of Electricity Company in Indonesia (PLN), who at random will be divided into the control and experimental group. The research consists of four steps: First, to set theoretical framework for employee engagement, which related to the operationalization of twelve dimension of employee engagement; and the development of employee engagement measurement software. In this step, respondent will be asked to perform expressive writing as pre-test in the software. Second, to test the validity and reliability of expressive writing software, which compares the writing result between top performer (N100) and low performer (N100). Software is stated valid when top performer's score higher than lower performer's score. In addition, validity will also be tested by correlating the score of questionnaire and result score of software processing. The reliability of the software will be tested with internal consistency and test retest correlation. Third, to conduct the intervention of storytelling directly or indirectly through video. Random and selected respondent will be choosing to participate in this intervention. Fourth, respondent will be performed second expressive writing as a post-test. As the result, score post-test would be compared with pre-test score for see the differences related to employee engagement before and after intervention. The expected result of this research is the increment of employee engagement after given storytelling intervention.

Keywords: Expressive Writing, Story Telling, Employee Engagement

RADICAL RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN TURKISH REPUBLICS

Prof.Dr. Ramazan Biçer (Sakarya University)

The radical religious movements that originated in the Middle East started activities intensely after the independence of the Afroasian Turkish Republics. Taking advantage of the religious vacuum after the collapse of the USSR for their radical religious movements in this area, these movements propagated radical Islam in the Afroasia and Balkans, where Muslim Turks are in majority and have traditional Hanafi-Maturidit understanding of Islam. However, the Salafi-Wahhabi understanding of Islam with radical philosophy based on Kharijite understanding and containing violence disturbed people. This situation has led to experiencing serious problems.

Keywords: Religion, Radicalism, Salafiyya, Turkish Republics.

EFFECT OF STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD IN CREATING CORPORATE REPUTATION

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Corporate reputation refers to the cumulative judgment of the society over time for the firm. As a result of the researches, it seems that a positive reputation provides access to large areas. Companies with good reputation increase their ability to attract job applications, and staff turnover is decreasing. Employees who have a reputation for reputable external stakeholders with good corporate reputation have high job satisfaction, low employee intentions to leave the organization, and affect workers' permanence. A favorable reputation is created for the company to form brand awareness. This makes it easier to enter new markets and introduce new products to the market. Reputational financial performance can positively impact corporate investment and share price. In a survey conducted by Mercer Investment Consulting, environmental, social and corporate governance is influential in attracting investment decisions of 46% of institutional investors. According to the McKinsey report, institutional investors are prepared to pay 12-14% more for well-managed and reputable firms. Dowling argues that if successful firms have a good reputation, their chances of maintaining their success are higher than those of other firms.

A regression model was established to examine the influence of the board structure on corporate reputation. One-way variance and independence tests were conducted to test the corporate duality according to the criteria of CEO duality, being a member of the executive board, and becoming a female member.

Companies that are traded on the Stock Exchange Istanbul in order to determine the influence of the board of directors on corporate reputation in accordance with the aim of the study are selected as the sample size. The companies publish compliance reports on corporate governance criteria and corporate social responsibility activities. Due to these characteristics, companies subject to the corporate governance index have been included in the study.

Consistent with previous studies on corporate reputation, the data for the board of directors, the independent variable, was used one year earlier. Since it is also widely used in the literature, the ratio of non-executive board members for board composition has been calculated. The size of the board of directors is taken as the total number of members in the board of directors. Boyd, Rechner, and Dalton were coded as 0 when the CEO and the chairman of the board were the same person, and the CEO and the chairman of the board were different when they were different people. It has been obtained from the compliance reports of all the issued companies related to the board of directors to the corporate governance principles.

Keywords: Corporate Reputation, Board Structure, Reputation Management

TRANSFORMATIVE LEARNING THEORY AND ADULT EDUCATION.

Prof.Dr. Ilaria Bellavia (University of Florence)

A lot of specialists in education seems to have a significant contribution in order to strengthen adult education processes. One of them is Jack Mezirow, emeritus professor of adult and continuing education at Teachers College, Columbia University in New York, researcher and author of numerous books. He has an interesting vision due to the fact that his theory makes it possible for adults to create their own learning process, which can be constructive for each situation. The strength of his “transformative learning” embraces the power of reflection. Question is which elements of this vision can contribute to a more powerful learning process in adult education.

Keywords: Mezirow, Adult Education, Transformative Learning

“ISOMORPHISM” AMONG THE INSTITUTIONAL THEORIES AND ITS IMPACT ON HR PRACTICES IN TURKEY’S BANKING SECTOR

Asst.Prof.Dr. İhsan Oğuz Bakkalbaşı (Marmara University)

The main objective of this study was to qualitatively examine the effects of economic crises on HR practices. However it is founded that the social and legal environmental conditions may affect the HR practices more than the economic conditions. In this frame, the annual reports of private sector banks operating in Turkey between the years 2006-2016 were analyzed in terms of human resources applications. It is seen that the 2008-2009 Crisis, which is especially important abroad, or the economic difficulties of 2013 have no significant effects on banks' human resources applications, but rather the legal arrangements such as regulations, generalizations and technological advances such as developments in telecommunication sector or social changings such as generation Y’s starting to working life.

Keywords: HR Practices, Institutional Theories, Isomorphism, Banking Sector in Turkey

**ASSESSMENT ON E-TRANSFORMATION APPLICATIONS IN TAX OF ACCOUNTING PROFESSIONAL MEMBERS:
A RESEARCH ON THE BOOKKEEPING SYSTEM**

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Niyazi Kurnaz (Dumlupınar University)

Student Ali Özbek (Dumlupınar University)

The existence of different applications related to the tax treatment of the guiding legislation and laws in Turkey, technological innovation, system integration such as the provision of jobs; like that facilitating the work of members of the profession, as well as causing some difficulties. Purpose of the study; is to reveal the perceptions and attitudes of accounting professions on the bookkeeping system, which is regarded as an area of tax e-transformation applications, taking into account of professional experiences, educational circumstances, ages and genders. It is also important to evaluate the criticism and expectations of professionals who are both users and practitioners of the system. In this study, it is aimed to empirically evaluate the views of the members of professions working in Kütahya province on the bookkeeping system, to present the problems of the system and suggestions for solution.

Keywords: Tax, E-Transformation, Bookkeeping System

THE CITIES AND TRADE IN THE BABURID EMPIRE ACCORDING TO FRANCISCO PALSAERT

Res. Asst. Yakup Aslan (Siirt University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Gülnisa Aynakul (Siirt University)

From the beginning of the seventeenth century, the European travellers and merchants, who lived in India and had a chance to observe the country, started to write travel books about the Mughal Empire. Later, their works have become an important part of the Mughal historiography. Dutch, English, French, Italian, etc. the Europeans of that period were more interested in the economic and commercial life of the Mughal Empire. Unlike the historical sources of the previous centuries that were based on the court chronicles, these Europeans generated new historical sources by observing the life in India from the outside which brought a different perspective to the events of this period and help to identify and understand the events more accurately. In this context, Palsaert, who was born in Antwerp, Belgium and then visited India and lived in this country for seven years(1520-1527), and his work “Jahangir’s India: The Remonstrantie of Francisco Palsaert” made an important contribution to the Mughal historiography. Merchant Palsaert, who sailed from Netherlands to the East in 1618, lived in Agra for many years and recorded various information about the cities, religious life, trade and social life in the Mughal Empire. In this work, the cities, trades and cultural life of the Babur state in seventeenth century evaluated according to the information giving in the work of Palsaert. Also, the importance of travel books in the field of the Indian history studies was examined.

Keywords: Jahangir, Francisco Palsaert, India, Mughals, Travel Book.

NON-MUSLIMS WHO WORKS IN HAZÎNE-İ HÂSSA ACCORDING TO NUMBER ONE STAFF REGISTRY (SICIL-İ AHVÂL)

Res. Asst. Erkan Işıktaş (Siirt University)

One of the important economic institutions that the Ottoman State has formed during the modernization process is the Hazîne-i Hâssa (private treasury of the Ottoman Sultan) organization. The root of this organization is based on Ceyb-i Hümâyûn (the first name of Hazîne-i Hâssa). On June 15, 1847, the Ceyb-i Hümâyûn unit was changed to Hazîne-i Hâssa by order of Sultan Abdülmecid. In 1850, the name of Darphane Ministry (royal mint) was changed as Hazîne-i Hâssa Ministry. After Hazîne-i Hâssa Ministry found, there have been made some arrangement for its staff and units. Alongside Debit, Income and Section of registry units, by founding Ebniye, Feshâne, Hattab, İstâbl-ı Âmire, There has been an increase in the number of units and personnel of Hazine-i Hâssa Ministry. In this context, the subject of this study is the non-Muslim people who served at the Hazîne-i Hâssa. Historical document analysis method was used in the research in accordance with the nature of historical researches. The data sources of the research were obtained from the General Directorate of State Archives of The Prime Ministry of The Republic of Turkey. Documents written in Ottoman Turkish were translated into present-day Turkish. The information was obtained has been analyzed by using the classification, analysis and criticism methods as required by history science. The research is important in terms of revealing the non-Muslims' names, educational status, country, administrative units and salaries who worked in the Hazîne-i Hâssa according to number One Staff Registry (Sicil-i Ahvâl).

Keywords: Hazîne-i Hâssa, Staff Registry (Sicil-i Ahvâl), Non-Muslim.

EXPLORING THE LAKING YAYA EXPERIENCES: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC CHILD CARE IN METRO MANILA, PHILIPPINES

Student Carmela Jane Unabia (Miriam College)

Student Allison Dianne Labitan (Miriam College)

Student Kyra Darielle Ripotola (Miriam College)

Student Emeline Klarizze De Leon (Miriam College)

Prof.Dr. Marie Angelica Sagales (Miriam College)

The findings showed that the laking yayas regarded their yayas as part of the family, specifically as a mother. Furthermore, it was evident that the yayas reciprocate similar feelings towards their alagas, they treat them as their own children. With regards to influences, being dependent and independent were common among the laking yaya participants. Moreover, the yaya-alaga relationship has contributed to the socioemotional development of the alaga in terms of handling problems and dealing with their daily lives as young adults. In addition, proximity and strong attachment play as integral factors of the Robust Yaya-Alaga Relationship.

Keywords: Child Caregiving, Yaya, Alaga, Laking Yaya, Socioemotional Development

A BREAK FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN: IS BREAK TIME EFFECTIVE AND ADEQUATE?

Res. Asst.Dr. Özlem Tezcan (Kocaeli University)

A large amount of time of primary school children is spent in school where they acquire a set of knowledge, attitudes, skills, and behaviors and meet rules. While primary school children socialize with peers from many different backgrounds and learn social skills and values, breaks offer settings as important as courses. However, they are unable to spend break-time efficiently due to their short attention spans, many different consecutive classes, and the unavailability or lack of places to spend time (schoolyard, library, canteen, toilet, etc.). Against this background, the purpose of this study is to investigate student and teacher views and to reveal their experiences and expectations of breaks. The data will be collected by a student form (a form consisting of 3 open-ended questions) and a teacher form (a form consisting of 6 closed-ended questions and 1 open-ended question) prepared by the researcher. The study will use a phenomenological research design, which is a form of qualitative research, and a purposive sampling method. The study will survey third-grade students (attending 2 separate sections) and 5 teachers from each of 4 different schools selected by considering the size or properties of the schoolyards to equalize other variables that may influence the purpose of the study in terms of homogeneity of participants. The data will be analyzed through content analysis. At the end, the study will present student views and teacher evaluations about what can be done to have more effective and efficient break-time.

Keywords: Primary School, Primary School Student, Teacher, Break-Time.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE SYMBOLS AT THE INTERNATIONAL FASHION PRODUCTS TO THE TRADEMARK IDENTITY

Lec. Fatma Seçil Karayel (Dumlupınar University)

The number of the firms which provide service and products that have the same quality within the fashion products has been increasing recently. In order to get sustainability at the international market, and to be able to provide service and goods that have high added value, these products are to be gained a trademark identity. More than being a logo or a name, a trademark actually means expressing and transferring the thoughts and emotions of the consumers about the institution and its products. Product and trademark are the two concepts that are interdependent, tightly connected to each other. The success of the product is closely related to the trademark. Trademarks should be organised according to strategic plans and decisions and every single step must be taken in coherence.

Creating a trademark is a process consisting of many components. The name, symbol of the trademark - as being one of these components at this process- appeals the visual senses with its colour, shape and design, and reinforces the trademark value. In this study, by using literature review, symbols, shapes and colours used at the symbols of trademarks -which have gained a place in the fashion industry- will be analysed, and in the light of the findings, their contribution to the trademark will be evaluated.

Keywords: Trademark, Fashion, Symbol

DEVELOPMENTAL SCALE STUDY OF « EVALUATION OF WRITING COMPETENCIES IN A2 LANGUAGE LEVEL »

Lec.Dr. Senem Seda Şahenk Erkan (Marmara University)

This study is realized for measuring the reliability and validity of "Evaluation of writing competencies in A2 Language Level Scale." The scale developmental is used in this research. 270 university students participated in this study. The data will be analyzed via SPSS 22.00. Factor analysis and total item correlation will be used to analyze the data. Validity and reliability analyses included factor analysis, item analysis, internal consistency, and inter-factor correlation analyses. Moreover, test-retest reliability will be employed to measure the invariance of the scale in time. For all the statistical operations within the study, the significance level was taken as 0.05.

Keywords: A2 language, Writing Competencies; Developmental Scale Study.

ANALYSING MOTIFS AND CLOTHING APLIQUES OF LYDIAN CIVILIZATION

Lec. Müzeyyen Aygün (Dumlupınar University)

Primitive man endeavoring to fulfill their need of dressing by wrapping fabrics to their bodies had the need of adornment their clothes and surrounding in the course of time. Human utilizing the clothing as ornament and protection since the dawn of creation has enhanced the joy of his adornment over the time. People used clothing appliques for enriching and embellish by glamourizing their clothes. The tradition adornment with appliques of the clothes had persisted in Anatolia for centuries. Lydians ornamented their clothes with the adornment appliques items those clipped to the cloth. Lydian Civilization became the center of culture and art in the Western Anatolia in the early half of the 6th century B.C. In this research, literature search has been done about Lydian civilization, art and clothing appliques. The motif, ornament, composition and form specialities of the Lydian civilization's clothes appliques have been figured out. Results have been figured out by being evaluated them according to obtained findings. According to obtained findings, it has been seen that on the appliques glamourizing, herbal, geometric, symbolic, animal depicted and figurist motifs have been used. Suggestions have been enhanced depending on the results obtained in the research.

Keywords: Lydian, Clothing Apliques, Motif, Lydia.

STEP-MOTHER FIGURES IN TURKISH CHILDREN'S NOVELS

Dr. Nilüfer İşyar (T.R. Ministry of Education)

In this presentation, fifteen novels randomly selected from Turkish children's books (novels) with a social context were searched. In our research, it was seen that in our children's novels, the stepmother typology was generally classified as "good" and "bad". Bad stepmothers are much more common than good ones.

In our lecture, attitudes and behaviors of the stepmothers in the selected novels were examined and some results were tried to be achieved in the direction of the findings.

It is stated in the novels that children are subjected to physical or verbal abuse and to ill treatment by their stepmothers. Children who read such novels are influenced by them, to a more or less different degree. This situation is not appropriate for children's mental health. Considering that second marriages are more common nowadays when divorces are increasing, children who read these novels will look to the stepmother with prejudice. Perhaps in the future, the stepmother figures will be exposed to their subconscious mind when they are stepmothers. Children's novels contribute to the child's social and mental development; it should be far from giving negative judgments to the child. All children's novels must absolutely be based on love. This is the precondition for healthy individuals and healthy community development.

Keywords: Children's novels, Stepmother, Maternity, Family

BASIC FACTORS PUSHING TURKEY INTO THE EURASIAN AXIS: THE US POLICIES IN THE MIDDLE EASTERN GEOPOLITICS (2017-2018)

Prof.Dr. Ömer Göksel İşyar (Uludağ University)

In 2017, the convergence of Turkish foreign policy towards the axis of Eurasia became more apparent. This tendency is continuing to strengthen in 2018. There are many factors that influence Turkish foreign policy in the direction of Eurasia. Of course, however, the most decisive factor is the US' general approach to the Middle Eastern affairs and specifically to the Syrian crisis. US' basic policies which causing concern in Turkey on the Middle East issues may be embodied as follows:

- Turkey's suspicious looking on the Western identity policy formulations towards the Islamic world,
- The protection, accommodation, support and use of the Fethullah terrorist organization members by the US authorities,
- American support for Barzani's 25 September referendum process,
- With the advent of Trump, the perception that the US will gradually move away from the gendarmerie role in the Middle East,
- Washington's all kinds of open and secret aids to the PYD-YPG under the name of the Syrian Democratic Forces and acception of the PYD as the only Kurdish actor in Syria,
- For legitimizing the PYD's presence in the east of the Euphrates, the Menbiç issue was to become a bargaining subject with Turkey,
- The so called Kurdish corridor issue is intended and/or perceived to be used to cut the China's 'One Belt One Road' Project,
- Strong thoughts that Trump has no clear strategy for the Middle East,
- Clear and full support given to Israel by Washington Administration on the Jerusalem question,
- US' support, unlike Turkey, on the federation plans and Bosnian model for Syria (support on the Syrian Balkanization process),
- The United States' main discrepancy with Turkey's Syria policy: the United States desires to break the influence of Iran and Hezbollah (generally Shiite) and for this reason to use the PYD in this country, instead of asking for Assad to leave; however Turkey, by contrast, advocates breaking the power of the PYD and Syria's territorial integrity,
- The US, for its Middle East plans, does not want to depend too much on the military bases in Turkey,
- The United States in its Middle East policies and plans prefers to take steps to push Turkey out of the regional equations,
- The Sarraf (Zarrab) case in the United States and some spying activities in the Adana / Istanbul Consulates which host some suspicious officers who are alledged members of some terrorist organizations, etc. create some adverse effects on Turkey,
- On the other hand, Trump's 'US-first' approach, on which he stood insisted, has amplifier effects on the need of a multivector political approach and thought in Western world and naturally also in Turkey, etc.

All of these negative motivational factors that we try to briefly summarize here, as a result, are increasing day by day in the Turkish foreign policy the necessity and search for the enrichment of the relations with the great actors of the East (Eurasia) such as Russia and China.

Keywords: Turkish foreign policy, USA, Middle East, PYD, Syria

ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE AND ITS IMPACT ON STAPLE FOOD PRODUCTION

Asst.Prof.Dr. Sirajul Islam (Bangladesh University of Business and Technology)

Jamila Sultana (Bangladesh University of Business and Technology)

This article examined mainly the relationship between the Environmental damage and its impact on staple food (rice and fish) production in Bangladesh. The paper use time series data from 2000-2013 periods of total rice production, total fish production, emission of GHG and total use of increase in chemical fertilizer in Bangladesh. Here researcher use emission of GHG and total uses of chemical fertilizer are proxy data of Environmental damage. In this study unit-root test, co-integration test and granger causality test are done. Unit roots test has been used to confirm the stationary of the data. Cointegration test is used to verify the existence of a long-run relationship between variables. The findings of this tests shows that there is long run positive relationship between rice production and increase in fertilizer but negative relationship between rice production and GHG. Fish production and fertilizer, GHG are not Co integrated in the long run. According to this test there is no unidirectional causality between these variables. So government needs to take several steps to make environmental condition better. But people awareness also important in this issue.

Keywords: Green House Gases, Environmental Damage, Fish Production, Rice Production

INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN CLOTHING DESIGN

Lec. Nuran Ocakoğlu (Dumlupınar University)

Regarding the process of clothing trends, it is seen that recently cloth designers have preferred products that can respond various meets as well as going beyond the ordinary, astonish people and make them think. With technological developments, new innovations have gained place in cloth designing either in visual sense or in sense of satisfying the necessities. To be influent and memorable, nowadays fashion designers are in need of making a difference by designing the innovations that haven't come up to anybody. Enterprises, on the other hand, have to renovate and change their product and production methods over and over to survive (remain standing) rapidly changing competitive environment.

By examining various aspects of the consumers about products, this study aims to reveal what the innovative approaches of cloth designing in last years and the technological developments affecting this field and how these approaches and developments are reflected on cloth designing. That innovative fashion products designed with developing technology gain reputation and their usage have been gradually increasing indicate a radical change in our lives.

Keywords: Cloth, Designing, Fashion, Innovation

A NEW FLEXIBLE WORKING MODEL: OFFICE CAFÉ

Lec.. Umut Üzmez (Bülent Ecevit University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Nuran Öztürk Başpınar (Anadolu University)

Based on the technological developments, there are many changes and transformations in all areas of the life. The working life is also being affected from these changes and transformations. The flexibility has been taken more place in working life; the number of independent and mobile workers is getting increasing. The offices that are accepted as fixed physical working places is getting out of the physical places. Due to the development of information and communication technologies, it is possible to work independently from time and space. Consequently there is an increase in the use of new office types such as home office, mobile office and virtual office. Office café has been added these office types as a new type. Office café, particularly, address to the independent and mobile workers. In real sense, this type of the offices is neither a cafe nor an office. It is a place where the office and the café are intertwined. Here are coworking workspaces where individuals can create synergies at the same time as working individually or interacting with people from similar or different sectors and addressing both business and social needs. You pay as much as you use office café where has provided ergonomic and comfortable working environment, the required office equipment and hardware and office services. There are a lot of samples of the office café in the world wide. There are many office café in many cities in Turkey, especially in İstanbul. Many of these, it is seen as branch of the local or foreign office café company network. Nevertheless, concepts of office café and coworking have not been mentioned enough in the related literature. For this reason, this study aims to handle the concept of the office café and to contribute to the literature. According to the findings of the research, office cafés will take place more and more in our working life, where are developing an understanding of day-to-day needs and flexible working conditions. Also the trend of coworking will increasingly grow up.

Keywords: Flexible Working, Modern Office, Office Café, Coworking.

BUREAUCRATIC STRUCTURE OF THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF SİİRT PROVINCE AND THE NAMES OF THE CIVIL SERVANTS ACCORDING TO BITLİS PROVINCE ANNUAL IN 1316 1317

Res. Asst. Halat Akin (Siirt University)

The purpose of this research is to present the bureaucratic structure of the central administrative organization of Siirt province and the names of the civil servants working in this administrative structure according to the Bitlis Province annual in 1316 and 1317. Research was carried out by the method of document review in accordance with qualitative research technique. Bitlis Province annual in 1316 and 1317 which is the main data sources of research has been supplied from internet-based data library of Turkey Religious Foundation Center for Islamic Studies (İSAM). Supplied data sources have been examined and tried to be analyzed within the framework of the scientific methods and bases required by the science of history. As a result of these examinations; the structure and functioning of the central administrative organization of Siirt Province has been put forward. At the same times, names of the personnel who took part in the administrative organization over the years and their seniority are presented in tables. In addition, the reflections of 1864 and 1871 provincial ordinances started with the Tanzimat and the reflections of the Ottoman administrative organization structure were tried to be evaluated through the Siirt sample. This study, which can also be called a kind institution and registry work, is thought to contribute to both work to be done about the Ottoman administrative organization and the history of Siirt city.

