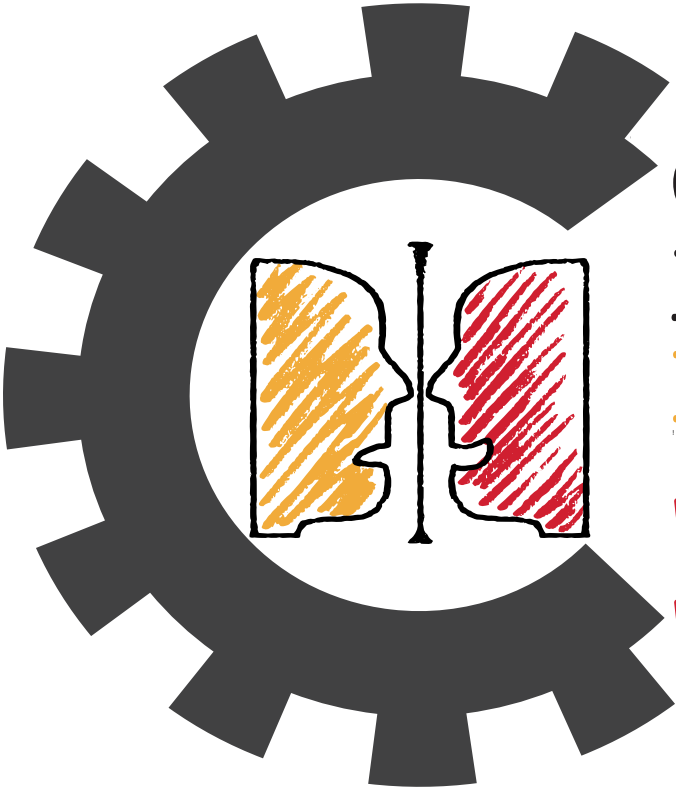
6. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON

CUDES 2017



CURRENT DEBATES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

14-16 December 2017 İstanbul

PROGRAMME & ABSTRACT

IJOPEC PUBLICATION
London ijopec.co.uk İstanbul

UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER

CUDES 2017

Current Debates in Social Sciences

| Programme & Abstract Book |

6. International Congress on Current Debates in Social Sciences

December 14-16, 2017, İstanbul, Turkey

www.currentdebates.org

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CUDES 2017
General Information

About CUDES

Perspective
About CUDES/ CUDES Hakkında

International Congress on Current Debates in Social Sciences has started to organise by Farhang Morady at University of Westminster (United Kingdom) under the collaboration of Kocaeli University (Turkey) and Silesian University in Opava (Czech Republic)on 2010. First International Congress of Current Debates in Social Sciences (CUDES) held in London, United Kingdom as a joint event. After conference, Globalisation, Religion & Development book published by IJOPEC. Second CUDES held on Karvina Czech Republic in 2011, third one held in Kocaeli at Kocaeli University , under the theme of Research Methods in Social Sciences as a workshop format. Fourth and fifth CUDES organised in Kocaeli at Kocaeli University for discussing current debates in social sciences. University of Belgrade (Serbia) is joined the congress organisation, in the sixth congress.

The main aim of the International Congress on Current Debates in Social Sciences (CUDES) create a platform for social scientist to discuss current debates in social sciences and to encourage interdisciplinary studies between social scientist. CUDES mainly focus on provide alternative debates platform for young researchers.

CUDES 2017 Call For Papers

CUDES 2017: VI. International Congress on Current Debates in Social Sciences has started to organise by University of Westminster (United Kingdom) under the collaboration of Kocaeli University (Turkey) and Silesian University in Opava (Czech Republic)on 2010. First International Congress of Current Debates in Social Sciences (CUDES) held in London, United Kingdom as a joint event. After conference, Globalisation, Religion & Development book is published by IJOPEC Publication. Second CUDES held on Karvina Czech Republic in 2011, third one held in Kocaeli at Kocaeli University, under the theme of Research Methods in Social Sciences as a workshop format. Fourth and fifth CUDES is organised in Kocaeli at Kocaeli University for discussing current debates in social sciences. University of Belgrade (Serbia) joined the congress organisation, in the sixth congress.

The main aim of the CUDES 2017: VI. International Congress on Current Debates in Social Sciences is to create a platform for social scientist to discuss current debates in social sciences and to encourage interdisciplinary studies between social scientist. CUDES mainly focus on provide alternative debates platform for young researchers.

CUDES 2017 is open for all social sciences field in the theme of Current Debates in the science of field. VI. International Congress on Current Debates in Social Sciences will be held in İstanbul on 14-16 December 2017. Detailed information can find at www.currentdebates.org and www.cudes2017.info.

PUBLICATION POSSIBILITIES
All Accepted papers either in English or Turkish will be published as a chapter in the international edited book by IJOPEC Publication (London) before the congress. Submitting a full paper (English or Turkish) is not mandatory

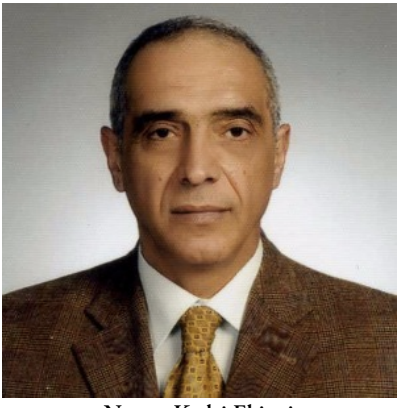
BEST PAPER AWARD
Best paper award will be given to submitted full papers (oral & virtual presentations) by scientific committee for each social sciences disciplines.