Keywords: Siirt, Administrative Organization, Annual, Name of Officer

THE REALITY OF CREATIVE LEADERSHIP IN THE GHARDAIA SME MILK PRODUCTION SECTOR AT 2016 YEAR

Student Babaz Abdelaziz (Ouargla University)

Dr. Khebiti Khodir (Ghardaia University)

The objective of this paper is to examine the reality of creative leadership in the milk production sector in Ghardaia SME, this study included managers category which represents 14 enterprises, there was 11 questionnaire and they were divided into two parts, first contains the personal data and the second creative leadership(Sensitivity to problems, perseverance, initiative and Originality), The findings indicate that these four Dimensions have high effect for Leadership creative, especially on the perseverance, Therefore Ghardaia managers were found to have high creative Leadership.

Keywords: Creative Leadership, Sensitivity To Problems, Perseverance, Initiative, Originality, SME.

ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOURISM GROWTH AND INCOME IN TURKEY

Dr. Aktolkin Abubakirova (Ahmet Yesevi University)

Res. Asst. Aziza Syzdykova (Ahmet Yesevi University)

Tourism has become an increasingly important sector every day with the goods it provides to the countries. Especially for developing countries, it is important for the tourism sector to have high employment, to increase the foreign exchange flow and to play a regulatory role in the balance of payments. The impact of tourism revenues in the economic growth process is a decisive factor in shaping policies for tourism development.

In this study, using annual data for the period 1980-2016 Turkey's tourism revenues and economic growth have been studied with the help of the ARDL bounds test. According to the results of Turkey in tourism revenues and GDP has strong relationships in both long and short term.

Keywords: Tourism Revenues, GDP, ARDL Border Test, Tourism Policies

THE EVALUATION OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING STAFF SATISFACTION IN HEALTH INSTITUTIONS USING HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS BY PLS METHOD KÜTAHYA EXAMPLE

Lec. Hasbiye Dizman (Dumlupınar University)

The hospital management information system (HMIS); is a system that enables services to be provided by using computers, software programs and internet technology by providing technical, administrative, financial and medical separation of the tasks in health institutions. This system can directly affect the efficiency and productivity of the staff, as well as providing facilities for different issues such as quality of health service, duration of work and getting healthier results.

In this study, we identified the factors that have an effect on the staff satisfaction for the personnel who use the hospital management information system (HMIS). These; Motivation and satisfaction, Education, Communication and data sharing, efficiency and saving. In order to understand how effective the factors that we have determined will be in increasing the satisfaction of the staff, a questionnaire survey method is used. These collected data were tested using the partial least squares structural equation modeling (Smart PLS) approach.

Cronbach alpha was used to measure the reliability and internal consistency of the scale. Cronbach alfa values show the degree of internal consistency as it varies between 0,852 for staff satisfaction and 0,956 for training. Composite Reliability (CR) and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) tests were conducted to measure convergent validity. If the Cronbach alpha value for each structure is equal to or greater than 0.70, the reliability of the scale is generally accepted. CR value is between 0.898 and 0.963. However, it is recommended that the AVE should exceed 0.50 to ensure convergent validity. The value of Ave was between 0,689 and 0,817. These results revealed the reliability and internal consistency of the scale.

This study consists of t-test, factor and regression analysis. Findings show that factors such as motivation and satisfaction, communication and data sharing, productivity and saving, education are influential in determining employee satisfaction.

Keywords: Hospital Management Information Systems (HMIS), Hospital Management Information Systems Modules, Factors Affecting Employee Satisfaction

DETERMINING THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE HOSPITALS USING HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN HEALTH CORPORATIONS (LOCAL APPROACH: KÜTAHYA SAMPLE)

Lec. Hasbiye Dizman (Dumlupınar University)

The Ministry of Health's progress in the health-care transformation project in 2003 was to use hospital management information systems (HMIS) which were gradually being used throughout the country and in the course of time throughout the country. This system, which consists of many modules, provides support to healthcare professionals in administrative, administrative, financial, technical and medical issues.

Therefore, all these studies are influenced by patients because they include the follow-up of the patients and the fulfillment of the related procedures. This study was conducted to determine the factors affecting patients in the use of hospital management information systems in health institutions. For this purpose, face-to-face surveys were conducted with the employees of health institutions working in different hospitals in Kütahya and 140 data were collected. In this study, data analysis was performed according to a two-step methodology using SPSS v.24. The first step is to test the reliability of the scales used. The second step was to determine the structural model and factors by conducting factor and correlation analysis. Cronbach alpha, a common method used to measure the reliability and internal consistency of the scale, was used. According to this, Cronbach's alpha is 0,953, and 19 questions on the scale show that they express a whole with a homogeneous structure at a good level.

Four factors were reached in the results of the factor analysis. These are: Documentation facilitation, Accessibility, Agency preference, Program Compatibility

Keywords: HMIS, Factors Affecting Patients in Use, Health Corporations

THE PARTICIPATION BANKING IN TURKEY: AN ASSESSMENT THROUGH THE RATES OF EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY

Yahye Hassan Abdi (Anadolu University- SSI)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Serpil Altınırmak (Anadolu University)

Islamic banks are institutions that perform the interest-free banking transactions within the Islamic finance rules. In the world, the Islamic banking was recognized in the financial system in the 19th century. In Turkey, they were included into the Turkish Banking System in 1983 as Private Finance Institutions. In 2005, they taken into the scope of Banking Law and called as Participation Banks. By 2018, there are five participation banks. Since this study covers the years between 2007 and 2016, only three banks were included; Albaraka Türk, Kuveyt Türk and Türkiye Finans. It is expected that participation banks, which have 5 % share within the total size assets of the Turkish banking sector, will grow rapidly. In the study, it was aimed to analyze the efficiency and productivity of the participation banks by using rates analysis.

Keywords: Participation Banking, Participation Banks, Conventional Banks, Efficiency and Productivity

KÜTAHYA SEYİTÖMER LOCATION II. WEAVING MAJOR WEIGHTS

Lec. Hülya Karaoğlu (Dumlupınar University)

The weights produced by the excavation team of the Dumlupınar University Archaeological Department at Seyitömer Höyük, which is located within the borders of Kütahya province, are generally produced from terracotta weights, which were used for the purpose of not mixing the threads. II. After leaving the ones belonging to Bin, the typology was formed by sticking to the descriptions, drawings and photographs made by the excavation team.

In this study, a total of 105 weights were examined and their drawings were included. These group weights are compared with those of the settlements of Beycesultan, Çeşme-Bağlararası, Çavlum, Demircihöyük, İasos, Kusura, Liman Tepe, Milet, Troya V, Şarhöyük (Dorylaion), Yanarlar Cemetery, which are found in the Western Anatolia Middle Bronze Age.

Purpose of the study; In addition to the characteristics of regional culture (socio-economic traditions and artistic understanding) of the Middle Bronze Age, Seyitömer Höyüğü is also known for its cultural interaction and commercial relations with the surrounding cultures. II. Since the archaeological studies belonging to the millennium are not so much, it is to contribute to the light of this period of the region.

Keywords: Archeology, Middle Bronze Age, Bench Weight, Seyitömer Höyük, Textile.

KÜTAHYA SEYİTÖMER LOCATION II. ICON CONIC FORM SPINDLE WHORLS

Lec. Hülya Karaoğlu (Dumlupınar University)

The spindle spindles used by the excavation team of Dumlupınar University Archaeological Department at Seyitömer Höyük, which is located within the borders of Kütahya province, II. After leaving the ones belonging to Bin, the typology was formed by sticking to the descriptions, drawings and photographs made by the excavation team. As a result, the spindles are divided into three main (conical, spherical, cylindrical) form. In this study, 106 conical spindle whorls were discussed. This group of spindle whorls are compared with those of the settlements of Beycesultan, Çeşme-Bağlararası, Çavlım, Demircihöyük, Iasos, Kusura, Liman Tepe, Milet, Troya V, Şarhöyük (Dorylaion), Yanarlar Cemetery, which provide typological and similar aspects and finds of Western Anatolia Middle Bronze Age.

The purpose of this study is to understand the cultural interaction and commercial relations with the surrounding cultures besides the characteristics of the regional culture (socio-economic traditions and artistic understanding) of the Middle Bronze Age in Seyitömer Höyüğü, II. Since the archaeological studies belonging to the millennium are not so much, it is to contribute to the light of this period of the region.

Keywords: Archeology, Spindle Whorl, BC II., Seyitömer Höyük, Textile.

TURKEY REVIEW IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Res. Asst. Nurbay Sey (Abant İzzet Baysal University)

The Millennium Development Goals are based on the Declaration signed by 187 countries under the leadership of the United Nations in 2000. The declaration contains the goals of eliminating the world's hunger and poverty problem and offers various policies to countries in reaching the targets in this direction.

Although the main emphasis in the declaration is the struggle against hunger and poverty, the Millennium Development Goals are the right to education for all, eliminating gender inequality, involving women in social and economic life, improving maternal health, reducing infant mortality, combating HIV / AIDS and malaria and integration with the world.

In this study, the policies implemented by Turkey which is considered developing country in order to achieve its Millennium Development Goals were examined and also the data of the Turkish Statistical Institute, The World Bank, the United Nations, the Ministry of National Education, The Ministry of Family and Social Policy have been evaluated by taking into account whether the targets have been fulfilled.

In the study, it was concluded that the targets were achieved to a large extent, and recommendations were made for the targets that could not be achieved. In addition in this study, the fact that Turkey has achieved its Millennium Development Goals does not mean a final development, and it is stressed that larger steps should be taken for sustainable development.

Keywords: Millennium Development Goals, Poverty, Turkey, United Nations

FOLLOWING THE FOOTPRINTS OF ECOLOGY IN ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY: ECOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT RELATIONSHIP

Asst.Prof.Dr. Sema Mumcu (Karadeniz Technical University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Tuğba Düzenli (Karadeniz Technical University)

Res. Asst. Emine Tarakçı Eren (Karadeniz Technical University)

Environmental design disciplines are in the field of human-environment intersection and aim to ensure human-environment congruence. The rapid and mostly adverse changes in built environment created by the forces of Modernism and Industrial Revolution caused the rapid development of environmental psychology till 1960's. Since then the findings of environmental psychology studies have been increasingly accepted in the field of environmental design. However, the prevailing world view adopted widely within environmental design disciplines is being characterized with its techno-scientific rationality and acceptance of dualistic human-environment relations. Human interrelatedness with the environment which was neglected by prevailing world view had begun to be emphasized by environmental psychology. Ecological approach and ecological psychology as a branch of environmental psychology rejects examining human-environment relationship in unnatural settings such as laboratories and by adopting ecology science and its basic principles discusses human-environment holism, their interrelatedness. While dealing human and environment as parts of a whole ecological psychology reflects some principles of ecology into environmental psychology researches.

Behavior Setting Theory, Affordance Theory, Prospect-Refuge Theory, and Information Processing Theory are examples of ecological approach to human-environment relationship. In this study Behavior Setting Theory and Affordance Theory were dealt with; how these theories were guided by ecology science and which principles of ecology were adopted by these theories were discussed. Through examples from recent researches in Turkey and other parts of the world how these theories used principles of ecology at understanding humans' spatial behavior were examined. The results showed that the studies adopted ecological approach pay attention to examine spatial behavior in daily life that takes place in human's natural living space, 'man-made environment' without disturbing flow of its occurrence. Also it was determined that studies adopted ecological approach enables both gathering numeric data and commenting on social and cultural dimensions at the same time.

Keywords: Environmental Design, Human-Environment Relationship, Ecological Approaches, Behavior Setting Theory, Affordance Theory

STRATEGIC ANALYSIS OF THE PERSIAN CANAL PROJECT

Asst.Prof.Dr. Hakan Arıdemir (Dumlupınar University)

The channels that constitute the most important routes of international trade are also greatly influencing the strategic positions of the countries in which they are located. With time, it is desired to increase count of these waterways which are the main examples are the Suez, Panama and Kiel channels. The Persian Channel Project is one of the planned channels. The strategic position of the Persian Channel is of great importance not only from the economic point of view but also from the military and security aspects. If a channel project takes place in terms of the US, which is the only dominant continent of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, US interests in the region will need to be redefined. This may lead to the creation of new areas of crisis in the region. Other Asian countries, especially China and India, may be included in this crisis areas in the long term. Possible regional and global effects of the Persian Channel Project will be analyzed in the study.

Keywords: International Waterway, Persian Canal, Basra Gulf, Caspian Sea

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ARCTIC REGION IN THE CONTEXT OF REGIONALISM DEBATES IN THE POST COLD WAR PERIOD

Asst.Prof.Dr. Hakan Arıdemir (Dumlupınar University)

The root changes in the international system and geopolitical solutions to the system's structure require multi-dimensional thinking. In the divided and bipolar structure of the Cold War era, the "transition to more flexible global independence" has revealed the danger of conflict that will affect the whole world from two nuclear superpowers. This has obliged international peace and security to be strengthened. Nevertheless, this transition has also made international peace and security multipolar. The global relations, which has been condemned to the bipolar controversy of the Cold War era and has been portrayed as a connection to it, has gained a regional dimension. One of the regions which gaining importance in the post-Cold War period was the Arctic Region. In this study, the recent significance of the Arctic Region will be analyzed at conceptual level in the context of regionalism debates.

Keywords: Regionalism, Arctic Region, Cold War, Arctic Council

AN EVALUATION OF CHILDHOOD TRAUMA AND PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLE AMONG JUSTICE-INVOLVED YOUTH: THE CASE STUDY IN MALTEPE CHILD AND YOUTH CLOSED-PRISON

Student Gokce Ergin (Yildiz Technical University)

Childhood trauma, which is also labeled as complex trauma, includes various types of trauma and refers to being exposed to interpersonal and multiple traumatic events. It has been documented that traumatic stress among children and youth is associated with increased risk of involvement with the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. This study included five types of childhood trauma which are physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, emotional, and physical neglect.

Additionally, there exists a variety of criminological theories that attempt to explain the effects that the family has on delinquent and criminal behavior. Researchers using Baumrind's conceptualization of parenting styles have demonstrated that the type of parenting had a crucial influence of a variety of child behavior outcomes. Many researchers believed that different parental styles and practices were best understood on the basis of two underlying dimensions; parental acceptance/ involvement and strict control/supervision and four types of parenting styles; authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and uninvolved.

The main objective of the current thesis was to evaluate childhood trauma – abuse and neglect and perceived parenting style- authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and uninvolved among juvenile delinquents. Sample of the current study consisted of 64 justice-involved boys from in Maltepe Child and Youth Closed-Prison. The scales used in data collection were Childhood Trauma and Child Rearing Styles Questionnaires.

The results showed that the mean score of childhood trauma among justice-involved youth was prevalent. Emotional neglect was respectively higher than psychical neglect, emotional abuse physical abuse and sexual abuse among delinquents. Importantly, 51.5% of all participants reported that they had childhood trauma. In detail, 50% of all participants reported physical neglect; 50% of all participants reported physical abuse; 39% of all participants reported emotional abuse; 26,5% of all participants reported emotional neglect and lastly 15,6 of all participants reported sexual abuse in their childhood.

The produced four parenting styles (authoritative, permissive, authoritarian and uninvolved) were determined by crossing of the two dimensions (acceptance/involvement and strict control/supervision). The study established that the majority 20 (31.3%) of the respondents had authoritarian parenting styles, 17 (26.6%) had permissive parenting styles, 16 (25%) had authoritative parenting styles and the rest of the distribution 11 (17.2%) had uninvolved parenting styles. Additionally, total trauma scores of children were compared on perceived parenting styles and found statistically significant. Juvenile offenders having authoritarian parenting styles reported more trauma ($M=52.25$) than respectively, authoritative ($M=39$), uninvolved (38.90) and permissive ($M=33.76$) parenting styles.

Furthermore, acceptance/involvement dimension is found significantly reverse associated with childhood trauma. The results of the study showed delinquents who perceive their mother as more in acceptance/involvement dimension respectively experienced less emotional neglect, emotional abuse, physical neglect and physical abuse. Additionally, delinquents who perceive their father as more in acceptance/involvement dimension respectively experienced less emotional and physical neglect.

This study aimed to make its own contribution to the literature and in order to suggest applicable family-based preventions programs for justice-involved youth by scrutinizing the association between perceived parenting styles and childhood traumas on juvenile delinquency.

Keywords: Childhood Traumas, Perceived Parental Styles, Juvenile Delinquency

AN EVALUATION OF WOODEN TOY SECTOR IN TERMS OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF WESTERN BLACK SEA REGIONAL ECONOMY

Lec. Umut Üzmez (Bülent Ecevit University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Hikmet Yazıcı (Bülent Ecevit University)

Wooden toys are environmental, natural, healthy, durable and long lasting toys. In recent years, both the interest of wooden toys and tendency to prefer wooden toys instead of plastic toys both in Turkey and in the World is increasing. This interest increases the production and sales of wooden toys. In this study, it is investigated how wooden toys can contribute to the development of the TR81 Regional Economy. TR81 Region includes Zonguldak, Karabük and Bartın. The region has a wide range of forests (especially beech-fagus orientalis) in terms of the trees used for making wooden toys. In this sense, the region will be able to meet the wooden toy raw materials from within and will make it the final product. Wooden toy making is a work that allows the disadvantaged groups (women, disabled, young unemployed) to recruit. This can also contribute to the social integration of the mentioned groups. A lot of training is organized in this context. In addition, it is also important to use new technologies to reduce mass production and production costs. With a significant potential for tourism in the area, wooden toys may be an interesting element for tourists coming from; it is though that wooden toys may become a cultural value in favor of eco-tourism in the future. Wooden toys are thought to developed tourism, to contribute to the social integration of disadvantaged groups, to increased investments, production and employment in the region. In summary, it is estimated that the wooden toy sector may be a leading and creating added value sector in the region.

Keywords: Wooden Toy, Economic Development, TR81, Social Integration.

EXAMINATION OF PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' VIEW ABOUT SEXUALITY EDUCATION IN THE PRESCHOOL CLASSROOM

Lec.Dr. Esra Ünlüer (Kocaeli University)

The aim of the research is to examine the pre-school teachers' views about sexual education and the response they often give to the related situations in pre-school classroom. Convenient sampling method was used for qualitative data. In the qualitative of the study, 8 volunteer teachers were conducted a semi-structured interview form. When semi-structured interview form was prepared, view of sexuality education and response to sexuality situations in preschool classroom were considered by us. The study group were selected from teachers who work in public and private preschool in Kocaeli, İzmit district. The interviews of study were conducted with 8 female teachers who are volunteer with at least 5 years of professional experienced. Content analysis method was used to assess the obtained data and they were coded and classified by researcher.

Keywords: Preschool Education, Preschool Teachers, Sexuality Education

EFFECTS OF CREATIVITY THINKING ACTIVITIES ON PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN'S CREATIVE PERFORMANCES

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Elif Çelebi Öncü (Kocaeli University)

Student Yasemin Aslandaş (KOU SBE)

Student Dilek Temur (KOU SBE)

Student Tuba Tunç (KOU SBE)

Creativity can be improved by many factors like educational settings, schools, teachers and parental attitudes. Research had approved that special programs fosters creative thinking abilities. This research aims to foster primary school children's creative thinking abilities by semi structured creative thinking activities. The study was planned as pretest- education -posttest model. Torrance Test of Creative Thinking (TTCT) figural form A and B was used for assesment of creative thinking. The participants were 90 students from grade 2,3 and 4 in primary schools. The educational process lasted six weeks. The results of this research were analyzed by SPSS 18 according to variables such as age, gender and maternal working status. The result indicated that creativity based educational activities have a positive impact on creative thinking of the students.

Keywords: Creative Thinking Activities, Primary School, Creativity Education

FOLK LAUGHTER IN "MOLLAH NESREDDIN" MAGAZINE

Dr. Fatma Huseynova (Baku Slavic University)

"Molla Nasreddin" magazine in the early twentieth century, became the mirror of the social and political surrounding at the time. The publication of that journal was based on necessity of a public life in that period. That important literary event united writers, combining different styles in their creativity and played the role of a literary school. Journal "Molla Nasreddin" was unprecedented phenomenon earlier in national literature. So that journal by means of publications mixed actively in public life and supported the renewal of existed literary and aesthetic relationship, directed the engendering and development of new trends and styles

Keywords: Mollah Nasraddin, Factors, Literary Movement, Literary School, Laugh, Style, and Satire

CHARACTER AS PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPT IN CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Ramida Mirzeferova (Baku Slavic University)

Modern literary situation is analyzed in contemporary point of view in the article. The research is based on Russian and Azerbaijani prose, considered in a comparative perspective, through the prism of various types of relations between authors and narrators, about the concept of character and conflict.

The main problems are solved by the new methods, depending not only on the ideological positions of the writers, but also on the general social and philosophical aspirations of the era.

Keywords: Modern Literature, Conflict, Concept of Character

FUNCTIONAL GENRES OF EUROPEAN LYRICS IN AZERBAIJAN POETRY OF THE XX CENTURE.

Dr. Suad Efendiyeva (Baku Slavic University)

The article talks about the emergence and development stages of the European sonnet genre in the Azerbaijani poetry of the XXth century.

Keywords: Sonnet, Genre, Azerbaijani Literature, Interpenetration

PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF CONTEMPRORARY RUSSIAN LITERATURE

Dr. Samira Ehmedova (Baku Slavic University)

Theoretical views on priority areas are considered in the article. The diversity of the problem is revealed, the views, opinions of scientists to this problem were presented this problem.

Keywords: Priority Directions, Modernism, Postmodernism, Russian Literature, Terminological Concepts

BRAIN MIGRATION TO THE WEST AND PROBABLE EFFECTS ON BOTH SIDES

Berketullah Gafur (Muhammed V University)

As it is well-known, "Migration is one of the historical forces that have shaped the world"; and "Migration is a natural phenomenon as old as history itself". Despite of validity of these statement, they do not explain the causes and effects of migration phenomena. Many people claim that the balance of the world is changing from east to west and vice versa in every three hundred years. According to this claim, in every three centuries, science, art, prosperity, power and victories flow from east to west or opposite directions. Once science, art, and power flow from one place to another, they take a mass of people with them. These people do not consist of only who are seeking welfare, money or job but scientists, poets, writers, intellectual groups, and welfare families are also among them. For instance, after conquering Istanbul, Fatih Sultan Muhammed granted freedom to people like poets, writers, scientists and intellectualists who migrated to the West and later they were named as pioneers of the Renaissance. We may also mention about scientists who fled Nazi Germany because of the great oppression of Hitler after 30s, some of these people also came to Turkey and gave the way to many departments for the first time in Turkish universities. Those who migrated to the USA played very important role in making the USA super power. Albert Einstein, who was planning to come to Istanbul University but changed his mind and went to the USA thanks to his friends, is also one of them who affected WW2 by improving the atomic bomb.