VIRTUAL PRESENTATION

CUDES 2017 encourage an active participation in the congress, authors who are unable to attend the conference in person due to funding issues concerning travel expenses and working conditions may participate with a virtual presentation.

CUDES 2017 is open to all current debates in social sciences topics. Please fill the form and submit 300-350 words abstract at web site till 1st of November 2017. If you have any submitting problem please contact us by info@currentdebates.org

CUDES 2017 Invited Speakers



Nazım Kadri Ekinci
(Harran University, Retired, Turkey)



Yılmaz Kılıçaslan
(Anadolu University, Turkey)

CUDES 2017 Conference Charis

Farhang Morady
(University of Westminster, London, United Kingdom)
Bige Aşkun Yıldırım
(Marmara Universty, Istanbul, Turkey)

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University of Belgrade

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SOAS University of London

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CUDES 2017 Suponsors

The Organization Committee also gratefully acknowledges financial support from the following institutions:







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GÖK-AL MAKİNE

CUDES 2017 Dates & Venue

Dates 14-16 December 2017
Venue Taksim Hill Hotel
Gümüşsuyu Mahallesi,
Sıraselviler Cd. No:5,
34437 Beyoğlu / İstanbu
Turkeyl

For Detailed Information:
Phone: +90 (212) 334 85 00
Website: http://taximhill.com
Email: info@taximhill.com

CUDES 2017 Registration

Registration and Information Desk is located at Taksim Hill Hotel Lobby Area, on December 14-16, 2017 from 08:30 to 16:00.

CUDES 2017 Badge & Certificate

Participants should kindly wear personal name badges at all times during the Congress. Name badges and certificate will be provided in participants' congress bags at the Registration Desk.

CUDES 2017 Sessions

Sessions at CUDES 2017 Congress are in English and Turkish. Each session is moderated by a Convenor. Each contributed paper will be presented orally for about 15 minutes.. The Convenor may decide and change the order of presentations. Each congress room is equipped with a computer and data projector.

CUDES 2017 Codes

T	**THURSDAY**
F	**FRIDAY**
S	**SATURDAY**
INV	**INVITED SPEAKER**
EN	**ENGLISH SESSION**
TR	**TURKISH SESSION**
1-5	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
X	**VIRTUAL**
Z	**ORAL**

CUDES 2017 Detailed Programme

THURSDAY
14 December 2017

Registrations / Kayıtlar	
08:00-15:00	*Registration will continue all day, 14-16 of December 2017.*

T1-X Sessions | 08:00-09:00

T1.PBF.EN.TR.X-1
Case Studies on Publc Finance / Kamu Maliyesi Alanında Örnek Çalışmalar

Convenor: Osman Geyik (Dicle University)

08:00 – 09:00
Taksim Hill 1
Thursday, 14 December 2017

Management of Contingent Liabilities in Developing Countries / Gelişmekte Olan Ülkelerde Koşullu Yükümlülüklerin Yönetimi
Burak Pirdal, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University

An Alternative Analysis for the State Budget in Turkey / Türkiye'nin Devlet Bütçesi Üzerine Almaşık Bir Çözümleme
Seda Canpolat-Bicakci, Ankara University
Fethiye Burcu Türkmen-Ceylan, University of East Anglia / Ahi Evran University

An Evaluation Of The Activities For The State Accounting And Auditing In Turkey For Globalization / Türkiye'de Küreselleşme İçin Devlet Muhasebesi Ve Denetim Faaliyetlerinin Değerlendirilmesi
Serkan Akçay, Artvin Çoruh University

The Effects of Tax Expendıtures on Income Dıstrıbutıon in Turkey / Türkiye'de Vergi Harcamalarının Gelir Dağılımı Üzerine Etkileri
Ufuk Gencel, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

The Evaluation of Special Cases Regarding the Issuance Time of Invoice in the Framework of Judicial Decisions / Fatura Düzenlenme Süresine İlişkin Özel Durumların Yargı Kararları Çerçevesinde Değerlendirilmesi
Ufuk Gencel, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University
Kendal Deniz, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

T1.PBF.EN.TR.X-2
Public Policy, Good Governance, and Development / Kamu Maliyesi, İyi Yönetişim ve Kalkınma
Convenor: Burcu Kocarık (Celal Bayar University)

08:00 – 09:00
Taksim Hill 2
Thursday, 14 December 2017

Study on the Demand of Aging Security for the Residents in Shenyang
Xu Jingsi, Middle East Technical University
Pang Ziyue, Li Qingtang, Ke Hongbo, Northeastern University

The Relationship Between Central Governance And Local Governments In Political Economy In Turkey / Türkiye'de Siyasi İktidarın Merkezi Yönetim Ve Yerel Yönetimlerle Olan İlişkisi
Aziz Belli, Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University
Osman Ağır, Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Unıversity
Ahmet Tunç, Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Unıversity