In short, brain migration has always been an issue throughout history. I am interested in the idea of brain migration from Turkey to the West in recent years along with the reasons behind the movement and the consequences for both Turkey and host countries. One of the main reasons behind choosing this topic is that in the past, safety, prosperity, job and good life triggered people to migrate but today political reasons like oppression, freedom of speech and thinking have strong influence in migration. Also, recent scholarly attention has focused primarily on migration and development, migration and politics of belonging to the nation state. Nevertheless, my attention is to explore cultural approach to studying migration; what does it mean to be a migrant in host country, live in the state of migrancy. It is generally believed that mobility and migration "destabilize identities and communities precisely as they detach identity from place". Thus, I want to see the link between migration and social transformation, whether it is behind the creation of new nomadic identities or lead to the 'creolization' of global culture. Another question that makes me ponder is that how this brain migration effects both countries. In other words, how does migration shape or re-shape societies, making them more diverse and complex?

The primarily argument of my research is concerned with the difficulties of integration; facing racist attitudes of the society as well as being in between here and there. I am therefore proposing to undertake a study to try and shed light on the way in which whether people and countries end up with success or failure and consequences of brain migration for both sides.

Keywords: Brain Migration, West, Scientist, Researcher

TURKISH GULF RELATIONS IN THE GULF CRISIS

Prof.Dr. Harith Abdullah (Tikrit Unersity)

Other Haneen Abdullah (Tikrit Unersity)

The relations between Turkey and the Gulf are one of the most important regional relations in the Middle East. The crises of the Middle East, especially in Iraq, Syria and Yemen, since the beginning of the revolutions of the Arab Spring, have been close to the Turkish and Gulf views, especially in the states of the above. , The nature of the political system in both Iraq and Syria and the development of political and security events in them, as well as Iran's regional role and influence in the Iraqi and Syrian arena as well as the Yemeni arena after the control of the group "Ansar Allah" Houthi on the reins of government in Yemen, which made the decision maker in each of Turkey and The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries are looking for strengthening their relations and Turkey and the Gulf countries have discussed strategic depth in the Middle East relations in the light of the international and regional conflicts in the Middle East. As a unified regional system, the emergence of this crisis and the prominent Turkish position have made the Turkish-Gulf relations on the opposite sides of the crisis between Qatar on the one hand and Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Bahrain with Egypt on the other. There is strengthening of relations between Turkey and Qatar. The tension, or perhaps the rudeness of the relations between Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Qatar with Turkey on the other hand, which Ma

Keywords: Turkey, Turkish Gulf relations, Gulf crisis, Middle East, Gulf Cooperation Council

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: A PANEL DATA ANALYSIS ON TRANSITION ECONOMIES

Asst.Prof.Dr. Mehmet Emre Ünsal (İstanbul University)

In theory, it is expected that foreign direct investments affect economic growth positively. This theoretical expectation had become the subject of several researches. This study aims to investigate the effects of foreign direct investments on economic growth in the transition economies. For this purpose, a Panel Data Analysis was conducted on the data of the transition economies such as Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czechia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Slovak Republic and Slovenia for the period of 1995-2014. In this analysis, the dependent variable was gross domestic product, while the independent variables were foreign direct investments, exports, imports, employment and total factor productivity. As a consequence of the tests, it was found that the Arellano-Froot-Rogers Estimation is the suitable method for the Panel Data Analysis. According to the results of the study, foreign direct investments do not have a significant effect on economic growth in the transition economies.

Keywords: Transition Economies, Foreign Direct Investment, Economic Growth, Panel Data Analysis.

ANALYSIS of IMPLEMENTATION of THE CHILDREN’S RIGHTS EDUCATION PROGRAM PREPARED for SOCIAL STUDIES 4TH-GRADE ACHIEVEMENTS ACCORDING to STUDENT OPINIONS

Seda Çarıkçı (Marmara University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Z. Nurdan Baysal (Marmara University)

This research aims to examine the implementation of the 'Children's Rights Education Program' developed for the achievements related to the rights of the children in Social Studies 4th-grade curriculum according to students' opinions. A case-study, qualitative research design, was used to determine their opinions. Focus group interview method was used as data collection tool. The study group was determined by criteria sampling technique—a purposive sampling method. The criteria determined are voluntarily participating in the interview, participation in Children's Rights Education Program classes. Six students formed the study group. Data obtained through focus group interviews were analyzed with content analysis. Findings formed two categories: how the program made students feel and what it taught. According the data; students felt excited during the implementation, enjoyed group work-play, and their communication skills enhanced. This helped them learn about children's rights and the articles in the Convention on the Children’s Rights.

Keywords: Children Rights Education, Children Rights Education Program, Social Studies, Primary School Fourth Grade

EDAS METHOD TO EVALUATE STEAM BOILER ALTERNATIVES FOR A DYEHOUSE OF A TEXTILE COMPANY

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Nilsen Kundakcı (Pamukkale University)

The evaluation of steam boiler alternatives is a Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) process including conflicting criteria and various alternatives. This evaluation process is crucial for the dyehouse because selecting the most appropriate steam boiler affects the energy consumption and operating cost of the textile company. In the literature, MCDM methods are used to evaluate the alternatives and determine the ranking between them and finally select the most appropriate one. In this paper, the steam boiler alternatives that will be used in a dyehouse of a textile company are evaluated. In the evaluation process, the weight of the criteria are determined with MACBETH (Measuring Attractiveness by a Categorical Based Evaluation TecHnique) and alternatives are ranked with EDAS (Evaluation based on Distance from Average Solution) method. Finally the best steam boiler alternative is selected for the dyehouse of a textile company.

Keywords: MCDM, EDAS Method, MACBETH, Steam Boiler Selection

EFFICIENCY EVALUATION OF STATE UNIVERSITIES IN TURKEY WITH EATWOS METHOD

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Nilsen Kundakcı (Pamukkale University)

Universities have an important role in shaping the futures of countries and directing societies. For this reason, evaluating the efficiency of universities is an important task. In this study, efficiencies of state universities in Turkey are evaluated with EATWOS (Efficiency Analysis Technique with Output Satisficing) method. Then the ranking of the universities are determined based on their efficiency scores. Universities are institutions that carry out research and teaching activities using common resources. So evaluating their performance with EATWOS method will be appropriate. This method allows to determine the weights of the inputs and outputs. In this study these weights are determined with MACBETH (Measuring Attractiveness by a Categorical Based Evaluation TecHnique). By considering the evaluation results universities can make their strategic plans and try to improve their performances to have better ranking.

Keywords: Efficiency, EATWOS, MACBETH, University Ranking

CONVERGENCE IN PER CAPITA NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION AMONG G-20 COUNTRIES: A NONLINEAR COINTEGRATION APPROACH

Asst.Prof.Dr. Ayca Hepsağ (İstanbul University)

Res. Asst. Barış Erkan Yazıcı (Nişantaşı University)

The present paper investigates the convergence in per capita natural gas consumption among G-20 countries which are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom and the United States, employing nonlinear cointegration test of Kapetanios et. al. (2006). The data set involves annual per capita natural gas consumption of each G-20 countries and average per capita natural gas consumption of G-20 countries for the period from 1965 to 2016 in order to test convergence hypothesis of per capita natural gas consumption among G-20 countries. The empirical results suggest that per capita natural gas use in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom and the United States has a divergent pattern. The results indicate that per capita natural gas consumption has diverged from the G-20 group average, implying that shocks to series are permanent. It is suggested that G-20 countries need to pursue policies to make their natural gas supply more stable. Thus, these countries may also move from being diverging to converging.

Keywords: Convergence, Per Capita Natural Gas Consumption, Nonlinear Cointegration Test, G-20 Countries

CONVERGENCE OF MILITARY EXPENDITURES IN NATO COUNTRIES: EVIDENCE FROM A UNIT ROOT TEST WITH TWO SMOOTH BREAKS AND NONLINEAR ADJUSTMENT

Asst.Prof.Dr. Ayca Hepsağ (İstanbul University)

Res. Asst. Barış Erkan Yazıcı (Nişantaşı University)

The present paper investigates the convergence of military expenditures in NATO countries which are Belgium, Denmark, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States and Turkey, employing Hepsag's (2017) unit root test with two smooth breaks and nonlinear adjustment. The data set involves annual military expenditures of NATO countries for the period from 1953 to 2016 and military expenditures' differential series of each country is calculated in order to test convergence hypothesis of military expenditures in NATO countries. The empirical results suggest that military expenditures in Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, the United States and Turkey have a divergent pattern. The results indicate that military expenditures have diverged from the NATO group average, implying that shocks to series are permanent. On the other hand, Denmark, Canada, Germany, Greece, Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom are found to be converging. These results support that there does not exist a common military expenditures policy among NATO countries.

Keywords: Convergence, Military Expenditures, Hepsag's Unit Root Test, NATO Countries

FOREIGN TRADE AND LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN AFRO-EURASIA REGION: AN ANALYSIS ON TRANSITION ECONOMIES

Asst.Prof.Dr. Mehmet Emre Ünsal (İstanbul University)

The theoretical background of the relationship between foreign trade and labor productivity is based on the mechanism that improves the varieties of the productivity by the help of exports and imports. This theoretical mechanism had been tested by several researches. This study aims to find out how foreign trade affects labor productivity in Afro-Eurasia Region from the point of the transition economies. For this purpose, a Panel Data Analysis was handled over the data of Afro-Eurasia region transition economies such as Botswana, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Slovak Republic and Slovenia for 1995-2014 period. In this analysis, the dependent variable is labor productivity, while the independent variables are exports, imports, gross domestic product, employment and total factor productivity. In accordance with the consequences of the tests for the Panel Data Analysis, Huber-Eicker-White Standard Errors estimation method is identified as the suitable method. According to the results of the analysis, both exports and imports affect labor productivity positively in Afro-Eurasia Region transition economies.

Keywords: Afro-Eurasia Region, Transition Economies, Exports, Imports, Labor productivity.

THE TYPE OF PASSIVE GIRLS AT FAIRY TALES

Dr. Nilüfer İşyar (T.R. Ministry of Education)

The fairy tale, the first literary genre the child has ever met, has been an important entertainment and educational tool throughout the ages. Children go from dream to reality with the help of the tales and they embody reality by comparing it with dreams. They will win countless values that they may have in the future through tales. In this paper, the type of girl who was put into a passive position (the woman who is not effective is humiliating either as a stepmother figure or as a witch type) was investigated in tales which for centuries used as the main tool for maintaining the patriarchal system.

10 tales were randomly selected by field scanning and the selected tales were examined within the framework of thematic and content analysis.

It has been found out that the passive girl type, which depicts similar figures and events in the East or Western tales, has been identified in the research conducted. Others (such as father, elder brother, wife etc.) decide on behalf of the girls who are not asked for feelings and thoughts at the tales. Girls' happiness is always in the hands of others, and they are given the role of waiting for their savior.

If it is thought that a girl who grows up with tales can accept without question the necessity of the role in the patriarchal system, it is necessary to once again underline the importance of producing children's tales and contemporary tales.

Keywords: Tale, Passive girl, Patriarchal system, Children's literature.

MASNAVI AND FABL: THE VALUES THAT ARE SHAPED WITH THE “FIGURED WORLDS” IN TURKISH EDUCATION

Asst.Prof.Dr. Neslihan Karakuş (Yıldız Technical University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Celile Eren Ökten (Yıldız Technical University)

The aim of this study is to determine how prospective Turkish teachers perceive masnavi and fable genre, which are used as a supporting material for the “Our Moralities” unit in each grade in the renewed secondary school curriculum (Ministry of National Education, 2018). The program also consists of 100 well-known masterpieces, which all students are familiar with throughout their academic lives. In the light of these findings, prospective teachers' approach to local and universal values was determined. How they synthesized the Eastern and Western world values through the concepts of locality and universality were also evaluated. The data were collected by semi-structured written interviews with 30 participants who were interested in the courses and in-class observations within the scope of the course contents of Folk Literature (2nd year course) and World Literature (3rd year course) in 2017-2018 academic year, at Yıldız Technical University. The interviews were repeated intermittently to ensure the reliability and validity of the data during the period. The obtained data were analyzed by the content analysis (Yıldırım and Şimşek, 2016) and within the “Figured Worlds”, seen as one of the tools of discourse analysis. The “Figured Worlds” as being activities, were structured by the socially produced and experienced culture in which people exhibit their new cognitive and concrete identity approaches (Holland et al., Act. Urrieta Jr, 2007). The concept of “Figured Worlds” is used to study the formation of identity in education. It aims to explore the great socio-cultural structures in education. It is not possible to predict exactly how individuals identify themselves within the complexity of socio-cultural life, and to predict that there may be a single outcome of socio-cultural activity. In this respect, the “Figured Worlds” is an important research tool as it mediates between the micro level of interaction and the macro level of institutions (Gee, 2011). As a result, how the transfer of values, which plays a very comprehensive and complex role in the dimension of socio-cultural research of Turkish education, is structured through masnavi and fable genres and seeks a new identity in this structure, are discussed in the research. However, more importantly, in seeking identity, it is observed how local values and universal values are in conflict in the East-West context. New definitions of regional/national and universal/Western are needed for our language and literature education.

Keywords: Masnavi, Fable, Figured Worlds, Moralities, Prospective Turkish Teachers.

THE PLACE OF RIDDLES IN TEACHING VOCABULARY: “KÜÇÜKLER GAZETESİ” (JOURNAL OF THE CHILDREN) CASE

Asst.Prof.Dr. Neslihan Karakuş (Yıldız Technical University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Nurgül Karayazı (Karabük)

Riddle is defined as a type of question that describes something in a difficult and confusing way and has a clever or funny answer, often asked as a game. Riddles draw attention not only as a means of game and entertainment but also as an effective literary genre in the development of children's basic language skills. This effect of riddles on children also manifests itself in the development of the vocabulary. As a matter of fact, developing the vocabulary in children is important both in learning the subtleties of the mother tongue and in using the language effectively. In this context, the riddles that are oral literary products enriches the material in studies on language education and contributes to the development of the child about language and thought. In this study, the riddles that were published in the journal titled “Küçükler Gazetesi” (Journal of The Children), which started publication in 1918 and published weekly and only its eight issues reached today, were included in the scope of the research. The existing issues of “Küçükler Gazetesi” (Journal of The Children) have been obtained from Seyfettin Özege Library at Erzurum Atatürk University. One thing that draws attention on the covers of all the issues of the journal is that there is a riddle asked under the heading of “Our riddle.” This journal is seen to have had a different content than the other children's magazines published in the period of “Küçükler Gazetesi” (Journal of The Children). Within the scope of the study, the journal was adapted from the Ottoman alphabet to the present alphabet, analyzed, and then the riddles overemphasized on the magazine were determined. The study is a qualitative research and the document review method is used when the data are obtained. The aim of the study is to determine the importance of riddles in “Küçükler Gazetesi” (Journal of The Children) in terms of teaching vocabulary.

Keywords: The Last Children Journal Written In Ottoman Turkish, Teaching Words with Riddles, Language Acquisition, Importance of Riddles.

A GLOBAL PROBLEM: AIR POLLUTION

Prof.Dr. Sadettin Paksoy (Kilis 7 Aralık University)

Prof.Dr. H. Mustafa Paksoy (Gaziantep University)

Res. Asst. Ali Kestane (Kilis 7 Aralık University)

Air is the gas mixture that surrounds us. The air layer we live in is called the atmosphere. There are approximately 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen and 1% dust, water vapor and other substances in fresh air. We need oxygen to survive. Oxygen is provided from the air by respiration. Air is irreplaceable for all livings, and the pollution of the air affects the life of the livings negatively.

Today, air pollution is a kind of pollution that is leading the environmental problems. If the measures are not taken already, this pollution will seriously threaten our future. Rapidly increasing world population, increasing energy use, industrialization and urbanization cause air pollution and have negative effects on people and other creatures. Air pollution, changes in the natural composition of the air because of various reasons, is a situation that occurs when extraneous substances in the form of solid, liquid and gas in the air harm human and living life, ecological balance and other matter.

One of the most important problems in the world today is environmental pollution. Air pollution is a pollution that causes environmental pollution. In this study, air pollution, which has become a global problem, is examined by using secondary data. The causes of air pollution are laid out in detail. The negative effects of this pollution on the creatures and the environment are mentioned. It has also been described by the data of air pollution in the world and Turkey.

Keywords: Global problem, Environmental problem, Air pollution.

A RESEARCH ON THE SKILLS OF THE SYRIAN REFUGEES IN KİLİS

Prof.Dr. H. Mustafa Paksoy (Gaziantep University)

Prof.Dr. Sadettin Paksoy (Kilis 7 Aralık University)

Res. Asst. Ali Kestane (Kilis 7 Aralık University)

The rapid developments in the technological, economic and political spheres that took place in the 21st century have deeply affected the political, social and economic structures of the countries. This process not only affects backward countries, but undoubtedly also affects developing and developed countries. However, the influence of an advanced country may be lower than that of a backward country. Because the predecessors of change are mostly developed countries. Especially economic, social and political problems in the Arab countries have caused the change and transformation of the powers, social consciousness has made the people act jointly and the Arab Spring has been revealed.

Arab countries' outwardly closed economies, industrialization, and the fact that they still have a lot of oil reserves, but still have an infrastructure based on agriculture, became a major factor that delayed democracy and started the Arab Spring. Apart from these reasons, the reasons for not having a very good economic situation, poverty, unfair income distribution, unemployment can be cited as reasons for the Arab Spring. The main reasons that uncovered the Arab Spring were; economic, socio-cultural, political and international reasons sıralanabilir:

Almost half of the population due to the civil war, Syria was forced to emigrate by the country to take refuge in another country and took refuge in majority or Turkey. with about 3.5 million are still various problems in our country, consisting of Syrian refugees continue to live, how it is an issue that should be taken into account that Turkey could contribute to the economy as human capital. For this reason, it is important to remove the skill set of Syrian asylum seekers. The results of this study on Syrian refugees living in the province of Kilis will also contribute to the determination of the skill sets of Syrian asylum seekers living in other provinces.

Keywords: Kilis, Syria and Asylum Seekers, Skill Set

JERUSALEM ACCORDING TO ISLAMIC SOURCES IN THE PERIOD OF THE CRUSADERS

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Gülnisa Aynakul (Siirt University)

Res. Asst. Melek Kaya (Siirt University)

Because of the importance of Jerusalem for three Semitic religions, the city has been the subject of the struggle for centuries between Muslims, Christians and Jews. After the President of the United States recognized Jerusalem as the capital of the State of Israel, the city once again attracted worldwide attention. In this study, an evaluation was made on the socio-economic life, religious statuses and relations of Muslim, Christian and Jewish communities living in Jerusalem during the Islamic and Crusaders period by using the document analysis method in the light of the information given by the Islamic authors such as Ibn Cubayr, Ibn Kathir, Ibn al-Kalanisi, Ibn al-Asir, Nasir-i Husrev etc. The research has shown that while there has been a struggle in Jerusalem between Muslims, Christians and Jews, the members of these religions have continued to live together in this city which has become the center of different religions throughout history.. Jerusalem is home to the holy temples of the three Semitic religions and a common religious center that is constantly visited by members of the religions. Based on this, it will be argued whether the determination of Jerusalem's status can just be left to the will of a political or religious power by ignoring its sacredness in Islam, Christianity and Judaism.

Keywords: Jerusalem, Crusaders, Islam, Christianity, Judaism.

KOYULHISAR SILK CARPET AND WEAVING SAMPLES

Asst.Prof.Dr. Hülya Kaynar (Cumhuriyet University)

Lec. Emine Tonus (Cumhuriyet University)

With the proliferation of mechanization with the developing industry and technology, the hand weaving has been reduced to the extent of being destroyed over time. In Anatolia, silk carpet is one of the centers that are woven and unknown. It is Koyulhisar district. Although the history does not depend on very old ones, silk carpet weaving has been made in the district and some villages, and a potential of a still capable capacity has been created.

This research was emphasized in order to determine the formation of silk carpet weaving culture in the district, weaving facilities and present situation, to make promotion and contribute to the development of county carpets.

In this report, the silk carpet weaving made in Koyulhisar town center and Ortakent, Aksu, Ballica villages were examined, photographs were taken and face-to-face interviews were made with the local people and information forms about the carpets were filled. The persons referred to as the product owner are those who are informed about the weaving. The materials and technical specifications of the products were determined and the patterns and motifs were interpreted. The products examined; rugs, warp threads, silk, Turkish knot technique and generally with Hereke and Sivas carpet designs.

Keywords: Koyulhisar, Sivas, Silk Carpet, Silk

PROBLEM OF NATIONAL SELF-IDENTIFICATION AND “STRANGER” IN LITERATURE OF IMMIGRATION

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Besire Azizaliyeva (Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences)

Problem of national self-identification and “stranger” is one of the important problems in Literature of Immigration which reflects the integration of the national literary thoughts with the world literature and the transmission of the foreign literature into the national perspective. Sometimes known as “Minor Literature,” the literature of immigration, because of its important characteristics, can be looked at as a small model of the whole world literature.

The expression of the national self-identification shows up in the different areas:

- 1) Approaching the translation from the perspective of national literature. This can show up in two cases: during the mutual translation of two literature and during the translation of the literary thought while working on bilingual literature
- 2) Preserving the self-identification in the language. Continuing creative work in the native language plays an important role in this.
- 3) Loyalty to the national traditions in literary subjects or using these traditions effectively
- 4) The expression of the national spirit in the point of view. This is a very important indication of the place the nation has not only in the world literature, but also in history and philosophy.
- 5) The national values serve as a foundation during the synthesis of cultures
- 6) Despite the showing of foreign influences, the national literary traditions are evident in styles, metaphors, and other literary depictions.
- 7) The national self-identification in personality

The problem of “stranger” in the literature of immigration shows up as duplication, synthesis and resistance efforts.

Keywords: Self-Identification, Literature, Immigration, Tradition

TURKISH AS A NATIVE LANGUAGE IN BULGARIA

Asst.Prof.Dr. Nuray Kayadibi (Kırıkkale University)

The Balkans is a strategically important geography that hosted many nations, communities throughout history. Many countries have been established on this geography and the population of Turks have increased in the region during the ruling of Ottoman Empire. In 1900s, as Ottoman Empire started to lose Balkans, population of Turks started decrease due to wars, migration, change of national boundaries and political reasons. Still, Turkish population presence can be seen in this geography among which Bulgaria is one of the countries where Turks reside. Turkish population live as a minority in Bulgaria and one of the problem they face is lack of access to education in their native language.

This research aims to explore the problems faced in Turkish language teaching in public primary schools in Bulgaria. The study draws its data from the interviews conducted with Turkish teachers in Bulgarian primary schools. The research employs phenomenological model and semi-structured interviews are used for data collection. The participants of this research are 9 Turkish teachers and criteria sampling is used in the recruitment of participants. Descriptive analysis is used to analyse data.

Findings of the research were presented under themes, codes and categories. Findings will deliver significant conclusion and recommendations regarding the study. The research will provide important insights regarding the problems bilingual Turkish children face at schools in Bulgaria.

Keywords: Native Language, Bilingualism, Teacher, Bulgaria

DOES EUROPEAN UNION WANT TO BE A STRATEGIC ACTOR IN REGIONAL POLICY? “WELFARE AND FRIENDSHIP ENVIRONMENT” PROJECTS LIKE EUROPEAN NEIGHBORHOOD POLICY, EASTERN PARTNERSHIP AND AZERBAIJAN

Dr. Elnara Garibova (Center for Strategic Studies under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan)

Multiculturalism and tolerance Azerbaijan owned includes values of EU. This is a combining feature between EU and Azerbaijan. Possessing oil and gas resources, stability, being a secular state and locating complicated region are the features rousing interest to Azerbaijan. European integration is a legal and technical process and also embraces formation of broad mutual understanding even acceptance of strong aspects of each other and using them. In this regard, EU and Azerbaijan are in the interest of each other. Strengthening reliable partner image in international community Azerbaijan offers economically beneficial projects to EU. EU wants to boost relations with European neighbor Azerbaijan owning oil and gas resources. In return of this Azerbaijan expects real steps from EU's institution and states in matters requiring special sensitivity such as the solution of NagornoKarabakh conflict within sovereignty and border integrity of Azerbaijan.

The main way to obtain success with the states acting in the vital issues such as security of energy supply of EU is to play more active role in conflict resolutions. Conflict prevention and resolution in near abroad emphasized in documents such as European Security Strategy and European Neighborhood Strategy are the main goals of EU. Together with this, initiations of conflict resolutions are held by Special Representative and European Union Observation Mission. In other word, efficiency of EU in foreign policy depends on the capability to solve internal problems. As the result, how much EU makes broad and comprehensive policy in regional and bilateral platform to succeed in regional conflicts, comes from to know existence and possibilities of strategic actors in near abroad.

Keywords: European Union. European Neighborhood Policy, Eastern Partnership. Regional policy. Azerbaijan

TECHNICAL AND PATTERN ANALYSIS OF HAND MADE SAMPLES IN ŞARKIŞLA

Asst.Prof.Dr. Hülya Kaynar (Cumhuriyet University)

Lec. Emine Tonus (Cumhuriyet University)

The geographical location in which Sivas is located is on the roads of migration and trade in Anatolia. Because of this feature, many civilizations hosted their culture for centuries. Sivas is one of the districts that reflect the unique cultural characteristics of the province of Sivas to handicrafts and weaving.

In this report, weaving samples in Şarkışla district center, Provincial Directorate of Private Administration, Public Training Center, Sivrialan Village Aşık Veysel Museum and Ortaköy were analyzed in terms of technical, material, pattern and motif characters and studies about keeping weaving in the county were explained. In the research, surveys were used and the data obtained from the documents were evaluated with qualitative (information forms) methods and relational screening model. Sarkisla may be called the oldest woven culture of Sivas. He has a reputation for especially rugged, sandy and chain kilims. Thin Sivas carvings were tasted through cooperatives established from time to time. In recent years, very little weaving has been going on with the cooperation of the Public Training Center and artisans. But it has a wide range of weaving and weaving potential.

Keywords: Şarkışla, Sivas, Carpet, Kilim, Weaving

THE HEROIC WOMEN OF THE KYRGYZ LANDS

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Gülnisa Aynakul (Siirt University)

The difficult geographic conditions have caused the emergence of a unique lifestyle, culture and military organization in the mounted nomadic communities. Everyone who wanted to survive in this geography had to fight continuously. Women as well as men needed to fight with enemy by using weapons. Sources have shown that Turkic women like men were riding, throwing arrow and fighting with the enemy using spear on horseback. This situation has led the people to love their history, culture, custom more and it has caused the formation of the unity (*esprits de corps*) in the minds of people. Moreover, unlike other settled communities, the same fact and events led to raising of the position of the women in Turkic society, determining of their status in the society and their acceptance by the society.

In this article, the information on Turkic culture and customs given by ancient Greek historians such as Herodotus, Hippocrates etc., Muslim authors, Russian travelers will be compared with the information given by Kyrgyz epics such as *Manas*, *Semetey*, *Janıl Mirza* etc. According to this comparison, an assessment will be made on heroic women, women leaders, cult of heroism in Kyrgyz culture and history

Keywords: Heroic Women, Women Leaders, Kyrgyz, Cult of Heroism, Turkish History

INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG ANGER, LONELINESS AND LIFE SATISFACTION WITH A STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING FOR ADOLESCENTS

Prof.Dr. Nuran Bayram Arlı (Uludağ University)

Student Turnel Altan (MEB)

This study aims to reveal how anger and loneliness affect life satisfaction in adolescents. 388 high school students volunteered to work. 44.8% of the participants were female students. About 60% of the students stated that their socio-economic level is moderate. According to Structural Equation Model, loneliness has a positive and strong effect on anger ($\beta=0.33$). At the same time, loneliness ($\beta=-0.55$) and anger ($\beta=-0.12$) have a negative effect on life satisfaction of adolescents. In the model, anger has mediator effect on affecting life satisfaction for loneliness. It has been found that the anger plays a mediating role for loneliness on the life satisfaction. The model's fit indices are within acceptable limits. As a result, it was revealed that the adolescents had significant relationships between anger, loneliness and life satisfaction.

Keywords: Structural Equation Modeling, Anger, Loneliness, Life Satisfaction, Adolescents

STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING ANALYSIS OF MEDIATOR ROLE OF FEAR OF NEGATIVE EVALUATION IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE ANXIETY

Res. Asst. Neşe Aral (Uludağ University)

Prof.Dr. Nuran Bayram Arlı (Uludağ University)

In this research main goal is to show the mediator role of the fear of negative evaluation in student's sense of self-efficacy in the effect of foreign language anxiety. Data has been collected through a questionnaire by using three different scales with demographic questions in a study with volunteer students studying in a private foreign language school. A reflective model emerged as a result of estimated structural equations modeling. Fear of negative evaluation according to reflector model has been observed to have mediator effect on foreign language anxiety. As a result of the model, it has been concluded that self-efficacy affects negative evaluation fear directly in a negative direction, and fear of negative evaluation affects foreign language anxiety directly in the positive direction. However, it has been concluded that self-efficacy affects foreign language anxiety indirectly in a negative direction.

Keywords: Structural Equation Modeling, Foreign Language Anxiety, Fear Of Negative Evaluation, Self-Efficacy

JOB SATISFACTION LEVELS OF THE PERSONNEL IN BANKING SECTOR IN KYRGYZSTAN

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Asst.Prof.Dr. Hasan Demir (Kırgızistan-Türkiye Manas University)

Student İbadathan Arapova (Kırgızistan-Türkiye Manas University)

The purpose of this research is to determine the job satisfaction levels of the personnel working in the banking sector in Kyrgyzstan. Private Banks in Bishkek were included in the research sample. The data were obtained using the survey method of the staff of the six banks that accepted the survey. Analysis of the data was performed using the SPSS program. Frequency, percentage and comparison analyzes were used to evaluate the findings.

Factors that provide the greatest satisfaction from findings on the level of job satisfaction of bank employees are: be a respectable person in society; to be able to do things that are not contrary to conscience; provide a stable job for the employees of the bank and employees are good at communicating with each other. The factors that provide the least satisfaction are; wages, not being able to use their methods and appreciation.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Banking Sector, Personnel, Kyrgyzstan

CULTURE MARKETING IN COMPUTER GAMES: HELLBLADE-SENUA'S SACRIFICE

Prof.Dr. Birsen Çeken (Gazi University)

Res. Asst. Kübra Çiçekli (Gazi University)

Res. Asst. Hakan Mazlum (Gazi University)

Computer games are one of the important products of the culture industry. Today, these games which have users at almost every age are took a serious amount of time and labor, even financial investment is made. Game producers often refer to historical and mythological sources when creating stories of games and there are also categories of games as video games based on mythology. Both the story and the character are produced in such a way that the level designs will become addictive / addictive to the games in the target groups, mainly sales and long-term gains. Factors such as the availability of fan sites for games on the internet, the cinematics of games, and the popularity of social media greatly affect the formation of game culture, and the myths and culture on which games are based are adopted and internalized. In this work, the relationship between Celtic and Scandinavian culture and Hellblade: Senua's Sacrifice will be examined in terms of mythology and design.

Keywords: Computer Games, Scandinavian Mythology, Celtic Mythology

EFFECTS ON FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: AN APPLICATION FOR SOME CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

Asst.Prof.Dr. Hasan Demir (Kırgızistan-Türkiye Manas University)

Prof.Dr. Fuat Sekmen (Kırgızistan-Türkiye Manas University)

In this study, the effect of financial development on exchange rate and economic growth will be examined through panel data analysis for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. It is accepted that fluctuations in foreign exchange rates negatively affect economic growth in countries where financial markets are not developed. For countries with weak financial development levels, uncertainties in the exchange rate negatively affect investments, thus affecting economic growth negatively. This study will analyze how the relations among financial development, exchange rate, and economic growth change in the short and long run considering the years of 1992-2017.

Keywords: Financial Development, Economic Growth, Exchange Rate, Panel Data Analysis

SUGGESTION OF A METHOD TO BE USED IN TEACHING VOCABULARY TO TURKISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNERS

Asst.Prof.Dr. Esra Karakuş Tayşi (Dumlupınar University)

The continuous development of technology, science and education in today's world has laid the basis for the development of inter-societal relations and brought together the need for language learning. The languages of the nations which have become powerful in the international arena through their positions, economies, and politics have also started to gain greater importance. Due to strategic and historical importance of Turkey, learning Turkish as a second language has become more important. Thus, issues such as how to teach Turkish to foreigners, the characteristics of learners and teachers have been started to be discussed. In order to be able to keep up with developments taking place in the field of language learning-teaching and to meet the needs of young generations adequately, pursuit of new approaches and methods has gained momentum to replace traditional methods with technology-enhanced integrated methods tailored to individual needs. One of these methods is the creative drama method putting the learner in the center by physically and affectively involving him/her into the process and allowing him/her to learn by doing and experiencing.

By using the techniques of improvisation and role-playing and utilizing the personal experiences of students, permanent learning can be realized through active participation of students. The number of the words possessed by the learner while learning a language is effective in the development of comprehension and expression skills. The creative drama method can play an important role in the development of vocabulary.

The purpose of the current study is to teach synonymies and anatomies by using the creative drama method. First the importance of the creative drama in language learning process will be discussed on the basis of a literature review and a sample lesson plan designed to include activities and games in three stages of warm-up, activating and evaluation in A1-A2 level will be presented.

Keywords: Teaching Turkish to Foreigners, Creative Drama, and Vocabulary Teaching.

THE USE OF IDEA DEVELOPMENT AND SPEAKING CIRCLE TECHNIQUES IN TEACHING TURKISH TO FOREIGNERS

Asst.Prof.Dr. Banu Özdemir (Dumlupınar University)

Verbal expression; as a skill, has an important place both in society and in language education. The speech and verbal expression skills that form the basis of our communication also have an important place in language teaching. One of the most basic manifestations of language learning is the ability of expressing oneself verbally in the target language. Speaking skill is of great importance in teaching Turkish as a foreign language. Speaking skill constitutes an important area that contributes to the improvement of the individual in many subjects such as transmitting knowledge, developing ideas, daily communication etc. and also shows the way to follow the progress. There is a need for practice rather than theoretical knowledge for the development of speaking skill. Apart from the subjects of daily communication, students' opinions should be taken about the subjects which allow students to use their vocabulary knowledge and can contribute to the development of their vocabulary. In this process, students' active participation also plays an important role. In the current study, the techniques of opinion development and speaking circle that can be used to develop speaking skill in the field of teaching Turkish to foreigners are addressed. The speaking circle is a technique used to train students about how to appreciate others' opinions and respect different opinions. The opinion development technique is a discussion technique used in teaching subjects including specific conflicts and to enable learners to develop ideas. Both techniques can be effectively used for the development of speaking skill.

Within the context of the opinion development technique, each individual can defend his/her own opinion and justifications and change it when he/she wants. Through this technique, students are provided with opportunities to express their opinions freely, to adopt different perspectives about events and respect different opinions.

In the speaking circle technique, speakers sit in a circle so that they can see each other. First a concept, principle or word is given, then students are asked to express their opinions about it. Each student expresses their opinions in turn. During the process of speaking circle, the topics discussed may sometimes require expressing feelings and sometime thoughts. In this way, students learn how to distinguish feelings and thoughts.

Keywords: Teaching Turkish to Foreigners, Speaking Skill, Opinion Development, Speaking Circle.

STRATEGY AND TACTICS OF POLITICAL OPPOSITION IN CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA

Asst.Prof.Dr. R. Savenkov (Voronezh State University)

The political opposition in contemporary Russia has several levels: non-systemic opposition, parliamentary opposition, intra-elite opposition. The level of the opposition determines the choice of strategy and tactics. The non-systemic opposition criticizes the government, mobilizes its supporters for collective action, stimulates media attention, but does not have the personnel to replace the ruling elite. The parliamentary opposition criticizes the actions of the executive, but does not give a critical assessment to the head of state. The parliamentary opposition has a personnel reserve among the deputies of the federal and regional parliaments, but does not have representatives in the executive branch. The parliamentary opposition actively participates in the public space during the parliamentary election campaign. The intra-elite opposition does not criticize the actions of the ruling group publicly, but has its own corporate interests. The struggle for positions in power structures is usually outside the public space.

Keywords: Political Opposition, Political System Of Russia, Political Parties

THE EFFECT OF HEALTHCARE EMPLOYEES' ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION ON JOB PERFORMANCE

Asst.Prof.Dr. Esra Aydın Göktepe (Istanbul Arel University)

This study purposes to determine relationship between organizational identification and job performance by looking analysis of identification of employee from healthcare employee' eyes, by using the findings this study also aims to decrease the damage of unidentifation for organization and offering solution to increase job performance. The method of this study is structured according getting data from 230 healty employees' organitazional identification level on their job performance by using Organizational Identification Survey and Job Performance Survey. This research's survey contains 10 items. For testing hypothesis, analysis methods have used that are reliabilty analysis, validty analysis, correlation analysis, simple regression analysis. According to the result obtained job performance increases when job identification increases ($R^2=0,154$) . Organizational identification of employee effect that are possitive on job performance. ($\beta=0,425$; $p=0,0000,05$).

Keywords: Job Peformance, Organizational Identifation, Healthcare Employee.

TAX STRUCTURE IN EURASIAN COUNTRIES AND TURKEY

Lec.Dr. Funda Tunçel (Marmara University)

Tax, that has a prominent position and importance in economy, is the the major source of revenue in financing public expenditures. Tax structure refers to the share of taxes that constitute tax system in gross national product and public revenues. Tax structures of countries would indicate diversity due to several reasons. Moreover, tax structure of a country reveals its level of development. Eurasia region has a unique position due to its geopolitical position and its rich underground sources. In this study, tax structures of Eurasian countries and Turkey will be compared. In this manner, the position of taxes that constitutes tax system in gross national product in Eurasian countries will be evaluated. Furthermore, the relationship between tax rates and tax revenues will be examined by revealing the rates of taxes that constitute tax system.

Keywords: Eurasian Countries, Tax, Tax Structure

FAST ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC EDUCATION SYSTEM: PROBLEMS, TASKS

Prof.Dr. Dünyamalı Veliyev (Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences)

The article is devoted to the "Fast Economic Development and Economic Education System: Problems, Tasks". It is noted that the first Constitution of the independent Azerbaijan has laid the legal basis for transition from a centrally planned system existing over 70 years to the new economic system, based on the market relations principles. This transition has paralleled the struggle for the protection of the territorial integrity of our country and the creation of an independent state mechanism and has evolved in extremely difficult conditions. Unilaterally based on the Marxism-Leninism provisions, economics, organization and management of economics, respectively, have been one of the weakest areas in the Soviet years and have not proved itself in life. The economic tragedy and impacts that led to the down of the Soviet state irrefutable proved it. The results of the Soviet economic school, which constitutes the most weak area of science and education, are not only inadequate for the normal functioning of the market economy, but its main provisions are contrary to the logic of the new system. The experience of developed countries shows that durable economic development, welfare and improvement in the life quality of the population is not be achieved without the use of high technologies in the field of science and education, without the turning of human factor, and innovation activity. Because of the rapid development of society in the modern era, it is based on the rapid development of science and knowledge and revolutionary leaps in labor productivity.. Under such conditions, there are quite a number of important tasks in the field of economics and in the preparation of economics. But, indeed, we have to admit that the current state of the economics is not entirely satisfactory. Increasing the level of economic education to the level of today's requirements for economic development, as well as the provision of highly qualified personnel is of great importance, and there is much work in this area.

Keywords: Fast Economic Development, Economic Education System,

THE CONDITIONS OF POST MARITAL SPOUSAL SUPPORT (ALIMONY) IN TURKISH LAW

Asst.Prof.Dr. Kürşad Yağcı (Istanbul University School of Law)

In this paper, the conditions of post marital spousal support (post marital maintenance or alimony) will be examined in Turkish law doctrine and judicial practice. Because the main source of inspiration for the Turkish Civil Law is the Swiss Civil Law, we will refer to provisions on spousal support and to the recent amendments on the Swiss Civil Code (SCC) to the extent it is relevant.

Spousal support is based on social and ethical considerations, aimed at ensuring that the spouse falling into poverty because of marriage ending in divorce can survive after the separation. According to Article 175 of the Turkish Civil Code numbered (TCC), "the party falling to poverty due to divorce may demand a spousal support indefinitely from the other side for living costs, in proportion to financial power of the other spouse on the condition that the fault of recipient shall not be heavier than the obligor's fault. It is not necessary that the party which is liable for the spousal support be faulty". In this case, according to the Turkish Law, the conditions for claiming spousal support are as follows: 1- Spousal support should be demanded. 2- The spouse who needs spousal support must have fallen to poverty. 3. The party who claims spousal support must be faultless or less faulty than the spousal support obligor. In addition, the Turkish Court of Cassation rules that spousal support may be claimed if both of the divorced spouses who are receiving party and the paying party are equally at fault in divorce. 4- Spousal support to be ordered by court must be proportional to the financial power of the spousal support obligor.

The Turkish Court of Cassation emphasizes the necessity of establishing a balance between the needs of the receiving party and the financial status of the paying party. A maintenance contribution to the receiving party during her/his lifetime without a time limit is a matter of current debate in Turkish Law. The Constitutional Court ruled that the indefinite contribution of spousal support is not contrary to the Turkish Constitution.

On the other hand, according to the Swiss Civil Code, "If a spouse cannot reasonably be expected to provide for his or her own maintenance, including an appropriate level of retirement provision, the other spouse must pay a suitable contribution" (Art.125/I of SCC). So unlike the Turkish Civil Code, Swiss Civil Code doesn't include the condition that the party who claims spousal support must be faultless or less faulty than the spousal support obligor.

Pursuant to Art.125/II of SCC, "In deciding whether such a contribution is to be made and, if so, in what amount and for how long, the following factors in particular must be considered: 1. the division of duties during the marriage; 2. the duration of the marriage; 3. the standard of living during the marriage; 4. the age and health of the spouses; 5. the income and assets of the spouses; 6. the extent and duration of child care still required of the spouses; 7. the vocational training and career prospects of the spouses and the likely cost of reintegration into working life". Unlike Art.125/II of SCC, the Turkish Civil Code does not include such detailed criteria for being in poverty. These criteria are shaped by the jurisdiction of Turkish Court of Cassation.

Keywords: Spousal Support, Post Marital Maintenance, Alimony, Conditions Of Post Marital Maintenance, Conditions Of Alimony, Conditions Of Post Marital Spousal Support

THE CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES' EMPLOYMENT RATE WITH CLUSTER ANALYSIS AND EXPLORATORY SPATIAL DATA ANALYSIS

Res. Asst. Neşe Aral (Uludağ University)

Prof.Dr. Nuran Bayram Arlı (Uludağ University)

The aim of this study is carrying out a comparative analysis of the employment rates of cities in Turkey between 2008 and 2013 by using cluster analysis and exploratory spatial data analysis. In this direction, we aimed to carry out a comparative analysis of differences and similarities of cities' employment rates with aforementioned analyses. The spatial clusters of employment rates of which regional differences are expressed with the dispersion of quartile maps are analyzed with Moran scatter plot. Moran's I value for employment rates in cities shows positive spatial cluster. In addition to this, with cluster analysis, classes in which cities' employment rates are clustered are stated. It's observed that results of exploratory spatial data analysis and cluster analysis have similar clusters according to analyses which have been done. As a result, it's determined that city based results of the analysis for employment rates support each other.

Keywords: Employment, Exploratory spatial data analysis, Cluster analysis

TESTING THE MIDDLE INCOME TRAP HYPOTHESIS WITH THE UNIT ROOT TEST

Asst.Prof.Dr. Zafer Öztürk (Bülent Ecevit University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Arzu Tay Bayramoğlu (Bülent Ecevit University)

According to the World Bank's country classifications by per capita income level, countries are divided into the low, medium and high-income countries. In the process of economic growth, many low-income countries have transformed from agricultural to industrial economies and have achieved a transition to middle-income countries by providing capital accumulation, employment, and productivity gains. Countries that have succeeded in moving from a middle-income level to a higher income level have become some East Asian countries, have high R&D spending, advanced technology production with qualified human capital. In addition to these countries, some European countries have moved to high-income class after joined the European Union. Many other middle-income country economies have been unable to escape structural problems, as in the economies' loss of labor cost advantages, the lack of long-term macroeconomic stability, the lack of adequate resources for R&D investments, and have been condemned to remain in the middle-income class for many years. This problem faced by middle-income countries is called "Middle Income Trap" in economics. Numerous approaches have been developed to detect and overcome this problem. In this study, the unit root test is used to test whether middle-income countries selected from the Euro and Asia continent, are in the middle-income trap, according to the "Capture Index Approach" developed by Woo (2012).

Keywords: Middle Income Trap, Capture Index Approach, Unit Root Test

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE DECISION-MAKING STYLES OF PRIMARY'S STUDENTS

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Zeliha Nurdan Baysal (Marmara University)

Other Elif Burcu Yaşar (Pendik Öğretmenevleri Primary School)

Other Simge Çalım (Sekiliyazı Primary School)

The purpose of this study is to examine the decision-making styles of primary's students. The research was organized with the basic interpretive qualitative research method. For this study, the data were collected during the 2015-2016 academic year. Also, the data were composed through structured interviews/ standardized interviews identified using sampling of typical cases of purposeful sampling varieties. These interviews were realized with the 26 primary's students. As the students were in the first grade, the researcher interviewed them individually to collect the data and their answers were registered with the previously developed data collection form. The obtained data were analyzed using descriptive analysis technique. According to some findings obtained from primary's students, students were not forced to make decisions, they decided independently, the half of them was decisive and also inflexible while the other half was indecisive and they took their feelings into consideration during the time of making-decision.