Searching for New Methods in the Delivery of Local Public Services: Co-production and The Case of Turkey / Yerel Kamu Hizmetlerinin Sunulmasında Yeni Yöntem Arayışları: Ortak Üretim ve Türkiye Örneği
Fulya Akyıldız, Uşak University

Europeanization in the Context of Good Administration and Governance Approaches: An Assessment of Turkish Public Administration / İyi İdare ve İyi Yönetişim Yaklaşımları Bağlamında Avrupalılaşma: Türk Kamu Yönetiminin Bir Değerlendirilmesi
Fulya Akyıldız, Uşak University

Internal Migration in Turkey and Its Determinants: An Evaluation of Regional Development Perspective / Türkiye'de İç Göç Ve Belirleyicileri: Bölgesel Kalkınma Bakış Açısıyla Bir Değerlendirme
Berna Safak Zulfikar Savci, Çankırı Karatekin University
Hulya Unlu, Çankırı Karatekin University

T1.LIN.LIT.TR.X-3
Linguistic Literature Researches I / Dil Bilimi ve Edebiyat Araştırmaları I
Convenor: Halit Sağlam (Marmara University)

08:00 – 09:00
Pera 1
Thursday, 14 December 2017

The Turkısh Noun Clauses Formed Wıth "Var" And "Yok" And The Problems Encountered In Theır Translatıon To German / "Var" ve "Yok" Sözcükleriyle Oluşturulan Ad Tümceleri ve Almancaya Çevirisinde Karşılaşılan Sorunlar
Tahir Balcı, Çukuroava University
Umut Balcı, Batman University
Yasemin Darancık, Çukurova University

Multidimensional Components of Subtitling / Altyazının Çok Boyutlu Bileşenleri
Derya Oğuz, Marmara University

Development of Reading Skills with "Task- Based Language Teaching" in Foreign Language Courses
Fatma Karaman, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University

Language Stereotypes in Translation / Dilsel Stereotiplerin Çeviriye Yansıması
Sueda Özbent, Marmara University

Self-Help Literature As A Commodity:Consumption Through the Construction of Need for Power / Bir Meta Olarak Kişisel Gelişim Edebiyatı: Güç İhtiyacı İnşası Yoluyla Tüketim
Canan Urhan, Beykent University

T1.LIN.LIT.EN.TR.X-4
Linguistic Literature Researches II / Dil Bilimi ve Edebiyat Araştırmaları II
Convenor: Mehmet Emin Kenanoğlu (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University)

08:00 – 09:00
Pera 2
Thursday, 14 December 2017

Will Summer Be Transformed by What She Read? A Case Study on Extensive Reading in L2 / Summer Okuduğu Şeye Dönüşecek mi? İkinci Dilde Kapsamlı Okuma Üzerine Bir Vaka İncelemesi
Özlem Utku, Bayburt University
Zeynep Çetin Köroğlu, Bayburt University

The Inhuman Relation between the Hero and His Mount: Avatar/ Kahramanla Biniti Arasındaki İnsandışı İlişki: Avatar
Şafak Altunsoy, Selçuk University

Solution Seeking for Censorship in Contemporary Turkish Theatre: The Example of Civan Canova / Çağdaş Türk Tiyatrosu'nda Sansüre Çözüm Arayışları: Civan Canova Örneği
Arzu Özyön, Dumlupınar University

German Translation of the Onomatopoeia Words in The Book Of Dede Korkut / Dede Korkut Kitabının Almanca Çevirisinde Yansıma Kelimeler
Muhammet Koçak Gazi University
Aylin Seymen, Gazi University

T1.MCS.TR.X-5
Medya ve Kültürel Çalışmalardan Örnekler / Media & Cultural Studies: Case Studies
Convenor:Hikmet Dersim Yıldız (Marmara University)

08:00 – 09:00
Pera 3
Thursday, 14 December 2017

The Evaluation of Film Students' Skills on Understanding Film Narrations and Film Interpretation in the Context of Cognitive Science: The Case of KTMU Faculty of CommunicationÖğrencilerinin Filmsel Anlatıları Algılama ve Film Yorumlama Becerilerinin Bilişsel Bilim Bağlamında Değerlendirilmesi: KTMÜ İletişim Fakültesi Örneği
Kadir Yoğurtçu, Kırgızistan Türkiye Manas University

Changing Journalism Understanding: Data Journalism/Değişen Habercilik Anlayışı: Veri Gazeteciliği
Tolga Çelik, Ege University

Non-verbal Documentaries and Heild (2014) Movie / Sözsüz Belgeseller ve Heild (2014) Filmi
Barış Tolga Ekinci, Beykent University

The Effect of Economic Activity On Transition Periods: Denizli-Babadağ Case/Ekonomik Faaliyetin Geçiş Dönemleri Üzerine Etkisi:Denizli- Babadağ Örneği
S. Evinç Torlak, Pamukkale University
Özge Ünver Dirlik, Pamukkale University

Neoliberal Approach to Natural Water Beds and Its Destructive Effects: The Filyos Riverbed and Çaycuma Bridge Example
Reşide Adal Dündar, Ankara University
Onur Dündar , Bülent Ecevit University