Keywords: Decision-Making Styles, Primary School, First Grade

ANALYSIS OF FIRST GRADE STUDENTS' LEVELS OF DECISION MAKING SKILLS WITH REGARDS TO VARIOUS VARIABLES

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Zeliha Nurdan Baysal (Marmara University)

Other Simge Çalım (Sekiliyazı Primary School)

Decision making is a part cognitive skills. Through daily routines, some decisions of various importance levels are required to be made. Like other cognitive skills, this skill is teachable too. Both family and schools are expected to serve as grounds to experience individual decision making processes and enhance them. Thus, it seems critical to determine individuals' levels of decision making skills and take precautions in order to sustain development. With regards to this requirement, the purpose of this study is to analyze first grade students' levels of decision making skills with regards to various variables. Quantitative research design was used in this study. 150 students from upper, middle and lower socio-economical state schools in various regions of Istanbul in 2015-2016 Educational Term were chosen as the sample group. Data collection was conducted with the use of "Personal Information Form" which was developed by researchers, and "The Tool for Evaluating Decision Making Skills-Childrens' Form" which was developed by Serpil PEKDOĞAN (2015). This form consists of four sub-categories including compulsions in decision making processes of children of 5-6 ages, dependent/independent decision making, states of stability/unstability in decision making and emotions in decision making. SPSS software was used for data analysis. As the result, coherent relations found between decision making and parents' education levels and socio-economical levels. In addition to those findings, various variables like gender, number of siblings and birth order were found to have coherent effects on decision making processes.

Keywords: Primary School, Cognitive Skills, Decision Making

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THE EFFECT OF THE BELIEFS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING AND SELF-EFFICACY ON FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGIES

Prof.Dr. Nuran Bayram Arlı (Uludağ University)

Res. Asst. Neşe Aral (Uludağ University)

Other Mehmet Kaygusuz (Uludağ University)

The purpose of this study is to show that the students' beliefs of language learning and of self-efficacy perceptions effects on language learning strategies. Gender, self-efficacy, and language learning belief variables are considered as independent variables in order to determine the variables that affect students' language learning strategies. Six different regression models were estimated according to the sub-dimensions of the students' language learning strategies. According to the predicted regression model results, the belief in learning a foreign language did not affect any of the direct language learning strategies. On the other hand, the belief of learning foreign language affected indirect language learning strategies (metacognitive beliefs $\beta = 0.204$; $p < 0.05$ and affective strategies $\beta = 0.212$; $p < 0.05$). It has been found that girls are more likely to apply affective and social strategies on language learning.

Keywords: Beliefs of Foreign Language Learning, Foreign Language Learning Strategies, Multiple Regression Analysis, Self-Efficacy

INVESTIGATION OF GRAPHIC DESIGN IN WATER BOTTLE PACKAGINGS

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Res. Asst. Kübra Çiçekli (Gazi University)

Student Damla Tuğrul (Gazi University)

Packaging on the market shelves is one of the most important channels of communication in the advertising and marketing sector. Because the consumer chooses brands from among similar products in a very short time and makes the purchase decision. In this phase, packaging design carry the message the product wants to convey with all the characteristics of the brand such as the content, form and color, and has the opportunity to influence the consumer. Packaging has the mission of communicating with the consumer by the design, besides protecting from external influences, transportation and storage. While traditional promotional methods are becoming less effective day by day, packaging still remains important as a means of communication. It is a communication tool which expresses the necessary information about the product in a short way and it is a representative, spokesman and face of the brand. In today's competitive era where countless products are exhibited on the shelf, packaging design has to convince the consumer by differentiating from others. At this point successful completion of the persuasion process requires the design elements to be used correctly for the target group. In this study, 29 water bottle designs on the market are examined according to the characteristics such as color, form and illustration oriented the target group. Descriptive scanning model is used in the study. The data are collected and analyzed by written and visual materials and analyzed by content analysis technique. The population of the research constitutes water bottles on the market. The sample is composed of 29 packages selected from the most suitable designs for the target group. As a result, it is revealed that these characteristics are different from each other according to the age, the income of the consumer and the types of activities they do, besides daily trends. Thus, it is aimed to emphasize the importance of designing user oriented packaging in marketing.

Keywords: Packaging Design, Graphic Design, Target Group, Marketing Communication, Water Bottle Design

THE ROLE OF FUZZY MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION-MAKING APPROACH IN MAINTENANCE STRATEGY SELECTION

Dr. Rim Bakhat (University Abdel Malek Essaadi)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Alptekin Ulutaş (Cumhuriyet University)

Prof.Dr. Rajaa Mohammed (University Abdel Malek Essaadi)

The business environment is constantly changing therefore new and diverse methodologies are needed to provide an organization with a competitive advantage in this kind of environment. Competitive business environments with high risks require complex industry equipment, which need to be supported and maintained throughout their life cycles to deliver functions for which they were designed. Complex management systems are required for effective support and ongoing maintenance of complex industry equipment. When complex systems with long life-span are considered, the optimization of maintenance-related activities is important to fulfill system readiness, safety and whole life cost requirements. In the most of industries, modern equipment depends on readily available maintenance support in order to maximize their operational ability. In doing so, the use of fuzzy Multi Criteria Decision-Making (MCDM) model as a decision support tool proposed to select the maintenance strategy selection. The verification of the proposed model demonstrates by a numerical example.

Keywords: Maintenance Strategy, Multi Criteria Decision-Making, Fuzzy

INVESTIGATION OF BASIC DESIGN PRINCIPLES AND USE OF COLOR IN MARKET BROCHURES

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Res. Asst. Merve Ersan (Gazi University)

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Brochure is one of the most popular advertising activities because of the breadth of the target group it reaches, the suitability of product changes that occur in short time intervals, and easy distribution. With the rapid development of the retail industry, brochures, where many products can be promoted at the same time, have become one of the most frequent advertising mediums in everyday life. In this research, 6 different brochures belonging to the supermarket chains in the top 10 of Turkey's biggest retail companies are examined in terms of basic design principles and use of color. It is observed that the target audience characteristics and the kind of message to be conveyed are effective in the use of these elements. As a result, in the brochures designed to influence the consumer and convey messages, use of colors are purposeful, attention is generally paid to the use of basic design principles however it is not applied consciously and as a whole, successful results are not superiority. It is also shown that even the most profitable company does not make the necessary investment in the design budget.

Keywords: Brochure, Supermarket Brochure, Basic Design Principles, Color

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A RESEARCH ON CREATING ATMOSPHERE IN TOY MUSEUMS IN TURKEY

Dr. Menekşe Divrak (Maltepe University)

In this study, the effect of the “atmosphere” concept, which is important in the field of marketing in terms of affecting consumer's emotions and behaviors, is investigated to understand the reflection of the “museum atmosphere” on visitor satisfaction, feelings and behaviors in museums, which are an important part of cultural life today. This study, which is limited to game and toy museums in Turkey, is performed using quantitative research methods. The research's environment consists of the game and toy museums in Turkey, and the research's sampling is 625 visitors who visited these museums. The data of the study were collected in 2017 by a questionnaire developed by the researcher. The obtained data were analyzed in the SPSS program. The results of the research show that the atmosphere of the museum is an important factor for the visitors and that there are significant correlations between the museum atmosphere factors and the visitors' tendency to visit the museum again and to recommend the museum to others. All of the factors found as a result of the analysis of the research data: museum's external appearance, interior decoration, area design, sensory and human factors describe the atmosphere of a museum. It is seen during the literature research that the five atmospheric factors from studies in marketing and the six atmospheric factors found in this study shows similarities.

Keywords: Atmosphere, Museology, Marketing, Toy Museum.

THE APPOSITENESS OF THE SECTION RELATING TO THE DIVORCE GROUNDS ACCEPTED IN TURKISH CIVIL CODE

Asst.Prof.Dr. Tülay Aydın Ünver (İstanbul University)

The grounds for divorce in Turkish Civil Code is regulated in six articles as adultery, attempt against life, bad or derogatory behaviour, perpetration and dishonourably living, abandonment, mental illness and irretrievable breakdown of marriage. Some of these grounds are based on the defendant's fault (for example; adultery, attempt against life, bad or derogatory behaviour, perpetration or dishonourably living, abandonment). The others allow to sue for divorce even if the defendant has no fault (for example; mental illness, irretrievable breakdown of marriage). Irretrievable breakdown of marriage is the essential element for some grounds (relative ground for divorce). On the contrary, the other grounds are not based on irretrievable breakdown of marriage (absolute ground for divorce). If the conditions of absolute grounds for divorce are met, the judge has to grant for divorce (or separation).

The grounds for divorce should be also classified as special and general grounds. Irretrievable breakdown of marriage (regulated in TCC art. 166) is accepted as a general ground for divorce. The other grounds are named special grounds for divorce, because they are regulated privately in the Code. Adultery, attempt against life, bad or derogatory behaviour, perpetration and dishonourably living, abandonment, mental illness are special grounds which are regulated privately in the Code. There are many facts that cannot be determined in advance for irretrievable breakdown of marriage. If the marriage is irretrievable broken down as a consequence of these facts and if the spouses cannot be expected to continue to the joint life, divorce case based upon irretrievable breakdown of marriage would be filed.

According to the statistical information about the grounds for divorce and especially Supreme Court rulings, the spouses sue for divorce based on general ground more frequent compared to special grounds. Especially some of the special grounds for divorce are rarely subject to a divorce case. Consequently, in the Turkish Civil Code, it would be more appropriate to accept two separate grounds for divorce based upon agreement or contentious divorce, rather than the special grounds for divorce, as in the Swiss Civil Code.

Keywords: Grounds For Divorce, General Ground, Special Grounds, Absolute Ground, Relative Ground

A STUDY ON THE LEARNER AUTONOMY SKILLS OF BOSNIAN CHILDREN LEARNING TURKISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Deniz Melanlıoğlu (Kırıkkale University)

A standardization of foreign language teaching is attempted by making appropriate arrangements in accordance with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages framework. Accordingly, the "Language Development File", which includes all the documents obtained during the language learning process with the Language Passport and the Linguistic Self-Study sections, which the students speak in their languages and levels, is requested for each student. In the language passport section, the extent to which the target language or other languages are known by the student, the level and level of development in language skills are determined by the student's own expressions and is issued to the form. Therefore, learner's awareness is seen as a very important factor in the target language learning process. This awareness is described by the Council of Europe as "Learner Autonomy in Modern Language Learning".

Learner autonomy can be defined as the student taking over his or her learning responsibilities. Considering that individual differences are an important element in language teaching, it is understood that there is a need to maintain learner autonomy. Especially, it can be said that this is a necessity for the learners who have to learn a language other than their native language during childhood. This is also true for teaching Turkish as a foreign language. It can be said that, for the students who start to learn Turkish at an early age, the awareness of language learning processes and the ability to manage processes will be the determinants of their degree of which they will learn Turkish and the extent to which as adult individuals they can use this language.

In this study, it was aimed to determine the use of learner autonomy skills of Bosnian students who learn Turkish as an optional foreign language at secondary school level in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Accordingly, qualitative research was benefited for the research. Observation forms and interviews were utilized during the data collection process. Within the scope of the research, 6th and 9th grade level classes were observed with the help of observation form prepared during the Turkish course of course for eight weeks. Taking the the learning processes of autonomy into account, semi-structured interview forms were prepared for both the instructor and the learners, and the autonomy skills learned at the target level were determined; observations and interviews were comparatively evaluated. In the study, it was found that no activities supporting the learner autonomy were featured in the classroom and students found themselves to be sufficient in some processes.

Keywords: Bosnia And Herzegovina, Teaching Turkish as a Foreign Language, Learner Autonomy, Childhood.

APPRENTISSAGE COLLABORATIF MEDIATISÉ/ASSISTÉ PAR ORDINATEUR: CAS DE MOODLE

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In a world of perpetual evolution, the best way to face competition is to implement a successful strategy that strengthens the sector of training and scientific research. This evolution has given rise to new ways of learning while taking advantage of digital assets. Collaborative/computer-assisted learning, derived from the English abbreviation CSCL (Computer Supported Collaborative Learning), is a field of research and application that is dedicated to the implementation of interactive distance learning environments, and offers learners the opportunity to interact remotely, using computer tools that can be used to foster collaborative work. This learning mode is also interested in distance learning systems, which offer a multitude of tools for online communication and collaboration, to develop learners' autonomy and foster teamwork. We propose to address in this article, the CSCL approach in the context of an enriched "face-to-face" training device, by using the Moodle platform as a support tool, then we will try to determine the rate of involvement of adult learners in their learning process, through action research conducted in a context of university training.

Keywords: CSCL, Digital Learning, Collaboration, Learning, Platform, Moodle

COMPARISON THE MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF TURKEY IN THE ACCESSION PROCESS WITH EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES

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Asst.Prof.Dr. Fatih M. Bayramoğlu (Bülent Ecevit University)

Turkey is one of the candidate countries to the European Union and in recent years, Turkey's economy has entered a rapid development process. It is important to compare the macroeconomic performance of Turkey which has ongoing accession process with the European Union member countries and to reveal adaptation level in an economic sense. Because, in the accession process, issues related to Turkey's economic performance has been discussed from time to time. In this study, the macroeconomic performance between EU member states and Turkey has been relatively compared with TOPSIS method which is one of the multi-criteria decision-making techniques. In the study, primary macroeconomic indicators such as GDP per capita, growth rate, inflation rate, employment rate, import, and export have been used as the decision criteria. The study covers the years between 2006 and 2016, which is the period after the beginning of EU membership negotiations with Turkey in October 2005.

Keywords: Macroeconomic Performance, European Union, TOPSIS

THE EFFECT OF BEING PROACTIVE ON INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE: A RESEARCH IN THE FURNITURE DESIGN SECTOR

Asst.Prof.Dr. Saadet Ela Pelenk (Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University)

In the business world where products and services are increasingly imitating, innovative businesses need proactive employees. Proactive employee is representative of change who create awareness, take risk, have vision, take responsibilities, willing to change, work on routine tasks with energy and intelligence, solution-oriented. Such employee always increases the value of their business with her/his performance. Individual performance shows the degree to which an employee achieves a business goal. There may be personal and environmental factors that affect the performance of employees. From these factors, they may be personal characteristics, inherent intelligence, predictive ability, analytical ability and so on, as it may be; economic, social, cultural, and environmental factors. Proactivity is important in all sectors where innovation and change are required. Installed on trust and quality suppliers, especially in developing countries like Turkey, the furniture industry and customer relations are essential. In this context, pre-sale it is necessary to have ergonomic, elegant, comfortable products; on the other hand, solution-focused and energetic proactive employees are required for after-sales customer satisfaction. As a proactive individual draws a personality that is intensively researched, learned, and is a step forward in change, performance is increasing with support from the manager. The aim of the research is to measure the proactiveness, the effect on individual performance. In this context, the survey was carried out with 120 employees who work in R & D design section in Turkey's third largest furniture company. According to the results of the research, there is a positive and significant relationship between dependent variable proactivity and independent variable, individual performance.

Keywords: Individual performance, Performance, Proactivity.

EFFECT OF INNOVATION CULTURE ON CREATIVE PERFORMANCE: A RESEARCH IN THE CHEMISTRY SECTOR

Asst.Prof.Dr. Saadet Ela Pelenk (Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University)

Chemistry businesses that meet the needs of the community with products such as drugs, cosmetics, cleaning, plastics, basic chemicals, is getting more and more important every day. Innovation is a radical or incremental change in a product, service, or organizational process. However, in order for innovation to take place, it is necessary to create a culture that concedes mistakes with top management's support and offers opportunities to take risks. Culture is an identity that evolves with the contributions of employees, as well as organizational beliefs, norms and values that affect the attitudes and behaviour of employees. Therefore, in businesses where innovation cultures are available, the creative individual has differentiated originality to the products / services. Chemistry business's participation to R & D project markets in Turkey is increasing with each passing day. The questionnaire was conducted with 100 employees in R & D and other departments of a giant chemical company, which is located in Kocaeli province of Turkey and proved to be innovative. According to the results of the research, it was found that there was a positive and significant correlation between the researcher 's independent variable innovation culture perception and dependent variable creative performance at the level of 5% significance ($r = 0,31$, $p 0,05$). Furthermore, it was determined that the creative performance variable of the innovation culture perception variable was a significant predictor ($F = 10,69$, $p 0,05$) according to the regression model.

Keywords: Culture, Creative Performance, Innovation Culture.

EAST IN THE CREATIVITY OF MARINA TSVETAEVA

Prof.Dr. Rehile Quliyeva (Baku Slavic University)

The article deals with the work of Marina Tsvetaeva in the context of the East-West problem. The author analyzes the cycles "Scythian", "Siberia" and the poem "Lullaby". Choosing between East and West, Russia and Europe, Tsvetaeva chooses Russia, and this choice was tragic

Keywords: East – West, Scythia, Siberia, poetry, Russia – Europe

RUSSIA'S SYRIA POLICY AFTER ARAB SPRING

Asst.Prof.Dr. Pınar Özden Cankara (Bilecik Seyh Edebali University)

Vladimir Putin came to power at 2000. He tried to improve both the economy and the policy. But according to the Russian constitution he could only be a president over and over for two times. At 2008 Dmitri Medvedev who was supported by Putin elected as the third president of Russia and during this period Putin was the Russian Prime Minister. Putin stayed one step back within side but he was the real decision maker. At 2012 he could be able to take back the presidency and meanwhile nearly for eighteen years Putin reshaped the Russian internal and foreign policy. From now on he has been trying to do what he said on the 43rd Munich Conference at 2007; "the unipolar model is not only unacceptable but also impossible in today's world." Therefore Russia has been trying to turn back to the international system as a powerful state like it was at the beginning of Cold War. Being an actor at Syrian Civil War was an evidence of this policy. Russia doesn't want to leave its last castle in the Middle East. The aim of this study is to analyze the background of Russia's Syria policy by examining both the Russian bureaucrats' statements and the Russian military existence at Syria. By this subject Putin's Russia's status at the international system will be discussed.

Keywords: Arab Spring, Russia, Syria, Vladimir Putin

THE POLITICAL EFFECTS OF SYRIAN CIVIL WAR THROUGH THE RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND USA

Asst.Prof.Dr. Yavuz Cankara (Bilecik Seyh Edebali University)

The Greater Middle East Project (GMEP) was constructed during the presidency of George W. H. Bush and when Hussein B. Obama came to power, it was forgotten already. The Arab Spring events, which started at the last days of 2010, made what was wanted from the GMEP by the consent of people of the region. With the social conflicts, USA achieved a situation like it dreamed with the GMEP without being a part of it. Syria is the country which has the Arab Spring events longest. The numbers of the actors were increased day by day. In Syria, there are not only the local actors but also the greater players of the international system were existing. Having the longest land border with Syria, the conflict at this country became a security issue for Turkey. At the beginning of the events Turkey and USA wished the same policy for Syria; having more democracy and an alteration at the political leadership. Afterwards the Syria policy of Turkey and USA dissociate. The aim of this study is to analyze how and why Syrian Civil War effected the political relations between Turkey and USA although these two countries have a long term relationship with each other. The method of this study is the discourse analyzes of the Turkish and the American bureaucrats' statements.

Keywords: Syria, Arab Spring, Obama, Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan

EURASIAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND FUTURE AS AN EXAMPLE OF ECONOMICAL INTEGRATION

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Student Alp Yüce Kavas (İstanbul University)

The increment in integration movements is one of the important indicators of globalization. While integration movements emerging in different locations of the World, post Soviet area has not been eluded from this process. The formation of Eurasian Economic Union (EEU), pioneered by Russia with big aims, displays a material evidence of such developments. In this study, our main approach will be to expose with priority to what extent the Organization has managed to meet the economic, commercial and political expectations of its member states.

As stated at the well known article of Vladimir Putin, the President of Russian Federation, published on Izvestia on October 3th 2011, Kremlin's intention for a fabrication of economic integration similar to European Union (EU) model with other members of EEU is manifested. At this point, we shall discuss the exact probability of success on EEU's achievement of EU's structural model in a similar process considering economic-political checks and balances and integration process within the EU. The fragmentation in relations between Russia, as the pioneer of EEU, and the EU observed in recent years may expectedly imply the Organization to reconsider its internal policies in near future. Likewise, the probability of a change in EEU's energy politics towards EU is expected to increase.

Intra-Union commercial activities, direct foreign investments and economic growth rates from 2011, the year that EEU's foundation is planned, to 2017 shall be compared with World Bank's data. Within the framework of the Treaty on Eurasian Economic Union, we shall examine the Union's economical, commercial and political goals and analyze the process from the window of Moscow and capitals of the other member states. On the other hand, we shall sort out the role of inner and outer regional actors' energy politics on the Eurasian-centered economic integration.

Finally, we shall explicate Russia's exact position within EEU considering its economic and political capacity and also similarities and differences between EEU and EU as two regional integration models.

Keywords: Economic Integration, Eurasia, Eurasian Economic Union, Russia, European Union, Energy

WITNESSING THE MASSACRES: REMEMBERING THROUGH THE WORKS OF ART

Asst.Prof.Dr. Serkan ÇalıŖkan (Kırklareli University)

This study aims to research the reflection of human-made massacres in the history on the works of art and its relationship with the social memory. While the events that change the course of history are conveyed through written and verbal history, the works of art also contribute to the writing of history as visual memory. In other words, many works of art such as war paintings, busts and portraits help us analyze historical processes as a document and enable to question the history as well. Wars or similar events of violence, which have occurred in almost every nation due to conflicts for religious or political reasons, are also reflected in the practice of art. These events reach the present day with different periods and artistic styles thanks to the works of art. The Spanish painter Francisco Goya's "The Third of May" (1814) is important in that it shows the scene where people who resisted the French occupation of Spain were executed. The Catalan painter Pablo Picasso's work "Guernica" (1937) is important in that it depicts the bombing of Guernica by Nazi soldiers during the Spanish Civil War and shows the audience the horror that took place. Also, Pablo Picasso's another work entitled "Massacre in Korea, 1951" is important as it visualizes the violence committed by American soldiers against the people in Korea. Another painting about the World War II is Zi Jian Li's Great Nanjing Massacre. It is possible to see in Li's works many years after the war the events called "Great Nanjing Massacre" where the Japanese killed about three hundred thousand people in Nanjing province of China during the World War II. In his work of 1992, the artist depicts a "mountain" of corpses using many figures, revealing the dramatic magnitude of this event that took place in the history. In the event called "Sabra and Shatila Massacre", which committed by pro-Israeli Christian militias in 1982 in the Middle East, a region of frequent wars and violence, the extreme rightists attacked the Palestinian refugee camp and killed hundreds of people, including children. The work that Dia al-Azzawi created between 1982-83 after the incident, entitled "Sabra and Shatila Massacre", is like a mourning for the massacre with its size of 300 x 750 cm. Besides these examples, there are works of art related to massacres in the contemporary art. However, due to the ontological structure of today's art, it is an interesting feature that distinguishes these works from others that artists prefer a narrative language to recall the events experienced, rather than portraying the massacres directly. Can Togay and Gyula Pauer's "Shoes on the Danube Bank" (2005) is a monumental sculpture that helps us witness the event that took place on the banks of Danube River in Budapest. Consisting of 60 metal shoes true to their originals, this work was created in honor of thousands of Jews who were ordered to take off their shoes and shot and killed by Nazi soldiers during the Second World War. As an example of contemporary art, South African artist Haroon Gunn's "Senzenina" of 2018 is an important work for witnessing the history. Meaning "What Have We Done?" in Zulu and Xhosa language, this work portrays the killing of miners who went on a strike in platinum mine in Marikana (South Africa) in August 2012 by the police. The killing of 34 miners who died in the incident is conveyed to the audience through the installation art.