T2-Z Sessions | 09:00-10:15

T2.PBF.TR.Z-1
Tax Policy / Vergi Politikası
Convenor:Sevda Mutlu Akar (Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University)

09:00-10:15
Taksim Hill 1
Thursday, 14 December 2017

Sanayinin Geliştirilmesi ve Üretimin Desteklenmesine Yönelik Son Yasal Düzenlemeler Çerçevesinde Organize Sanayi Bölgelerinde Uygulanan Vergisel Teşvikler
Mine Nur Bozdoğan, Gazi University
Melike Rana Dayıoğlu, Gazi University

Institution Of Invitation To Explain In The Context Of Administrative Solutions Of Tax Disputes / Vergi Uyuşmazlıklarının İdari Çözüm Yolları Bağlamında İzaha Davet Müessesesi
Onur Sezer, Marmara University
Hikmet Dersim Yıldız, Marmara University

Justice of Taxation / Türkiye'de Vergi Adaleti
Halit Fikir, Marmara University

T2.EDU.EN.Z-2
Language Variation and Translator Education / Dilin Gelişimi ve Çevirmen Eğitimi
Convenor: Şenel Gerçek (Kocaeli University)

09:00-10:15
Taksim Hill 2
Thursday, 14 December 2017

Alleviating the impacts of foreign originated terms in Microelectronics on Turkish Language using a new approach to Term Derivation Algorithms
Dursun Akaslan, Harran University
Ali Kirçay, Harran University
Nurettin Besli, Harran University

Language Variation; The Case of the Algerian TV Programmes
Belhadj Rymel, USTO University

The Factors Affecting the Use of Translation Technologies in Translator Education: A Pedagogical Perspective
Halil İbrahim Balkul, Sakarya University

T2.LEC.EN.Z-3
Current Debates on Labour Economics / Çalışma Ekonomisinde Örnek Çalışmalar
Convenor: Bige Aşkun Yıldırım (Marmara University)

09:00-10:15
Pera 1
Thursday, 14 December 2017

Masculine Domination On The Child Bride Body From Symbolic Violence To Bare Violence: The Case of Kilis
Selcen Kök, Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University
Sebahat Özkan, Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University
Kifayet Kübra Şerbetçioğlu, Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University

The Impacts of Employment Transformation on Licensed Tour Guides in Phuket Tourism, Thailand
Nicha Tovankasame, Hiroshima University

Risk Preferences And Decision To Be An Employer. Evidence From Transition Economies
Muzaffar Akhunov, Westminster International University in Tashkent
Abdurazzakova Dilnovoz, Westminster International University in Tashkent

Online Training for the Teachers, Case Study in Republic of Macedonia
Cvetko Andreeski, University "St, Kliment Ohridski" – Bitola
Marina Blazhekovikj Toshevski, University "St, Kliment Ohridski" – Bitola

T2.BUS.EN.Z-4
Analayses on Human Resources Management & Work Behaviours / İnsan Kaynakları ve İş Davranışları Üzerine İncelemeler
Convenor: Burak Şakir Şeker (Navy, Retired)

09:00-10:15 **Pera 2** ***Thursday, 14 December 2017***	*Introduction a Model on HRM and KM (Knowledge Management)* Ali Farhadi, Azad Islamic University of Gorgan Daryoush -Ali Alimi, Azad Islamic University of Gorgan Alıreza Jangdoost Bonab , Azad Islamic University of Gorgan *Weighting Fitness Center Selection Criteria Using SWARA Method in Group Decision Environment* Engin Çakır, Adnan Menderes University *Infant Mortalıty Rate And Human Resources For Health In Turkey* Serap Taşkaya, Aksaray University *Person-Job Fit and Innovative Work Behavior: The Mediating Role Of Job Engagement/ Kişi-İş Uyumu ve Yenilikçi İş Davranışı: İşe Adanmışlığın Aracı Rolü* Emine Kale, Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University Fatih Pektas, Aksaray University

T2.SOC.TR.Z-5
Poverty, Identity and Place / Yoksulluk, Kimlik, Mekan
Convenor: Fuat Ercan (Marmara University, Retired)

09:00-10:15
Pera 3
Thursday, 14 December 2017

New Subsistence Tools and Poverty Patterns in the City / Kentte Yeni Geçim Araçları ve Yoksulluk Örüntüleri
Denizcan Kutlu, Namık Kemal University

Resources of New Urban Poverty / Yeni Kent Yoksulluğunun Kaynakları
Fuat Ercan, Emekli Öğretim Üyesi

The Identity, Space, and Ideology of Poverty / Yoksulluğun Kimliği, Mekanı ve İdeolojisi
Polat S. Alpman, Yalova University

10:15-10:30 **Coffee / Tea Break**

T3-Z Sessions | 10:30-12:00

T3.BUS.TR.Z-1
Technology & Working Conditions / Teknoloji ve Çalışma Koşulları
Convenor: Bige Aşkun Yıldırım (Marmara University)