Keywords: Massacres, Contemporar Art, Installation Art

IDENTITY IN LORNA SIMPSON'S WORKS

Asst.Prof.Dr. Serkan Çalışkan (Kırklareli University)

This study aims to research the identity phenomenon that the American artist Lorna Simpson often mentions in his works. Along with the first generation feminist movement that started in the 1960s due to the changing global dynamics, both social existence of woman as well as woman's place in history of art began to be questioned. The primary aim in this organized movement seems to be to fight for the most fundamental rights such as acceptance and self-representation of women with their existing identities. Although initial debates were about the problems of "white" women, the debates involving black women became a current issue in the 1970s, and many contemporary artists started to produce works of art that address these issues. Simpson, who was born in America in 1960, also produces works with conceptual photographs in this direction. In other words, the artist emphasizes being an Afro-American woman besides the woman's identity.

The work she created in 1988 entitled "You're Fine, You're Hired" includes photographs about low-paid employment of black women. This photograph, which is severed into parts, depicts a black woman lying on one side, and the words of duty on the other side. Her another work, entitled "Guarded Conditions", has six female photographs. In these photographs, the woman stands almost in the same position, where her face is not shown. The text "sex attack, skin attack" is written beneath the photographs. In this work, the artist emphasizes the dangers black women face due to their skin color and gender. In her work dated 1990, entitled "Double Negative", she presents fetishizing all stereotyped images of Afro-American women (such as curly, frizzy hair). She emphasizes that being a woman is already difficult, but being a black woman is twice as difficult. In her work "Five Day Forecast" of 1991, she comes up for discussion about sexist language used in advertisements and associated heteronormative perception. The figures in many of the artist's works turn their backs on the audience, their faces are not visible and the artist anonymizes their identity through these parted photographs. In addition, Simpson creates works that criticize the marginalizing language such as "sick, crime, pornography" that are attributed to black women. Contrary to simple, neutral photographs, she reinforces conceptual narrative with the words she uses together with her works.

Keywords: Identity, Feminism, Otherness

SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

Other Turkiah Alshahrani (University of Aberdeen)

Second language acquisition (SLA) can be defined as the process of learning other languages in addition to the native language. All theories of SLA indicate that learners of second languages are different in both cognitive ability and the chosen strategy of the learner. Also, the personality of a learner has an essential role in the quality and quantity of SLA. Each learner creates his own systematic interlanguage, which has nearly the same types of error as those made by children during first language acquisition, in addition to others related to the first language of the learner. There are some expected stages to acquiring the second language (e.g. particular structures should be acquired firstly, and then other structures can be integrated). In many cases of adult learner, acquiring the second language stops before the learner is able to reach the same level of proficiency as native speakers. Logically, it is impossible for a learner of a second language to reach native speaker proficiency with fewer than three hours' a week practice. A learner's understanding of a language in a comprehensible context overcomes his/her competence in both understanding de-contextualised language and producing complex and accurate language simultaneously. One of the people's culture and civilization is the language. Hence, to absorb another culture, it is important to learn its language. Learning a second language enables people to comprehend the essential role language that plays in shaping their thought patterns. In other languages, we can find better methods to express concepts, thoughts, or ideas compared with English language, that are a part of the English language, thus enabling native speakers of English language to communicate in a better way. Learning a second language is not only a challenge for one's mind, but also a way to enrich his/her soul to speak. Learning the second language enables learners to communicate with other people in their language. It also teaches different characteristics such as tolerance, patience, and understanding. The world is like a small village because of business, immigration, transportation and communication; the ability to speak another languages helps us to understand and deal with each other with more consideration and empathy.

Keywords: Second Language Acquisition (SLA), Theories, Learners, Cognitive Ability, Strategy, Personality, Systematic Interlanguage, Acquiring, Concepts, Thoughts.

THE EFFECTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET DEFENCE EXPENDITURES ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

Asst.Prof.Dr. Adil Akıncı (Kırklareli University)

In the period from the foundation of the world until today, defence expenditures have always had a very significant share within total public expenditures. The geopolitical and geostrategic positions of the countries play an important role in determining the share that the countries will allocate from their budgets for defence expenditures. The fact that the share to be allocated to the other items of the budget will decrease in the event that the share to be allocated to defence expenditures in the budget increases also affects the public and social preferences. Defence expenditures, accepted as current expenditures, can also be accepted as a long-term investment service because of pioneering the provision of defence services with advanced technological products and the development of new technologies in the field of production of defence products. Defence expenditures also have significant effects in ensuring economic growth and development by providing infrastructure for long-term technological developments and with the expenditure multiplier effect. The main aim of this study is to examine whether there is a relationship between defence expenditures in the budget of the countries as they are full public goods and services, and economic growth by econometric methods. In this context, in the study, the relationship between defence expenditures and economic growth in Turkey during the 2006:Q1-2017:Q3 period was analyzed by the Johansen cointegration test, one of the time series analysis methods, and it was determined that there was a long-term positive relationship between the variables.

Keywords: Central Government Budget, Defence Expenditure, Economic Growth, Time Series Analysis

WORKING WOMEN'S PERCEPTIONS OF GENDER-BASED DISCRIMINATION: THE CASE OF BURSA TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Lec. Bahar Arabacı (Kırklareli University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. M. Engin Sanal (Trakya University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Adil Oğuzhan (Trakya University)

Within the historical process, both the change in the social structure, the increase in the level of education and the influence of the emerging new forms of working, and the fact that women labour force has begun to increasingly participate in the working life due to the legal measures taken by international organizations and governments make the issue of gender-based discrimination important.

The gender-based discrimination implemented in the matters such as employment, job placement, pricing, promotion and disemployment in the working life as a result of the internalization of the social roles attributed to genders by society and the patriarchal patterns established in the social structure by individuals during the socialization process, and working women's perceptions in this aspect constitute the starting point of our study entitled working women's perceptions of gender-based discrimination.

In our study aimed at determining the gender-based discrimination practices towards working women and the perceptions of women in this aspect, the fact was discussed theoretically by performing the literature review regarding the subject, and the study was supported by a quantitative research with a sample consisting of women working in Bursa province in the textile industry where women are intensely employed in Turkey. In the study, the questionnaire study was performed with 220 women working in the textile industry by a 21-item scale with a Cronbach Alpha Coefficient (α) of 0.908 in the reliability test, and the data obtained were evaluated using the SPSS 14.0 (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) statistical package program and the results were interpreted. According to the research result, it was revealed that working women's perceptions of gender-based discrimination were low.

Keywords: Discrimination, Gender-Based Discrimination, Perception of Gender Based Discrimination, Women Employees, Gender

EVALUATION OF EMPLOYEES' SOCIAL MEDIA SHARES IN TERMS OF THE TERMINATION OF THE EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT

Lec. Erkan Bilge (Kırklareli University)

The communication opportunities have been developed along with the rapid development of technology, and this has led to the emergence of various new situations both in private life and business life. In particular, it is seen that many cases have been filed for the termination of employees' employment contracts due to the job-related shares and comments made by employees on social communication media. The Constitution of the Republic of Turkey includes the provision that "Everyone has the right to ask for respect for their private and family life. The private life and the privacy of family life cannot be violated". In addition to this regulation in the Constitution, there are similar regulations in the fields of Criminal law, Civil law and the Law of Obligations. Although there are regulations regarding this issue in the Labor Law that directly concerns the business life, the limits regarding whether the shares made through social media are actionable are not very clear. The aim of this study is to examine the limits of the contents of social media shares and to reveal which types of shares may lead to the termination of employment contracts in the light of judicial decisions.

Keywords: Social Media, Employment Contract, Labor Law, Termination

PERSONNEL ASSESSMENT WITH CODAS METHOD

Lec. Dr. Ayşegül Tuş Işık (Pamukkale University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Esra Aytaç Adalı (Pamukkale University)

Personnel assessment refers to any method of collecting information on individuals for the purpose of making a selection decision. Selection decisions include, but are not limited to, hiring, placement, promotion, referral, retention, and entry into programs leading to advancement. Selecting qualified applicants is a critical step in building a talented and committed workforce, supporting an effective organizational culture, and enhancing the overall performance of the organization. In this paper, a new COmbinative Distance-based ASsessment (CODAS) method, one of the MCDM methods, is applied to the personnel selection problem for a textile firm in Denizli. This method uses the Euclidean distance as the primary and the Taxicab distance as the secondary measure. These distances are calculated according to the negative ideal point. Therefore, the alternative which has greater distances is more desirable. The alternatives are ranked by this method and finally the results are discussed.

Keywords: MCDM, CODAS, Personnel Assessment

A MULTI-CRITERIA ANALYSIS BASED ON CRITIC AND EDAS METHODS FOR HOSPITAL SITE SELECTION

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Esra Aytaç Adalı (Pamukkale University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Ayşegül Tuş Işık (Pamukkale University)

The growing population of a city leads to the demand of new facilities especially new hospitals. Hospitals are one of the main elements of social life. For the hospital management hospital site selection decision is an important decision making problem. Because this decision often affects the success or the failure of such a facility. However determining the best site from various alternative sites is a difficult and complex process. It requires many selection criteria to be weighted and alternatives to be evaluated and ranked. In this paper, CRITIC (CRiteria Importance through Intercriteria Correlation) and EDAS (Evaluation Based on Distance from Average Solution) methods are applied to the hospital site selection problem. The weights of the hospital site selection criteria are derived from CRITIC method whereas the complete ranking of the hospital site alternatives are obtained by using EDAS. Finally the results are discussed.

Keywords: Multi Criteria Decision Making, Hospital Site Selection, CRITIC, EDAS

SYSTEMIC TRANSITIONAL PERIOD WARS

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The structure of international system is defined and shaped by the distribution of power among states and position of the states in the scale of power. In case the international structure doesn't reflect the position of states in the composition of power, a structural crisis is revealed by the failure of systemic balance of power. This process is a "systemic transitional period" where the existing structure loses its function, a new structure is born and due to this fact the revisionist policies of actors are increased. The dominant fact at this mentioned period is the war. In this context, the "systemic transitional period wars" are the wars which appear in the process where the structure of international system is transforming and which are playing instrumental role in this transformation. In the modern international system, there are two systemic transitional period wars until the end of the Cold War. The first one is the Thirty Years Wars which gave rise to the multipolar international system and the second one is the First and Second World Wars which turned the international system into bipolar structure. Together with the end of the Cold War, particularly after the 11 September, the world has entered into a new systemic transitional period. The structural crisis in the system crystallized by 11 September is deepened by the wars series starting with Afghanistan, continuing with Iraqi invasion, and by reaching its top with the Syrian War has started to reshape the regional and global equations. In this framework in this study, this war series in the Middle East, particularly Syrian War is argued that they determine the structure of global system of 21st century and so that the war series in question is debated as "third systemic transitional period war" of modern international system.

Keywords: Systemic Transitional Period Wars, Systemic Transitional Period, International System, International Structure, Thirty Years Wars, I. and II. World Wars, Syria War

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GENDER EFFECT OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION LEVELS AND THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN TURKISH POLITICAL LIFE

Asst.Prof.Dr. Eray Acar (Dumlupınar University)

There are many factors that affect the level of political participation, beginning with a simple voting behavior and being broadly framed as a political tasks or political candidate for political position. These factors are closely related to the socio-economic, demographic, psychological, cultural or political regime. Another important factor that influences the participation of an individual in a society in political life, in relation to all of these factors, is gender.

The gender phenomenon, which is also called as the meaning that the society imposes on the sex, constitutes a significant difference in political participation between women and men, and thus becomes the determining factor of women in political life.

It can be argued that this is a gender perception that hinders the process of being involved in the political space that is regarded as the public area and the cause of mother and wife roles imputed to the woman by the Turkish society. Starting from the first Turkish states established in Central Asia, it has followed a unstable graphic during the period from day one to today. Especially after the Republican period, it would not be wrong to say that the woman has reached an unstable but increasingly political level in political life. However, there is still a great difference between women and men in terms of participation in political life.

In this study, the participation of women in political life and the low level of activity will be examined in terms of gender perceptions and will be tried to be analyzed by establishing cause-effect relationships.

Keywords: Political Participation, Public Area, Gender, Society Gender, Women.

PRESSURE GROUPS AS A MECHANISM OF PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION IN THE PLURALISTIC DEMOCRACIES

Asst.Prof.Dr. Eray Acar (Dumlupınar University)

Socially voluntary forms of consciousness can be formed as well as spontaneously formed groups of pressure groups that meet in common stakes such as a certain attitude, value, belief, profession, and religion and are formed in the direction of representing and realizing their material and spiritual aims articulated to these common goals.

Pressure groups are groups that can create pressure through various methods or mechanism in political decision-making processes. In modern pluralistic democracies, elected executives represent the elected masses in the decision-making and implementation phases of the representatives. However, due to the fact that the entire society can not be represented in the administration through the elections, the representation gap created by this reason is filled by the pressure groups. In this way, individuals can bring their expectations and demands that they can not bring to the agenda through elected representatives to the agenda of decision-making mechanisms by pressure groups.

The manner and proportion of the demands of these organized groups that come together for a common goals closely related to the level of internalization of the pluralistic democracy of the country. The pressure groups formed by more than one person who come together around common goals in a society is not aimed at seizing political power.

Keywords: Democracy, Pluralism, Pressure Groups, Representation, Participation.

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF TECHNOLOGY ON INDIVIDUALS OVER SAMPLE ILLUSTRATIONS

Asst.Prof.Dr. Serkan Öztürk (Yalova University)

Although, technology make life easier for individuals, it brings about negative effects that overshadow its positive aspects. Especially, due to the advance and developments in computer and smart phone technologies, people increasingly become more addicted to displays. All these negative effects bring a new type of addiction, namely technology addiction to the agenda of academic and artistic studies. This investigation aims to explain the influence of technology on individuals over illustrations. In accordance with this purpose, 20 art works in total of John Holcroft and Steve Cutts who come to forefront with their illustrations about the effects of technology, were chosen as sample for the study. 20 illustrations selected within the scope of convenience sampling, one of the methods for purposeful sampling, were analyzed with semiotic analysis in the study. Illustration is the transmission of a certain message meant to be given through efficient visual content. In this context, illustrations intensely use semiotic signs and codes have more sophisticated meanings. With this reason, in the analysis of these visuals that carry dense meaning, semiotic analysis method was preferred. When the handled illustrations of Holcroft and Cutts were examined it was identified that their works focused mostly on concepts and contents like social media, technology, smart phones, shopping, bilateral relations, digital games which came to the degree of addictedness.

Keywords: Art, Illustration, Semiotics, Technology

THE EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN IRAN AND USA TOWARDS TURKEY

Asst.Prof.Dr. Yavuz Cankara (Bilecik Seyh Edebali University)

The relationship between Iran and USA has been distant since the Islamic Revolution in Iran. Iran initially cancelled its nuclear program after the revolution cause weapons of mass destructions are against the Islamic belief. But owing to the war between Iraq, Iran perceived that it has to be analogous to Iraq's chemical weapons. Moreover not only Iraq, but also the other regional states have weapons of mass destruction. On the other way Iranian leaders began to say that Iran has right to use nuclear energy safely and scientifically. So, Iran started its nuclear program again. Therefore, Iran has to be stand against the international pressure especially coming from US under Bill Clinton administration. From now on, US has been implementing international sanctions against Iran according to the D'Amato Act. Both international economy and the international system excluded Iranian petroleum income. Herein, Turkey became an important commercial partner for Iran. US-Iran relations were in diplomatic crises during Ahmedinejad's presidency. But under Ruhani's presidency, Iran softened its discourses about both US and the nuclear developments. By the nuclear talks between US and Iran recently, Iran is trying to be integrated to international system. This newly situation certainly will affect Iran-Turkey relations. The main purpose of this work is to analyze the risky strategies and the newly opportunities of this negotiations towards Iran-Turkey relations. During the analyses, the overview of both the Israeli government and the regional states will be considered.

Keywords: Nuclear energy, Iran, Turkey, economic sanctions, USA

THE USAGE OF SOFT POWER: TURKISH FOREIGN AIDS THROUGH PALESTINE WITH TİKA

Asst.Prof.Dr. Pinar Ozden Cankara (Bilecik Seyh Edebali University)

States ended their policy of increasing their impact capacity by using power or jeopardizing the usage of force by the end of the Cold War. As Joseph Nye focused on his book "Bound to Lead" at 1990, states are founding more rational to follow a cooperation policy then the usage of power to affect the other states. The use of material force which depends largely on military potential has left its place to the use of soft power as public diplomacy. Justice and Development Party (AK Party) has been on power since 2002 and it has been the main determinant of foreign policy. AK Party saw Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA) which was established at 1990 as a soft power instrument and began to use this agency actively. One of the AK Party governments' foreign policy priorities is the Palestine Problem. AK Party saw the living conditions of Palestine people as a humanitarian crisis. On the one hand Turkey tried to strengthen its position at the Middle East, on the other hand in order to overcome its opponents at the region; it was closely involved with the Palestinian problem. Turkey has been making humanitarian aids to Palestine people. TİKA has a key function in order to replacement of benefits. The aim of this study is to analyze, whether the humanitarian aids of TİKA through Palestine has a public diplomacy effect or not. The periodical reports of TİKA and the AK Party bureaucrats' statements about Palestine issue will be discussed.

Keywords: AK Party, TİKA, Palestine, Soft Power, Foreign Aids

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES IN THE RESTRUCTURING OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: THE CASE OF BAKKA

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Özcan Sezer (Bülent Ecevit University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Gökhan Dökmen (Bülent Ecevit University)

In the twenty-first century, relations between the state and the economy have been constantly changed by various events following each other, and changes have occurred in parallel with developments in the economic system. The most important reflection area of the change process in the global dimension emerged in the space and spatial restructuring was introduced in this context. In this process, the direction from the state to the market and from the national economy to the international economy has emerged. Thus, both the contents of the spatial units and the institutional structures in the localities have come to be changed and different policy implementations have come to the agenda. In the interaction of the processes of globalization and localization, the transformation of the contents of cities and regions necessitated a re-examination of public administration. The most notable institutional organization of the new public administration based on cooperation between the public sector, the private sector and non-governmental organizations is the regional development agencies. For this reason, in this study, the regional development agencies, which are aimed at reducing the heavy work of the bureaucracy and enabling cooperation based on cooperation and interaction of regional policies, have been examined in terms of the Western Black Sea Regional Development Agency (BAKKA). In the study, the activities of BAKKA are examined in terms of various performance indicators; the effects on the regional economy have been analyzed.

Keywords: Localization, Local Economic Development, Regional Development Agencies, Western Black Sea Development Agency.

MOORE METHOD FOR ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE BUDGET OF THE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY IN TURKEY: THE CASE OF THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED MUNICIPALITY

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Özcan Sezer (Bülent Ecevit University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Fatih Bayramoğlu (Bülent Ecevit University)

The methods of presentation of public services can become different according to the political, administrative and economic development of the countries. The search for a model of how to manage cities is ongoing. In this regard, it lays down the different management models are being tested in the world and Turkey. The key point in implementing models is which services will be more effective in which models, and how local democracy and participation will be achieved. In metropolitan areas, municipalities play an important role in the presentation of local public services. In crowded metropolitan areas, central administrations are transferring authority and duties to local administrators.

All over the world as well as increasing rates of urbanization in Turkey, metropolitan municipalities in the provision of public services plays an active role in the city. significant changes in metropolitan administration system with Law No. 6360 was issued in 2012 in Turkey and was established 14 new metropolitan municipality. With the new law, the entire property of the city has been converted into an area served by the metropolitan municipality and the service scale of the metropolitan municipalities has been expanded. The budget sizes of metropolitan cities, which have expanded service scale after Law No. 6360, are also changing. Within this context, the budget size and the assessment of the performance of services offered by the metropolitan municipalities within the scope of their fiscal autonomy have become more important. Because the enlargement of the service area that the big cities offer is making them use their resources more effectively. In this context, the metropolitan municipalities must also have the potential to generate equity. The purpose of this study is; the analysis of the relative performance of 14 newly established metropolitan municipalities according to budget management by the MOORA method which is one of the Multi Criteria Decision Making Models and the determination of the metropolitan municipalities with relatively high budget performance. The analysis carried out within the framework of the findings was made in order that the budget items of the metropolitan municipalities with relatively high performance would be the model for the other municipalities.

Keywords: Metropolitan Municipalities, Budget, Multi-Criteria Decision Making, MOORA Method.

INVESTIGATION OF DESIGN ELEMENTS OF EDUCATIONAL CONCEPT CARTOONS BY EYE-TRACKING METHOD

Res. Asst.Dr. Duygu Mutlu Bayraktar (İstanbul University)

In this study, it was aimed to evaluate the effects of different designs of concept cartoons. For this purpose, different designs of concept cartoons were analyzed by eye-tracking method. The study group consisted of 28 students in the fifth grade in a secondary school in the province of Istanbul in 2016-2017 school year. The study group was separated two groups by random selection method and to study the same cartoons in different designs in computer environment. While students were studying concept cartoons, eye movements, fixation and duration numbers were recorded via eye-tracking device. According to eye-tracking results, students were more focused on the speech bubbles marked in the concept cartoons. If coloring was done on texts, the reading order was different. It was seen that the height of speech bubbles in the cartoon did not affect the reading order. When the speech bubbles differed in height, the direction of reading continues from left to right.

Keywords: Concept Cartoons, Education, Design, Eye-Tracking

EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATIONAL COMPUTER GAMES ON ACADEMIC ACHIVEMENT: A META-ANALYSIS STUDY

Res. Asst.Dr. Duygu Mutlu Bayraktar (İstanbul University)

In this research, it was aimed to combine the effect sizes of the studies that show the effect of educational computer games on the academic achievement of the students and to investigate whether the effect size to be obtained was different according to the education level of the students, applied lectures. Master and PhD thesis published in the database of the National Council of Higher Education Institution National Thesis Center and approved for access were examined. For this purpose, 25 theses made between 2004-2017 were examined. Meta-analysis included 16 experimental studies in accordance with inclusion criteria. The effect size of educational computer games on the academic achievement of students in the subject and the related subject was found as 0.582 according to the traditional method. The impact value was found to be medium in all areas according to the classification made by Thalheimer and Cook (2002), and Cohen et al. (2000).

Keywords: Educational Computer Games, Traditional Instruction, Academic Achievement, Meta-Analysis

SOCIO-CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF EDWARD ALBEE'S AMERICAN DREAM

Okt. Yunus Acar (Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Özlem Özen (Eskişehir Osmangazi University)

It is difficult to define accurately which ideas affect society in a particular period. However, ideas can be traced back to the works of art of a period. Furthermore, about the importance of this difficulty in order to establish those of well-defined social attitudes, especially theater-drama takes one step beyond from the other works of art, such as painting, literature, television and cinema, because the performance of a play is the easiest way to transfer the ideas to the society and it is usually more remarkable than a lecture or casual conversation.

For this reason, the theatre has been used as the best way to reflect many layers of human experience. In its broadest sense, the theater has often served as a proper way in order to show and change the present ideas in the society. Thus, theatre becomes a social form of art, which human beings have used from the earliest times for the exchange of ideas through discourse and behavior.