10:30-12:00
Taksim Hill 1
Thursday, 14 December 2017

Relation Between Advanced Manufacturing Technologies and Performance . A Meta Analitic Research/İleri İmalat Teknolojileri ve Performans İlişkisi. Bir Meta Analizi
Hüseyin Avunduk, Dokuz Eylül University

Conflict Factors In The Distribution Channel
Bilsen Bilgili, Kocaeli University
Emrah Özkul, Kocaeli University
Songül Bilgili Sülük

Information Services Provided by Assistive Technologies for Sight-Disabled Users / Görme Engelli Kullanıcılara Yardımcı Teknolojiler ile Verilen Bilgi Hizmetlerine Teorik Bir Yaklaşım: Ankara Üniversite Kütüphaneleri Örneği
Leyla Kanık, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University
Tubanur Büyükçolpan, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University

T3.LAW.TR.Z-2
Current Issues in Law I / Hukukta Güncel Sorunlar I
Convenor: Güzide Öncü Eroğlu Pektaş (İstanbul University)

10:30-12:00
Taksim Hill 2
Thursday, 14 December 2017

Individual Application to Constitutional Court against the Statutory Decrees of the State of Emergency / Olağanüstü Hal Kanun Hükmünde Kararnamelerine Karşı Anayasa Mahkemesine Bireysel Başvuru
Hakan Sabri Çelikyay, Trakya University

The Effectiveness and Future of the Public Auditing Agency in Turkey / Türkiye'de Kamu Denetçiliği Kurumunun Etkinliği ve Geleceği
Mutlu Kağıtcıoğlu, Altınbaş University

Rethinking the Principles of Separation of Powers in the Framework of the 2017 Constitutional Amendments/2017 Anayasa Değişiklikleri Çerçevesinde Kuvvetler Ayrılığı İlkesini Yeniden Okumak
Nihan Yancı Özalp, Altınbaş University

Legal Reasons And Solutions That Reduce The Effectiveness of The Ombudsman Institution in Turkey / Türkiye'de Ombudsmanlık Kurumunun Etkinliğini Azaltan Hukuki Nedenler ve Çözümleri
Selda Çağlar, Trakya University

The Effect of Amendments to Standing Rule of the Assembly on the Democratic Legislative Process/Meclis İçtüzük Değişikliğinin Yasamada Demokratik İşleyişe Etkisi
Sinem Şirin, Altınbaş University

Abuse of Diplomatic Immunity from Jurisdiction and Possible Reccommandations
Sinan Can Konyalı, Uludağ University
Esra Ata, Karadeniz Teknik University

T3. PBF.TR.Z-3
Financial Economics / Mali İktisat
Convenor: Sevda Mutlu Akar (Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University)

10:30-12:00
Pera 1
Thursday, 14 December 2017

Interpreting the European Union's Debt Crisis in the Context of "the Fiscal Crisis of the State" / Devletin Mali Bunalımı Bağlamında Avrupa Birliği'nin Borç Krizini Yorumlamak
Berna Uymaz, Istanbul University

The Effect of Individual Pension System (IOS) on the Saving-Investment Level and the Economy in Turkey / Türkiye'de Bireysel Emeklilik Sisteminin (BES) Tasarruf-Yatırım Düzeyi ve Ekonomi Üzerine Olası Etkileri
Erdoğan Teyyare, Abant İzzet Baysal University
Kübra Sayaner, Abant İzzet Baysal University

The Crisis of Neoliberalism and Heterodox Approach to the Public Finance in The Framework of Paradigm Shift Search : A Theoretical Assessment / Neoliberalizmin Krizi ve Paradigmal Değişim Arayışı Çerçevesinde Kamu Maliyesine Heterodoks Yaklaşım: Kuramsal Bir Değerlendirme
Hilmiye Yasemin Özuğurlu, Mersin University

A Solution Proposal to Prevent Negative Externalities in Transportation Field: Intelligent Transportation System in Turkey / Ulaşım Alanında Yaşanan Negatif Dışsallıkların Önlenmesinde Bir Çözüm Önerisi: Türkiye'de Akıllı Ulaşım Sistemi
Mehmet Emin Kenanoğlu, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University
Murat Aydın, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

Wealth Funds: The Case of Turkey / Varlık Fonları: Türkiye Değerlendirmesi
Yakup Taşdemir, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University
Mehmet Emin Kenanoğlu, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

Analysis of Welfare State Models Based on New Social Risks / Yeni Toplumsal Riskler Üzerinden Refah Devleti Modellerine Bakış
H. Gülçin Beken, Gümüşhane University

T3.SOC.TR.Z-4
Transformation of a District in İstanbul / İstanbul'da Bir Semtin Dönüşümü: Bomonti
Fuat Ercan (Marmara University, Retired)

10:30-12:00
Pera 2
Thursday, 14 December 2017

The Impact of Urban Transformation on Bomonti's "Former Inhabitants" /Kentsel Dönüşümün Bomonti'nin "Eski Sakinleri" Üzerindeki Etkisi
Aylin Dikmen Özarslan, Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar University

Urban Transformation From Apartment Buildings To Residences: A "New Life" In Bomonti (An Istanbul Neighborhood) / Kentsel Dönüşüm ile Apartmanlardan Rezidanslara Bomonti'de "Yeni Yaşam"
Çağlayan Kovanlıkaya, Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar University