Present study is of aim to investigate status of American society in Edward Albee's American Dream, an absurdist play, thus it is mainly focused on the social roles of the characters in the play, and so sociological criticism was used in order to determine the situation of the American society reflected by the Albee and his play.

Keywords: Edward Albee, American Dream, Absurd Theatre, Social-criticism

“WAHDAT” (UNITY) DOCTRINE IN SUFISM IN FUZÛLÎ’S “RİND Ü ZÂHİD” SAMPLE

Asst.Prof.Dr. Nurgül Karayazı (Karabük University)

In the prosaic work of “Rind ü Zâhid” written in Persian by the poet Fuzûlî, who can be called the pivot of XVI. century, who included the basic disciplines of Sufic doctrine in his poems and who is thought that he had the education of this doctrine, we see the traces of the “wahdat-al wujud” (unity of being) that is systematized after Muhyiddin Ibn al-Arabî. Fuzûlî, who took the principle of the unity as a main idea and told the sufic journey in the way of reaching the destination with this thought in his work, refers to that the way that reaches to God passes through the “wahdat” doctrine comparing to Rind and Zâhid, and that there is no place for duality in this path and the “muvahhid” (one who believes the oneness of God) can only achieve this journey. In our study, the work titled “Rind ü Zâhid”, which refers to the fact that the directing to the inner beauty than the facial beauty is the most important principle for the “sâlik” (saints) on the way of truth, was evaluated considering the concepts and elements of Sufism.

Keywords: Fuzûlî, Rind, Zâhid, Sufism, Wahdat (Unity).

INCOME INEQUALITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: THE VALIDITY OF THE KUZNETS CURVE HYPOTHESIS IN THE FRAME OF PUBLIC POLICIES

Asst.Prof.Dr. Arzu Tay Bayramoğlu (Bülent Ecevit University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Gökhan Dökmen (Bülent Ecevit University)

The globalizing economic system requires change and restructuring for all world economies. The process of change and restructuring, which was shaped by the rapid spread of the concept of minimal government since the 1980s, liberalized financial structures while transforming production of economies. Changes in public policy, as well as developments in the field of computers and technology, have greatly influenced the production processes and employment structure. In this process, the distribution of income in economies has also changed significantly. In this context, the economic and social problems that globalization reveals are the negativities on redistribution and income sharing and inequalities. Redistribution of income is significant regarding both developed and developing countries.

The relationship between per capita income and income inequality is analyzed by the Kuznets Curve in economics. According to Kuznets' theory, as the economy grows, per capita income grows, and income inequality increases. However, as the income per capita increases after a certain point, the unfairness of income distribution decreases. In this direction, income distribution inequality is tested by the Kuznets Curve hypothesis about the relationship between economic growth and public policy. In the study, the economic growth-income distribution relation in the OECD countries is examined econometrically by panel data analysis methodology for the 1980-2016 period.

Keywords: Kuznets curve, Gini Coefficient, Public policy

THE MOSQUE RESTORATIONS OF EARLY AGE OTTOMAN ARCHITECTURE (SELJUK HATUN MOSQUE EXAMPLE)

Irem Ceran (Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf University)

The states having the idea of civilization and forming the world wanted to put forward their works and their styles of expression to everywhere they go. The civilizations formed an architectural language thanks to the information they got experience in their understanding and style. The Ottoman Civilization aimed to serve to human being and social life with the principles taken from Islam and they prioritized this principle in their architectural applications. So, they put forward works decent and representing the civilization. Every single work has a meaning of usage and pointed purpose.

Within the scope of this study, Seljuk Hatun Mosque, constructed as a neighborhood mosque, is discussed. These neighborhood mosques were constructed so that the residents of the neighborhood would come together and perform their prayers in unison with a congregation five times a day. The founder of Seljuk Hatun Mosque is Seljuk Hatun, the daughter of Mürsel and its architect is not known. This mosque was built in Sevindik Fakih, Edirne in 1456. This structure has been abandoned for many years and as a result of some studies; it has been understood that there is no evidence that it has been restored. Despite of all the conditions, its architectural elements could maintain its originality except for the last congregation place and the wooden parts.

To be able to understand the period of the work (there could not be found so much information about it), the archives of Edirne Regional Directorate of Foundations, Edirne Directorate of Surveying and Monuments, Edirne Natural Heritage Protection Board and Commission archives have been investigated and the information about the work has been gathered from correspondences, old photographs and different kinds of sources.

It has been tried to understand the style and features belonging to the original by examining old photographs, documents and the data indicating the previous form of it before its restoration in 2003. In the light of the information and data in hand, restitution projects have been prepared and it has been studied to understand and establish the major errors during the restoration by comparing them with architectural survey projects prepared meticulously.

As can be seen with the explanations in the projects, unqualified ads have been removed and it has been detailed by drawing the architectural features suitable for originality and style of the building.

The structure is appropriate to its original function and in a useable situation. It is wellmaintained and clean. But instead of protecting and maintaining the important elements of the early ages Ottoman architectural style, more practical and economical solutions were chosen during the restoration. It has been stated that the structure was damaged permanently by only covering the place of the last congregation and with wooden porch roof implemented to respond to current needs.

Seljuk Hatun Mosque is one of the mosques which are single-domed and belong to the early ages of Edirne, Ottoman architecture. It was restored in 2003, opened for worship and brought back to life but it was brought unqualified ads damaging its original style and characteristics.

The main goal of this study is to remove these ads from this precious structure and make it turn back. And this work was completed to reach this goal.

Keywords: Mosque, Architecture, Restoration

ANALYSING OF SOME 'KOLTUK' ILLUMINATION OF KARAHİSARİ KORAN

Res. Asst. Nihal Aracı (Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf University)

The Ottoman State in 16th century, like many other areas, had the golden age in the art. In this sense, there are lots of works which shed light on centuries in the art of illumination. Mushaf ornament is placed at the beginning of the most common application areas in the illumination.

"Mushaf" which is written by Ahmed Şemseddin Karahisârî is at the beginning of the given work in 16th century. In terms of both its line design of calligraphy which is transferred to sized paper with an aesthetic approach and illumination design, this Mushaf-ı Şerif which is different from other works deserves calling as masterwork.

In this work, firstly, known as the Karahisârî Mushafı will be introduced in general terms and then the small size of the 'koltuk' illumination is studied in terms of design, color and motifs, and are supported in colorful drawings so that they can be understood in detail.

Keywords: Karahisari, Koran, Koltuk, Illumination

WHAT ARE WE DOING FOR READING? TEACHING READING PRACTICES OF TEACHERS

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There are a lot of factors in improvement of Children's reading skill. Family, teacher, environment, teaching variables, the system of education and examination, technology, media and social medya are the leading factors. In the majority of the reading surveys it is stated that the teacher with the family is in the first place in preference to the others. The family is seen as the place where education begins while the teacher is accepted as the person who constructs and arranges this education. It can be said that these two basic elements are generally observed in individuals who have reading culture. In short, in order to be successful in reading education, it is necessary for the teacher to establish a good reading environment in the school so that the teacher can educate with a good education and then follow the innovations in the education field to refresh their knowledge and to make their students successful. In the field literature, it is stated that the literary teachers have two aims; one of them is to teach the students to read and the other one is to encourage the students to read, and it is stated that the good readers believe that all the children can read and write by determining the development of reading and writing at first and then they offer various sources and materials for the students to read. In a reading education at the secondary school in Turkey, Turkish Education Degree Program "Knowledge, Field Training, Career Information and Public Culture" is located lessons. In other words, it is aimed that a Turkish teacher first educates yourself in terms of literary, textual and linguistic knowledge and then teaches them and then is equipped with pedagogy knowledge and general culture. In summary, in general, all teachers, especially Turkish teachers, should read very well at first and then have to get them to their students. The aim of this research is to reveal the works of Turkish teachers in the field of reading and making it possible for other teachers to benefit. For this purpose, a group consisting of 15 volunteer teachers working in different schools during the 2016-2017 academic year were interviewed with semi-structured interview form and the results were analyzed by content analysis.

Keywords: Reading, Reading Skill, Reading Education, Teacher, School.

THE CONSIDERATION OF PATERNITY PROVISIONS IN TURKISH LAW

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Sanem Aksoy Dursun (İstanbul University)

Under Turkish Civil Code paternity between the mother and the child is established with birth. However paternity with the father is established through marriage with mother, court decision or recognition. Through adoption paternity can also be founded between the child and the mother or the father. The Turkish Civil Code entered into force in 2002. Since 2002 Constitutional Court had invalidated some provisions about paternity. The time limitations in the paternity cases have been removed. One of the aims of this paper is to discuss the accuracy of these decisions. The provisions about adoption are also open to dispute. The proof of paternity as far as DNA tests are concerned is still not recognised under Turkish Civil Code. However under the Turkish Code of Procedure DNA tests are allowed. The discrepancy between two codes damages legal security.

Keywords: Paternity, Adoption, Rejection of Paternity

CONTRIBUTION OF THE SMBOLS USED AT THE TURKISH FASHION PRODUCTS TO THE TRADEMARK IDENTITY

Lec. Fatma Seçil Karayel (Dumlupınar University)

While the rapid growth of world population with the development and spread of technology standardized the features and quality of the products, the effectiveness of the sales management, which emphasized the advantages of the goods and services, also decreased. Even if it is possible today to present a certain goods with certain advantages to the market it is known that it is very difficult for the company to maintain this superiority for a long time. In the world economy where the competitors entered the market with similar products and even with better products and also where technology changed in a short time, the concept of "brand" is emerging as an effective weapon that determines competitive power.

Creating a trademark is a process consisting of many components. The name, symbol of the trademark - as being one of these components at this process- appeals the visual senses with its colour, shape and design, and reinforces the trademark value. In this study, by using literature review, symbols, shapes and colours used at the symbols of trademarks -which have gained a place in the fashion industry- will be analysed, and in the light of the findings, their contribution to the trademark will be evaluated.

Keywords: Trademark, Fashion, Symbol

USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN THE CINEMA INDUSTRY MARKETING STRATEGIES:

THE CASE OF DAĞ II

Res. Asst. Tahsin Eren Sayar (Yalova University)

Lec. Banu Sayar (Yalova University)

Social Media, which increases its influence day by day with the emergence of Web 2.0, started to be mentioned together with many political, economic and social concepts today. There is no doubt that many factors contribute to the strong penetration of Social Media into our life. Especially Social Media, which is very successful in dominating leisure activities, easily guides people's lives.

The traces left by the cinema in our social lives since the end of the 1800's, show itself clearly when we examine our past hundred years. Undoubtedly, this influence, while at times propaganda makes time to feel power as a mere art, it also provides some economic returns in recent years.

The concept of an industry based on an economic basis reflects the whole of production, commerce, and work done in a particular area. Cinema Industry is a definition that covers all kinds of production related to cinema and all the elements involved in this production process. Cinema Industry carries many economic components in this context. All of the movie screenings, tasks, pre- and post-screening processes are included within the Cinema Industry, but together with these, increasing marketing is becoming one of the most important keys of this process every day.

Social media is increasing its role in human life day by day. Study; "How does the cinema industry use social media as a marketing tool?" and "What is the role of social media in reaching the cinema audience?" the purpose of working in the light of questions; To determine the extent of the social media influence in the marketing strategy of the cinema industry is to question what kind of success the cinema industry has achieved in terms of social media usage in the monopoly of social media use and to discuss social media's role in the future of the cinema marketing industry.

In 2016, 2,859,173 titles and 3,596,558 titles in total were collected to create official Facebook, Twitter and Instagram accounts for the most watched movie of the year 2016, Dağ 2. Analyzed using the Document Analysis and Content Analysis Method, these accounts cover the vision date of one month from 4 November 2016 to 4 December 2016. In the meantime, the discussions made at each of the three intervals have been analyzed and classified into categories such as "Informative Sharing on Movies", "Sharing Movies on Dialogue and Stages" and "Sharing Movies on which Filed and Commented Movies are Shown".

As a result of the examinations made; has been seen effectively through the movie Dağ 2, which the cinema industry has successfully used social media as a marketing element. Dağ 2, which is the most watched movie of the year 2016, has made the advertisement both through social media and has been able to create a curious element on the users.

The fact that social media has an ever-increasing momentum is reflected in the field of marketing as it is in many areas. For this reason, it is anticipated that social media will be used as a powerful marketing element in the cinema industry in the following years.

Keywords: Dağ 2, Social Media, Cinema Industry, Marketing.

LIFE QUALITY OF CHILD LABOURERS

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Asst.Prof.Dr. Emel Sezici (Dumlupınar University)

From the past until today, regardless of the level of societal development, it is seen that the phenomenon of child labor continues to exist in various forms. However, childhood is regarded as a period in which children are preparing for adulthood in physical, psychological and social aspects and are in a process of continuous growth, development and change. For this reason, it is thought that working under difficult conditions adversely affects the health of the children and removes future employment and income opportunities. The aim of the study is to determine the quality of life of child labourers. Hypotheses and research questions developed in this context have been tested by questionnaires from child labourers in Kütahya Auto Industry Zone. To measure the quality of life Varni et al. (1999), Memik et al. (2007) conducted a study on the validity and reliability of the Turkish version of the "Quality of Life Scale for Children". Totaly 137 child labourers have participated in study. Convenience sampling that is among the non-random sampling methods has been preferred to obtain data in this study and SPSS 21 software package have been used for data analysis. As a result of the research, it was determined that the qualities of life for child labourers differ significantly from each other according to various demographic factors. Finally, various suggestions were made for both researchers and professionals.

Keywords: Child Labourers, Health Related Quality of Life, Working Conditions, Social Security, Wages Policy

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD LABOURERS HEALTH PERCEPTION AND WELL-BEING IN WORKPLACE

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Emre Sezici (Dumlupınar University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Emel Sezici (Dumlupınar University)

It is seen that millions children around the world go to work instead of to school. In this context, the phenomenon of child labor is an important social problem that both affects the physical and psychological development of children negatively and obstructs the formation of future qualified workforce. The aim of the study is to determine the relationship between the health perceptions of the child and the well-being levels of the working life. Hypotheses and research questions developed in this context have been tested by questionnaires from child labourers in Kütahya Auto Industry Zone. In this study measured the health perception by a scale developed by Diamond et. al. (2007), and well-being by a scale developed by Alparslan (2016). Totaly 146 child labourers have participated in study. Convenience sampling that is among the non-random sampling methods has been preferred to obtain data in this study and SPSS 21 software package have been used for data analysis. The research findings indicate that there is a positive and meaningful relationship between child workers' perceptions of health and happiness levels in the workplace. At the same time, according to various demographic characteristics, it has been found that the health perceptions and workplace happiness levels of child workers differ significantly from each other. Finally, various suggestions were made for both researchers and professionals.

Keywords: Child Labourers, Occupational Accident, Health Perception, Well-Being in Workplace

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK OVERLOAD LEVELS AND HEALTH COMPLAINTS OF CHILD LABOURERS

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Children are a community-based and future. The main condition of social development is that future generations are healthy. Factors such as unfair income distribution, uneven urbanization and inadequate education cause children of poor families to participate in their working life. When the children who enter the working life need to go to school, their education is interrupted and they can not get the necessary basic and vocational training so that the future qualified labor force can not be created. The aim of the study is to determine the relationship between child labourers' work overloads at the workplace and levels of health complaints. Hypotheses and research questions developed in this context have been tested by questionnaires from child labourers in Kütahya Auto Industry Zone. The first scale used in the study was Peterson et al. (1995) developed by the "Overload Work Scale" is. Adapted to Turkish by Derya (2008). At the same time, Eriksen et al. (1999) developed the "Subjective Health Complaints Scale". The scale is adapted to Turkish by Güven (2011). Totaly 162 child labourers have participated in study. Convenience sampling that is among the non-random sampling methods has been preferred to obtain data in this study and SPSS 21 software package have been used for data analysis. The findings of the research indicate that there is a positive and meaningful relationship between child labourers' health complaints and work overloads. At the same time, according to various demographic characteristics, it has been found that the levels of health complaints and work overload of child labourers are significantly different from each other. Finally, various suggestions were made for both researchers and professionals.

Keywords: Child Labourers, Work Overload, Health Complaints

THE USE OF KUTNU FABRIC ONE OF OUR TRADITIONAL WEAVING ON THE CLOTHING DESIGN

Lec. Nuran Ocakoğlu (Dumlupınar University)

In today's world, with the quick development of the technology and mass media's becoming more widespread day by day, a monotonic lifestyle, in which the cultural effects decrease, is becoming more dominant in human life. Also in the fashion area, the social differences are disappearing and instead, clothing styles, which can be seen all over the world, are supplanting them.

Traditional weavings –with their production styles, techniques, materials, colors and the patterns- are among the cultural values that brings the past into the present. To protect these values which reflect our culture, to sustain them and to transfer them to the next generations will be an important source for shaping the future.

In this study, it is aimed to contribute the revival of our cultural values by interpreting these regional weavings, which fade into oblivion under the dominance of fashion, on the costume design in line with today's trends. The features of 'Kutnu Fabric', which is weaved on the handlooms in the province of Gaziantep and its surroundings, has been searched. A costume has been designed using 'Kutnu Fabric'; by doing so, it has been tried to indicate -in a symbolical and functional way- that the use of cultural elements may provide authenticity to the designs.

Keywords: Kutnu Fabrics, Traditional Weavings, Clothing Design

ANALYSIS OF MAKING PROCESS 1982 CONSTITUTION IN TURKEY IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL ENGINEERING

Asst.Prof.Dr. Selami Erdoğan (Dumlupınar University)

The constitutions are the texts of the social contract that the people living in society have formed in order to make a safer and better life with their own will. Historical processes have shown that when all powers (legislative, executive and judicial) are given to a single person, great questions arise. Therefore, power needs to be limited to another power. In this context, who should be present in the construction process while making a new Constitution as the most critical issue is of great importance? On the other hand, the constitutions are actors who play a fundamental role in determining these boundaries. Therefore, by whom the constitutions are made and the processes of the Constitution are as important as the content of the Constitution. In fact, this gives an idea of whether the Constitution is democratic or not. The political history of Turkey (1876, 1921, 1924, 1961, 1982) it appears to have been largely prepared by the soldiers. In a sense, these constitutions have been the work of social engineering. However, in order to talk about a democratic Constitution, all segments of society must be included in this process. Democratic processes are not prepared at the end of a social engineering product, the Constitution does not bring useful results to Turkey is constant experienced. It has already turned out that these constitutions are very inadequate against social demands. For this reason, they have to be changed frequently. In this study, the process of making of 1982 constitution will be analyzed.

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

SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESTORATION IN TURKEY: 2002 GENERAL ELECTIONS AND JUSTICE AND DEVELOPMENT PARTY GOVERNMENT (2002-2007)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Selami Erdoğan (Dumlupınar University)

Over the years, Turkey has been in memory as a country that has been led by the continuous coalition governments and is facing crises. The right-wing parties, who had ruled Turkey for many years, failed to solve economic and political problems, resulting in the loss of social support of the so-called central-right parties in Turkey. In fact, this was a process for the left parties, and the left parties lost their social support significantly. In 1999, the DSP, MHP and ANAP formed a coalition government under the Prime Minister of Bülent Ecevit, a Social Democratic leader. One party to the left of the DSP was known as the other two to the right parties. These were not enough to solve the country's problems and there were two major crises during this period. The Parliament decided to early elections in 2002 November when the country became unmanageable. The AK Party, which has left the Party of virtue, a radical Party in these elections, and has a liberal party program, has achieved an important success and has come to power alone. The leaders of the Party were headed to establish good relations with both Europe and the rest of the country. Quite rational and moderate policies have been directed to the implementation. In this study, the government of the AK Party in 2002-2007, the first period of power, will be analyzed.

Keywords: AK Party, Coalition Government, 2002 General Elections, Turkey, Rational Policy

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF CHILDHOOD TRAUMAS ON ADOLESCENTS' MORAL DEVELOPMENT ABILITIES

Student Filiz Kalkavan (İstanbul Aydın University)

In most of the people exposed to childhood traumas, behaviours such as social closeness, high level of anxiety, introversion, low self-esteem, anger, lack of confidence are observed. The relationship between these situations observed as a result of the trauma and the moral development abilities is our study subject. Childhood traumas were intended to be assessed within the scope of the moral developmental period of Kohlberg, which we can characterize as the most comprehensive study in the field of moral development according to the trauma types. With a total of 267 student currently studying at Kocaeli University, İstanbul Aydın University and Marmara University were tested using the questionnaire test and childhood scale within the scope of the study. Emotional abuse, emotional neglect, physical abuse, physical neglect, sexual abuse will be detected in the childhood trauma scale. Kohlberg grouped them at three different levels: pre-tradition, traditional and post-tradition. 1. Obedience and punishment orientation 2. Instrumental objective orientation, 3. Good child tendency 4. Law and order orientation, 5. Social contract orientation 6. Universal moral principles orientation. He identifies the stages of moral development of people in a total of 6 stages. The reason for this study is that studies conducted on the concept of morality are few and it is thought that the moral development and childhood traumas are both related to each other. Data entry of the research is still ongoing. Once the data is complete, they will be added to the presentation.

Keywords: Morality, Moral development, Childhood trauma, Trauma, Kohlberg

ADDITIONS IN THE PARTICIPATION IN ACQUIRED PROPERTY (ART. 229 T. CC)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Arzu Aridemir (İstanbul University)

Each spouse administers and enjoys the benefits of his or her individual property and has power of disposal over it, within the limits of the participation of the acquired property system. (Art.223/s.1 t. CC; Art. 201 s.CC). Unless the law provides otherwise, each spouse may enter into transactions with the other or with the third parties. (Art.193 t.CC; Art.168 s. CC). However, There are exceptions to these rules, one of them is 229/1 t.CC; Art.208/1 s. CC. According to this article, the value of assets disposed of by one the spouses, and the value of dispositions made without the consideration of the other spouse without the other's consent, will be added in surplus as an acquired property. (Art.231/1 t.CC; Art.210/1 s CC).

The purpose of Art.229 t.CC is to protect the other spouse up to the amount of participation. The followings are added to the property acquired during marriage in Art.229/1 t. CC: The value of dispositions made without consideration by one spouse without the other's consent during the five years preceding the dissolution of the marital property regime, save for the usual occasional gifts; the value of assets disposed of by one spouse during the marital property regime with the intention of diminishing the other's share." In this study, firstly, the characteristics of the legal transaction covered by this article will be examined.

In this article will be examined the issues related to the existence of a transaction within the according to Art.229 t.CC, role of participation in the surplus, claims against third-party beneficiaries Art.229/2 t.CC, 241 t.CC; 220 s.CC.

Keywords: Acquired Property, Additions, Surplus

CLOTHING DESIGN WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF WEARABLE ART

Lec. Müzeyyen Aygün (Dumlupınar University)

Enabling the using of textile and all the kinds of materials, designed with the intention of clothing not only the body but also the soul, being out of mass production and garnished with aesthetic values, each one of Wearable Art products is a genuine art object. Wearable Art, usually embracing clothes or accessories, is a creative process that enables using different products with different styles together. These clothes are artistic textile products. Art objects are formed when artist's aesthetics apprehensions and instincts come into prominence. In the design process of this kind of works, apprehension of producing genuine products by taking into consideration the aesthetic and plastic values, is in the foreground.