Teneke Mahalle in Bomonti-Feriköy: The Waves of Migration from the '93 War to 1999 Earthquake, Social Encounters, and the Dynamics of Transformation/ Bomonti-Feriköy Teneke Mahallesi: 93 Harbinden 1999 Depremine Göç Dalgaları, Toplumsal Karşılaşmalar ve Dönüşüm Dinamikleri
Egemen Yılgür, Nişantaşı University

Bomonti as an Industrial Space in Written and Verbal Narratives (1960-1980) / Yazılı ve Sözlü Anlatılarda Bir Sanayi Mekanı Olarak Bomonti (1960-1980)
Şükrü Aslan, Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar University

T3.MCS.TR.Z-5
Violence & Child in Media Studies / Medya çalışmalarında Şiddet ve Çocuk
Convenor: Şenel Gerçek (Kocaeli University)

10:30-12:00
Pera 3
Thursday, 14 December 2017

An Assessment of the News of Violence Against Children in the Years Between 2016-2017: Posta, Sözcü and Sabah Examples / 2016-2017 Yılları Arasında Gerçekleşen Çocuğa Yönelik Şiddet Haberleri Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme: Posta, Sözcü ve Sabah Örneği
Gizem Akoğlu, Hacettepe Üniversity
Merve Nur Bozkurt Karalı, Hacettepe University
Fethi Anıl Mayda, Hacettepe University
Sibel Vurkun, Hacettepe University

Assessment Of The Child's İnvolvement İn The Media As A Violation Of Rights From The Social Work Context / Bir Hak İhlali Olarak Çocuğun Medyada Yer Almasının Sosyal Hizmet Çerçevesinden Değerlendirilmesi
Ecem Naz Nazlıer, Hacettepe University
Burcu Genç, Hacettepe University
Ali Dikmen, Hacettepe University

The Journalism of Terror in Media: A Comparative Analysis on Turkish and Kyrgyz Newspapers / Medyada Terör Haberciliği: Türkiye ve Kırgızistan Gazeteleri Üzerine Karşılaştırmalı Bir Analiz
Gökçe Yoğurtçu, Kırgızistan Turkey Manas University

Construction of Health Culture with Cartoons:Caillou Example /Çizgi Filmler İle Sağlık Kültürünün İnşası: Caillou Örneği
Rukiye Çelik, Süleyman Demirel University
Mustafa Zeybek, Süleyman Demirel University
Nesrin Çoldur, Süleyman Demirel University

Losing an Empire, Saving the Homeland: Memory Politics and the Media in Turkey Related to World War I
H. Esra Arcan, İstanbul University

12:00-12:30 **SNACK**

T4-Z Sessions | 10:30-12:00

T4.MCS.EN.Z-1
Internet Culture & Collective Memory / İnternet Kültürü ve Ortak Bellek
Convenor: Cvetko Andreeski (University "St, Kliment Ohridski" – Bitola)

12:30-13:45
Taksim Hill 1
Thursday, 14 December 2017

New Humour Culture Examples From Digital Media: Zaytung, Listelist and Onedio
Burcu Akkaya Telci, Maltepe University

Internet Use by College Students: A Comparative Analysis by Genders in Istanbul and New York Example / Üniversite Öğrencilerinin İnternet Kullanımı: İstanbul - New York Örneğinde Cinsiyetlere Göre Karşılaştırmalı Bir Araştırma
Kürşad Gölgeli, Erciyes University
Mustafa Akdağ, Erciyes University

Electronic Word of Mouth's Effects on Brand-Consumer Interaction on Social Media
Nahit Erdem Köker, Ege University
Deniz Maden, Ege University

Dissociation of a Collective Memory: Exiling the Holocaust from Turkish Collective-Cultural Memory/Toplumsal Hafızanın Ayrışması: Holokost'un Türkiye Toplumsal Hafızasından Dışlanması
H. Esra Arcan, İstanbul University

T4.GWS.TR.Z-2
Gender, Family and Population Policy / Toplumsal Cinsiyet, Aile ve Nüfus Politikaları
Convenor: H. Gülçin Beken (Gümüşhane University)

12:30-13:45
Taksim Hill 2
Thursday, 14 December 2017

Expression of Gender Theme In Contemporary Art Practices / Toplumsal Cinsiyet Temasının Çağdaş Sanat Pratiklerinde İfadesi
Ebru Dede, Kadir Has University

Sharing Parental Roles And Religiosity / Ebeveynlik Rollerinin Paylaşımı Ve Dindarlık
Fatma Zehra Fidan, Celal Bayar University

Toplumsal Cinsiyetin İnşasında Yunan Mitolojisi: Kadın- Erkek Ve Aile Kavramlarına Genel Bir Bakış
Özlem Gözen, Hacettepe University
İlkay Başar Adıgüzel, Hacettepe University

Population, Fertility and Gender / Nüfus, Doğurganlık ve Toplumsal Cinsiyet
Senem Oğuz, Başkent University
Ayşe Mirza, Gazi University

A Demographic Study on the Muslim Population in the Seaside Villages of Antalya, A Town of the Teke Sanjak, According to the Census Book Dated 1841 / 1841 Tarihli Nüfus Defteri'ne Göre, Teke Sancağı Antalya Kazası'nın Sahil Kısmı Köylerindeki Müslüman Nüfus Üzerine Demografik Bir İnceleme
Aylin Doğan, Harran University

T4.ENV.TR.EN.Z-3
The Future We Want on the Basis of Climate, Nature and Rights/ İklim, Doğa ve Haklar Temelinde İstediğimiz Gelecek

Convenor: Marcel Meciar (Beykent University)

12:30-13:45
Pera 1
Thursday, 14 December 2017

A National Park in The Pincer of Nature Conservation-Recreation-Urbanization: Yozgat Çamlığı National Park / Doğa Koruma-Rekreasyon-Kentleşme Kıskacında Bir Milli Park: Yozgat Çamlığı Milli Parkı
İsmail Kervankıran, Süleyman Demirel University
Mahinur Kılıç, Süleyman Demirel University

Why Light Pollution Should Be A Question Of The Environmental Rights/Işık Kirliliği / Çevre Hakkının Konusunu Neden Oluşturmalıdır?
Özge Özarabacı, Kocaeli University
Örgen Uğurlu, Kocaeli University

Politics of Adaptation in Turkey Regarding Climate Change / Türkiye'nin İklim Değişikliklerindeki İntibak Politikaları /
Ayşegül Kanbak, Batman University

From Garbage Dumping to Waste Incineration, İzaydaş Waste Incineration Plants At Its 20th Anninersary And Environmental Paradigm Alterations In Turkey / Çöp Dökmekten, Atık Yakmaya, 20. Yılında İzaydaş Atık Yakma Tesisleri ve Türkiye'de Çevresel Paradigma Değişimleri
Günay Gönüllü, Kocaeli University

T4.LAW.TR.Z-4
Current Issues in Law II / Hukukta Güncel Sorunlar II
Convenor: Sena Durguner (University of Southern California)

12:30-13:45
Pera 2
Thursday, 14 December 2017

The Genius & The Imbecile: Disentangling the 'Legal' Framework of Autonomy in Modern Liberal Eugenics, from Non-Therapeutic Gene Enhancement Use in Gene Editing Technologies
Pin Lean Lau, Central European University

An Evolving Principle under International Investment Law: Legitimate Expectations
Rahmi Kopar, University of Dundee

Supporting EU Border Controls with an Entry/Exist System / AB Sınır Denetimlerinin Giriş / Çıkış Sistemi ile Desteklenmesi
Serçin Kutucu, Altınbaş University

Intellectual Property Protection for Plant Innovation
Tuğba Güleş, Çağ University

TR4.ECO.TR.Z-5
Capital of Marx,Social-Economics Debates on Regional Basis / Marx Kapitali,Bölgesel Bazda Sosyo-Ekonomik Tartışmalar

Convenor: Sena Durguner (University of Southern California)

12:30-13:45
Pera 3
Thursday, 14 December 2017

A Research On The Evaluatıon Of The Unemployment In Terms Of Labor Account: A Case Study In Erzurum/İşsizliğin İşgücü Bakımından Değerlendirilmesi Üzerine Bir Araştırma: Erzurum İli Örneği
Hakan Eygü, Atatürk University

Drawing out the Silent Spaces of Capital": Temporal and Spatial Analysis in Marx's Capital / "Kapital"in Sessiz Mekânlarının Konuşturmak: Marx "Kapital"inde Zaman ve Mekân Analizi
Adem Açar, Siirt University

Transformation of Labor Power into Human Capital: Is It Sustainability of Growth or Historical Continuity of Accumulation? / Emek Gücünün Beşeri Sermaye Biçiminde Dönüşümü: Büyümenin Sürdürülebilirliği mi? Birikimin Tarihsel Sürekliliği mi?
Gizem Şimşek, Siirt University

Ankara's Economic Change And Transition From A City To The Capital / Ankara'nın İktisadi Değişimi ve Başkent Olma Süreci
İhsan Seddar Kaynar, Hakkari University

13:45-14:00 **Coffee / Tea Break**

T5-Z Sessions | 14:00-15:15

T5.ENV.TR.Z-1
Environment & Urban in the Politics & Action Axis / Politika ve Eylem Ekseninde Çevre ve Kent
Convenor:Örgen Uğurlu (Kocaeli University)

14:00-15:15
Taksim Hill 1
Thursday, 14 December 2017

Municipalities As Agents of Climate Change Policies In Turkey / Türkiye'deki İklim Politikası Aktörü Olarak Yerel Yönetimler
Nihal Şirin Pınarcıoğlu, Batman University

The Secret Of Success And Permanence On The Path From Green Movement To The Civil Society Organization: A Study On Greenpeace Mediterranean / Yeşil Hareketten Sivil Toplum Kuruluşuna Uzanan Yolda Başarı ve Kalıcılığın Sırrı: Greenpeace Akdeniz Üzerine Bir Araştırma
Gökçe Işık Aydın, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

Urban Coast Formation And Interaction With People / Kent İçi Kıyı Oluşumu Ve İnsanlarla Etkileşimi
Elif Atıcı, Anadolu University
Mehmet İnceoğlu, Anadolu University