In this essay, Wearable Art movement, which is being indigenized by degrees in the textile fiber art and inspired from tradition, culture and nature, has been defined and clothing design has been done by taking into consideration the designing process, aesthetic and plastic values.

Keywords: Wearable Art, Clothing Design, Textile, Fashion.

FOREIGN TRADE AND GOLD PRICES RELATIONSHIP: CASE OF TURKEY

Other Zafer Şahin (Dumlupınar University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Metin Baş (Dumlupınar University)

Foreign trade has been one of the most important factors in achieving the level of development of countries. International Trade of countries has a positive impact on macroeconomic, while supporting the development and development of the country. However, there are many factors that influence foreign trade. Gold prices traded in international markets and treated by each country as a financial indicator can also be effective on foreign trade. The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between foreign trade and gold prices. In this context, it has been determined that there is a long-term relationship between foreign trade and gold prices. According to the Granger causality test conducted to determine the direction of the relationship, there was a one-way relationship from gold prices to foreign trade. While gold prices were influenced by the amount of export and import data affecting foreign trade, exports and imports were not influenced by gold prices. The fact that gold prices associated with other macroeconomic indicators is considered to be a reason for the indirect impact of exports and imports.

Keywords: Gold Prices, Foreign Trade, Cointegration, Causality

THE EU APPROACH TO GERMANY'S ENERGY POLICIES AND THE ROLE OF AFRICA IN GERMAN ENERGY POLICY

Lec. G.Tuba Türksavaş (Anadolu University)

When the developments that make up political history are examined, energy struggle is found out as the factor that confronts the nations. Access and sharing strategy of the energy basins seems as one of the main reasons of the World Wars and many of the regional struggles. Coal basin of Alsace-Lorraine region confronted Germany and France, which is in the middle of the Europe. De-escalation of the two nations who struggled again and again for this purpose, only ensured by improving common approach between European nations together with the establishment of European Coal and Steel Union and the European Atomic Energy Agency. The union have been transformed into a strong international actor by exhibiting common energy and foreign policies but has started to become a bulky structure with increasing number of members. As being one of the strong voice of the Union, Germany has not abandoned its "national benefits" in particular by keeping its national benefits beyond the "common politics" of the EU in the increasingly bulky structure of the EU, especially in its energy policies. Germany has identified Africa as one of the focal points of the G-20 and has taken a number of steps to show giving special importance to Africa in terms of its energy interests. EU is also working on an approach for Africa like as Marshall Plan. This study is going to show Germany's energy policies and how foreign policy is shaped for this purpose, the attitude of the EU to these strategies and the importance of Africa in Germany energy policy pattern.

Keywords: Keywords: German Energy Policy, Green Energy, And European Union's African Plan

TRANSBOUNDARY WATERS IN CENTRAL ASIA AND ARAL LAKE

Student Aygul Agayeva

As a result of the collapse of the Soviet Union and the emergence of five new independent republics in Central Asia, many natural resources, including large waterways, have transcended. The irregular distribution of water resources in Central Asia creates interdependence between upstream and downstream countries. The tensions stemmed from the mismanagement of the coastal countries at various levels, from regional and national and local, through various political economic interests and sources of water. Deserts, semi-deserts, steeps and arid climates together have made the entire ecosystem of the zone vulnerable (Belenitskiy 1, Bentovich 2, Bolshakov 3, 1973). One of the main challenges in Central Asia has been the shift towards the integrated water resources management (IWRM) system from the old principles used in the distribution of water resources established during the Soviet era. This is not just a technical issue, but an integrated approach to water use in areas such as agriculture, energy and industry. During the Soviet era, the water management system was centralized to avoid conflicts with water budgeting. In addition, the above countries (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) have included their mandatory energy supply system by the lower countries (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) in the face of water resources (Biswas, 2009: s 248-256).

The transition from centralization to water management leads to imbalances in the distribution of water resources, which immediately creates political and economic tensions between Central Asian countries. Today, due to limited reserves of fossil fuels, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are vital to the development of the energy potential of trans-boundary water resources in Central Asia. In Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan each year the energy supply is inadequate for the people in the winter months, which forces them to produce water in the winter to produce energy. On the other hand, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan - the lower countries, govern the irrigated agriculture, which is the main source of economic development, based on the release of water in the winter and the release during the summer. Both forms of water use require opposite working regimes of hydro-technical plants in winter: to release water for hydro energy or to store water for irrigation purposes. In addition, a wider recognition of population growth, industrial development and ecosystem needs has increased the need for increased water consumption and new regulation of the water distribution system. All these difficulties are known both at the local level and at the international level (Janusz 1, Gubaidullina 2, 2015: p. In this article in order to overcome the problem of transboundry water some determintions were made and necessary precautions were determined.

Keywords: Transboundry Water, Aral Lake, HEPP, Water Management.

TWO DIMENSIONAL EVALUATION OF PARTICIPATION INTENTION IN THE SHARING ECONOMY: COMPENSATION FOCUS AND OBTAINER / PROVIDER ROLE

Asst.Prof.Dr. Hakan Kiracı (Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Aydın Kayabaşı (Dumlupınar University)

Sharing between people starting from the first person in history transformed sharing economy in the 21st century with effect of web 3.0 internet technologies. Despite sharing platforms and people who using those platforms in the consumption process increasing numbers everyday all over the World, Turkey is observed from behind a thick stream of sharing economy. From this point in this study, participation intention of individuals in the sharing economy is evaluated as two-dimensions. In other words, it is examined whether participation (sharing) intentions differ or not according to the focus of compensation and being obtainer or provider role. In the study, for the purpose that the two-dimensional evaluation of participation intention of Y generation who are prone to sharing using internet technologies, data was obtained by conducting an internet survey on 350 individuals, analysed these data and findings from this study it is evaluated in terms of the appearance in the sharing economy in Turkey. As a matter of fact, looking at the findings of the study, it could be seen that the participation intention differs according to both dimensions.

Keywords: Sharing Economy, Turkey, Sharing Intention, Collaborative Consumption

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HIGH-TECHNOLOGY EXPORTS AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE: PANEL DATA ANALYSIS FOR SELECTED 10 OECD COUNTRIES

Asst.Prof.Dr. Özer Özçelik (Dumlupınar University)

Res. Asst. Volkan Aslan (Dumlupınar University)

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This study investigates the long-run relationship between high-technology exports and research and development expenditure. The definition of this relationship has great importance in determining appropriate sustainable growth policies. For this purpose, the long-run relationship between high-technology exports and research and development expenditure for the selected 10 OECD countries for the period of 1996 to 2014 is analyzed. As a result of econometric analysis, a co-integration between high-technology exports and research and development expenditure and bi-directional causality relationship is identified.

Keywords: R&D, Technology, Panel Data

A FIELD STUDY ABOUT MOBILE PHONE USAGE AMONG UNIIVERSITY STUDENTS; ISTANBUL AND BUDAPEST SAMPLE

Other Ihsan Kilic

This field study was designed and examined the views of university students from two different countries on the usage of mobile phones, which have become an indispensable element at daily life. Data were gathered through the appropriate questionnaire that was adapted to 136 students from different campuses of universities in Istanbul and Budapest. In the analysis of the data, percentage analysis, frequency and arithmetic average methods were used. As a result of the field work, the mobile phone usage differences of university students is summarized for Istanbul and Budapest cities.

Keywords: Communication, User preferences, Mobile phone

THE ROLE OF ACCOUNTING PROFESSIONS IN COMBATING TAX LOSSES AND EVASION: A RESEARCH ON ACCOUNTING PROFESSIONS IN KÜTAHYA

Asst.Prof.Dr. Tansel Çetinoğlu (Dumlupınar University)

Turkey is the most important source of income for taxes, as well as in all countries. In developed countries, the share of income and wealth over taxes is higher than indirect taxes. A large part of the income tax in Turkey is composed of indirect taxes. In this case, shows that high levels of tax avoidance and evasion in Turkey. The declaration of taxpayers' declaration based on the declaration requires an effective tax audit and a quality accounting service at the same time. This requirement stems from the fact that the accounting profession acts as a bridge between the taxpayer and tax administration. For this reason, accounting professions have important duties in preventing tax losses and fugitives. Full, accurate, objective, timely and quality accounting information is very important in terms of business interest groups. Professionals who provide accounting services are obliged to record the activities of the enterprises in a healthy way and to evaluate the results of activities and transmit them to the related persons and institutions in an impartial manner. In addition, the regulations in the tax laws and regulations no. 3568 can not be used as much as the professions of the accounting professions who have the duties and responsibilities at the point of tax audit. There may be a noticeable reduction in the level of tax losses and fugitives, as well as ensuring the expected benefits of tax supervision and enhancing the competence and professionalism of the members of the profession in order to ensure the effectiveness, function and integrity of the audit. In this study; it is aimed to reveal the role of professional accountants in preventing tax losses and fugitives. For this purpose, a survey was conducted on the members of the accounting profession in Kütahya.

Keywords: Tax, Tax Auditing, Accounting Profession

ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SYNDICATION LOAN WITH FOREIGN TRADE IN TURKEY

Other Zafer Şahin (Dumlupınar University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Metin Baş (Dumlupınar University)

Financial institutions combine to provide credit recipients installed amounts of syndicated loans in the 1990s, International banking sector developments. Besides being an important risk tool syndicated loans at the same time, large-scale source of alternative financing to businesses. In addition, enterprises are opening up external markets by meeting their financial needs. Thus their countries ' foreign trade also affect in a positive direction.

The aim of this study was the relationship between external trades with syndicated loans is unveiling. Thus, syndicated loans, export import data was taken from annual for the 2000-2016. In order to determine the relationship, unit root tests were used, Johansen Cointegration and error correction model were used. As a result of the results, syndicated loans have a positive impact on foreign trade. It was observed that the financing required for imports and exports was provided by syndicated loans.

Keywords: Syndicated Credits, Foreign Trade, Economic Analyze

THE EFFECTS OF DEBT INTEREST PAYMENTS ON INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN TURKEY: 1990 -2016 PERIOD

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Hatice Dayar (Dumlupınar University)

The elimination of inequalities in income distribution is among the tasks of the state in modern public finance. The Gini coefficient, which is one of the measures of income distribution inequality, indicates greater equality in the distribution of income as it approaches zero, and as it approaches to one the equality in income distribution deteriorates. Income distribution is deteriorating in periods when the share of debt interest payments in the budget increases. During the 1990-2000 period, the share of debt interest payments within consolidated budget expenditures increased steadily and significantly, with some years fluctuating. In 1994, the ratio of loan interest payments to consolidated budget was 20.4 percent, while the Gini coefficient was 0.49. In the post-2002 period, the share of interest expenditures in the budget decreased due to the stability achieved in the economy and the successes achieved in fiscal policies. In 2016, the ratio of debt interest payments to the budget has fallen to 8.6 percent and the Gini coefficient has been 0.40. In this regard, the savings from interest expenses are directed to other areas. The purpose of the study is to explain the increase in the interest payments on the income distribution in a negative way and to provide the statistics with the suggestions and recommendations.

Keywords: Income Distribution Inequalities, Justice in Income Distribution, Debt Interest Payments, Gini Coefficient, Budget Expenditures, Social Transfers.

IMPACT OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BORROWING PREFERENCES ON INFLATION: EVIDENCE VIA CAUSALITY AND COINTEGRATION TESTS

Asst.Prof.Dr. Berna Hızarcı Beşer (Dumlupınar University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Tezcan Abasız (Bülent Eceviz Üniversitesi)

Depending on development of financial system, existence of the accessibility potential of public sector to domestic and foreign resources, provides elasticity for government in financing its own needs. The inadequacy of internal savings makes it compulsory to apply to foreign sources at the financing of public deficits, especially in terms of realizing high-budget investments that require large financing and sustainability of economic growth. In public financing, preference of debt sources can cause some negativeness in terms of macroeconomic indicators. In this respect, in the study examined the effect of public and private sector debt preferences on inflation rate in Turkey, it will be tried to explained that the appearing process in different findings in literature by using asymmetric causality and nonlinear cointegration technics.

Keywords: Public Sector Borrowing, Inflation, Asymetric Causality

LOGISTICS INDUSTRY AND TURKEY

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Turkey over these past years in terms of strategic geographical position in the world has a say in world trade. The most important criterion that facilitates trade is logistics. It also has a say in the trade that has a say in world logistics. Despite having major logistics base in Turkey since the year are reflected in this trade. A comparative analysis of the logistics area of Turkey is made with countries that have a say in this study logistics industry in the world. In the study, the logistics area has been analyzed in detail in the world conjuncture with respect to 3 sectors as sea, land and air. Despite the potential that Turkey has been described as reasons why the world trade reflection of this situation. In addition, work has been completed with the policy proposals in the light of these explanations.

Keywords: Logistics, International Trade, World Trade, Exports, Imports

EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT WITH USING MARKOV REGIME SHIFT TECHNIQUE

Asst.Prof.Dr. Ahmet Oğuz (Karabük University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Üzeyir Aydın (Dokuz Eylül University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Oğuz Kara (Düzce University)

Economic theory asserts that there is a connection between education level and efficiency / productivity, and an individual contributes to his society within the framework of the received education. In addition, it is accepted that the quality level of educational activities affect the quality of the economic, social, political and cultural development in the individual's own community. Researches revealed that there is a linear relationship between education level and components of development which are economic growth, political and social development. Human resources have a great contribution to especially social improvement and according to this economic development. In this context, aim of this study is to emphasize the importance of education in economy and development in Turkey. In order to achieve this goal the effect of human capital on economic growth were examined by the technique of Markov Regime Shift.

Keywords: Markov Regime Shift, Human Resource, Education, Economic Growth

EUROPEAN UNION INTEGRATION IN TERMS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Asst.Prof.Dr. Oğuz Kara (Düzce University)

Economic integration which means to ensure free mobility of trade and production factors between combined economies and level the playing field with respect to social classes, regions and member countries has got an importance for Turkey's European Union membership. The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the growth effect of economic integration in the European Union. Additionally, it is aimed to make comparison by calculating the convergence rate of Turkey and member countries for each country. In accordance with this purpose, unconditional and conditional convergence models for expanding European Union have been estimated in the context of economic integration and growth theories for the period of 1996-2016 for EU-27. Analysis have been made with using the data of European Union countries and Turkey. As a result of this analysis, some crucial policy proposals have been introduced. Consequently, the existence of the cointegration relationship between economic integration and growth in the long term have been identified for all European Union member countries. The result that economic integration affects growth rate positively in the long run has been reached.

Keywords: European Union, Integration, Economic Growth

ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT: THE AKUT SEARCH AND RESCUE ASSOCIATION CASE

Asst. Prof. Dr. Gülçin Güreşçi (Dokuz Eylül University)

Non-Governmental Organizations' role is crucial for disaster management. In Turkey, AKUT Search and Rescue Association is one of the most important voluntary, non-governmental organizations in Turkey. This association was of great importance since 1996. By means of this association hundreds of lives have been saved from natural disasters and accidents. This association also makes important contributions to the development of disaster management in the country. The training provided by the AKUT Search and Rescue Association contributes to the awareness of people before the disaster, and the level of public awareness is increased. For effective disaster management, this association can help to the government in effective planning, organization and implementation of the plans. This study gives some policy implications to improve the coordination of government and Non-Governmental Organizations.

Keywords: Disaster Management, Non-Governmental Organizations, Disaster Risk

LABOR MARKET FLEXIBILITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH EFFECT

Asst. Prof. Dr. Gülçin Güreşçi (Dokuz Eylül University)

This study aims to discuss the labor market flexibility, and its effect to increase economic growth. The concept of labor market flexibility began to become popular in the 1980s. It has been acknowledged by many economists in recent years that flexibility in the labor market needs to increase in order to compensate for the effects of asymmetric shocks. If the labor market is not more flexible, the imbalances between countries will be even greater. To increase flexibility, measures such as training, courses or raising regional mobility can be supported. And the recent studies show that increasing labor market flexibility helps to increase economic growth. This study gives some policy implications to improve economic growth.

Keywords: Labor Market, Flexibility, Economic Growth

NEW VISIONS ON TURKISH AS LINGUA FRANCA OF BALKANS

Assoc. Prof.Dr. Adriatik Derjaj (University Of Tirana)

As we mentioned in our earlier studies (Derjaj 2009, 2012, 2018a) Turkish was and is one of the Lingua Franca's of the World. In our days, it is spoken, written and it is used as a culture and standard language from West Balkans to the Wall of China, from Siberia to North Africa.

After the fall of communism system especially in Balkan area and particularly in West Balkans people of this region began to travel and meet each other for the first time after fifty years of isolation.

When we read the books on the areal linguistics of Balkan Peninsula we notice mostly used the noun phrase "Balkan Languages" and "Balkan Sprachbum". We modestly consider this, as a tentative of some scholars of languages contacts as an easy way on study the interaction between the "old languages" of Balkan Peninsula as Albanian, Greek, Bulgarian, Romanian and Serbo-Croatian. Unfortunately on that studies we don't see the real position of other languages spoken in the area, especially the Turkish.

The object of this study are the Turkish grammatical units used and adopted in Balkan Peninsula Languages which seem to have a frequent usage, and the unsubstituted role of Turkish in the huge communication of the people of region. First of all, we will make a classification according to their typology as regarding the time when they were loaned and used as wonderful codes of communication between the languages of Balkan area as Albanian, Greek, Turkish, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Romanian, Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian, Slovenian, Montenegrin etc., and became so firmly rooted in the language usage in environments and we will also assess the linguistic geography of Indian, Arabic, Persian, Aram and Assyrian loanwords and their intake into Albanian language thru Turkish, Oguz – Ottoman Language.

Keywords: Lingua Franca, Turkish, Oguz, Ottoman, Balkan Languages, Grammar.

EVALUATION OF BANKING SECTORS AFTER CRISIS BY GRAY RELATIONAL ANALYSIS: NORTHERN CYPRUS TURKISH REPUBLIC (TRNC) EXAMPLE

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Niyazi Kurnaz (Dumlupınar University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Metin Baş (Dumlupınar University)

Res. Asst. Ali Kestane (Kilis 7 Aralık University)

The 2008 global financial crisis has deeply affected many countries and the financial sector has taken its share in this situation. It has been necessary to investigate the financial markets that play a key role in determining and guiding the development levels of the country's economies, and especially the changes that have taken place in banking; determination of how the crisis is reflected in the banking sector and the vision that countries need to set up in the future in this sense became a matter of curiosity. In this study, it is aimed to investigate the effects of the financial crisis of 2008 on the banking sector of the TRNC with the help of financial ratios. The changes in the financial ratios (Liquidity, Profitability, Growth and Income Expenditure Structure) of the bank after the crisis in the survey were analyzed by analyzing them in "SPSS 18.0" program (Gray Relational Analysis technique) in both sectoral and banking basis and it was tried to determine which ratios directed the behavior of the banking sector after the crisis. Within the scope of the research, 15 banks with private capital operating in the TRNC were dealt with and 12 banks that were analyzed were evaluated in the research sample. At the end of the study; equity profitability, asset turnover rate and interest incomes have a significant influence on the behavior of banks.

Keywords: Banking Sector, Private Equity Banks, Financial Ratios

Jel Classification: G20, G21, G24

TRANSFORMATIVE LEARNING IN ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION

Prof.Dr. Asım Arı (Eskişehir Osmangazi University)

Lec. Eren Akdağ Kurnaz (Dumlupınar University)

Transformative learning is the process of how learners construe, validate, and reformulate the meaning of their experience (Cranton, 1994, s. 22). It begins with a disorienting dilemma which results from experience and leads to critical reflection and rational discourse then to a perspective transformation which the individual acts upon (Taylor, 1998, s. 15). The aim of transformative learning is to help individuals challenge the current assumptions on which they act and, if they find them wanting, to change them (Christie, Carey, Robertson, & Grainger, 2015, s. 11).

Every individual has a perspective on understanding and perception of the world. While learning a foreign language, there are also aspects of language learning that play an important role in the process of learning a foreign language, and this perspective has a spontaneous link between foreign language learning and transformative learning (King, 2000, s. 71).

The aim of this study is to identify and present the learning activities that contribute to transformative learning at university foreign language courses, the characteristics of transformative learning environments, and the practices that contribute to the development of transformative learning environments in universities based on the results obtained from studies on transformative learning and foreign language teaching literature. In this qualitatively designed study, data were obtained using a document analysis method.

In the study, the theoretical studies that have been done up to now on transformative learning and studies on the implementation of the transformative learning in the foreign language classes have been examined by reviewing literature. Transformative learning, the learning experience, critical reflection and rational speech that underlie transformative learning are explained. Theoretical knowledge is provided for the creation of environments to support transformative learning in foreign language teaching. Based on the literature review, the teaching methods and techniques that support transformative learning are emphasized. Suggestions have been made for the use of the transformative learning as an alternative model in foreign language classes.

Some of the major findings of the study suggest that: An activating event which has more than one perspective and suitable for the students area of interest can be selected carefully from films, documentaries, novels, short stories, and poems. The main purpose of using these methods is to prepare the ground for the individual to see and understand the events from a point of view that they have not looked at before. Reflective journals can be used as a critical self-assessment tool. With role play, students can substitute themselves for others and strengthen their efforts to be open to different alternatives. Collaborative learning activities, group works are important contributors of transformative learning environments. Students can organize experiential learning projects in which they behave in accordance with changed perspectives and assumptions.

Keywords: Transformative Learning, Transformative Foreign Language Education, Perspective Transformation, Learning Activities.

ABOUT "ADİL SULTAN" 'WORD TEAMING METHODS

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"The Adil Sultan" epic In the manuscript number 493, preserved at the Eastern Section of the Petersburg University Scientific Library in Russia, the works of the middle ages, epics, lovers, and poets came out as books that compiled and reached us in our mother tongue. The manuscript consists of 65 pages. The pages are complete, the paper is complete, well preserved ". At the end of each page, the key word for the next page is written. The second half of the manuscript book, titled without title, began with direct saga. The ephemeris of internal titles is shown by separating the words from the texts of the works and drawing them under a red pen. Epics are finished on the eighth page, so the title of "Adil Sultan" was written on 8-13 pages without showing the title. This epic mid-century artifact is the best-known example of epic that has reached the epicenter, reported in Kazakh soil. The work begins with the narration of the dream of the Adil Sultan's wife and his interpretation, and is completed with the order of Adil Sultan's good fortune in jail.

The vocabulary written in each period is obviously different. In other words, the Kazakh language is proof that it changed according to the historical periods. In the language of old and middle century written monuments there is morphological method of word derivation, but according to vocabulary, there are number of word production suffixes. When we compare the vocabulary development system in the old and middle century written works with today's vocabulary development, today's Kazak Dili is rich with the additions of construction. Even if a few centuries passed, we can see that the vocabulary development system of each language has influenced the growth of vocabulary. The development of the language vocabulary development system is undoubtedly a constantly evolving change in language development, even though the vocabulary of the vocabulary rules is slow.

Keywords: Heroism Epic, Word Derivation, Language, Rule, Handwriting.