Geographical Approach to Gated Communities Trend in Housing Areas in Üsküdar / Üsküdar'da Konut Alanlarında Kapalı Site Eğilimine Coğrafi Bir Yaklaşım
Sevil Sargın, Marmara Üniversitesi
Mehmet Akif Taş, Marmara University

A Qualitative Example On The Habitus Transformation In Historical Places: Beyazid Second-Hand Booksellers' Bazaar / Tarihsel Mekanın Habitus Değişimine Dair Nitel Bir Örnek: Beyazıd Sahaflar Çarşısı
Aysel Tekgöz Obuz, Selçuk University
Nursen Tekgöz, Istanbul University
Hazal Özdemir, Selçuk University

T5.TRM.TR.Z-2
Destination Image - Brand & Perception / Hedef Kitle - Marka ve Algılama
Convenor: Denizcan Kutlu (Namık Kemal University)

14:00-15:15
Taksim Hill 2
Thursday, 14 December 2017

Turizmde Marka Şehir Olma: Bursa İli Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme
Emel Adamış, Uludağ University

City sense of Kirsehir among Ahi Evran Students / Ahi Evran Üniversitesi Öğrencilerinin Kırşehir Kent Algısı
Çağrı Öztürk Demirbaş, Ahi Evran University
Mustafa Türkyılmaz, Ahi Evran University
Mustafa Armut, Ahi Evran University

The Effect of Local People Perception Desiınation Image to Life Satisfaction: Pamukkale Sample / Yerel Halkın Algıladığı Destinasyon İmajının Yaşam Memnuniyetine Etkisi: Pamukkale Örneği
Ali Soylu, Pamukkale University
Nuray Özdipçiner, Pamukkale University
Seher Ceylan, Pamukkale University

Investigation of Preservice Teacher' National Park Perception Levels / Öğretmen Adaylarının Millî Park Algı Düzeylerinin İncelenmesi
Çağrı Öztürk Demirbaş, Ahi Evran University
Yurdal Dikmenli, Ahi Evran University
Hamza Yakar, Ahi Evran University
Ahmet Sami Konca, Ahi Evran University"

T5.BUS.EN.Z-3
Brand, Social Media, Strategic Marketing / Marka, Sosyal Medya ve Stratejik Pazarlama
Convenor: Abdurazzakova Dilnovoz (Westminster International University in Tashkent)

14:00-15:15
Pera 1
Thursday, 14 December 2017

An Empirical Model for Brand Attachment, Brand Affect, Perceived Brand Quality and Brand Trust's Effects on Social Media Consumer Engagement
Nahit Erdem Köker, Ege University
Deniz Maden, Ege University

The Impact of Educational level on the Use of E-Marketplaces: Case Study of Algerian Import Companies
Assia Djenouhat, University Badji Mokhtar Annaba
Pr. Reda DJAOUAHDOU, University Badji Mokhtar Annaba

Prioritization of Mobile Marketing Barriers of Potential User Groups in The Context of Strategic Marketing Decisions / Potansiyel Kullanıcı Gruplarının Mobil Pazarlamaya Yönelik Bariyerlerinin Stratejik Pazarlama Kararları Bağlamında Önceliklendirilmesi
Tutku Tuncalı Yaman, İstanbul Esenyurt University

A General Overview of the Effects of Social Media to Healthcare Management
Zeynep Tuğçe Kalender, Marmara University

T5.SOC.EN.Z-4
Refugee, Immigration and Borders / Mültecilik, Göçmenlik ve Sınırlar
Convenor: Dursun Akaslan (Harran University)

14:00-15:15
Pera 2
Thursday, 14 December 2017

Immigrant and Social Housing / Göçmenler ve Sosyal Konut
Makbule Şiriner Önver, Batman University

Migration, Displacement and Adaptation: Historical Perspective and the Present
Marcel Meciar, Beykent University

The Legal Condition of Refugees and Support Systems in Turkey/Türkiye'de Mültecilerin Hukuki Durumu ve Destek Sistemleri
Neşe Şahin Taşğın, Maltepe University

What is Meant by "A Sense of Belonging" And is it Possible to "Belong" in a Globalised World?
Baris Cagirkan, Bitlis Eren University
Alper Bilgehan Yardimcı, Dokuz Eylul University

T5.BUS.EN.Z-5
Innovation, Management, E-Goverment:Case Studies / Yenilik, Yönetim ve E-Devlet: Örnek Çalışmalar

Convenor: Çisem Bektur (Sakarya University)

14:00-15:15 **Pera 3** ***Thursday, 14 December 2017***	*Impact of Inter-Firm Collaboration on Innovation within Clusters: Evidence from Medical Cluster in Turkey* Semih Ceyhan, Yıldırım Beyazıt University Nilay Alüftekin Sakarya, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University *Using Change Management Approaches for Overcoming ICT Project Resistance within a Firm* Zakariya Chabani, İstanbul University *The Determinants of Credit Risk in Turkish Commercial Banking Sector* Fethullah Şahin, Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University Muhittin Kaplan, Istanbul University Erhan Çankal, Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University *Evolution of E-Government Impact Evaluation Approaches* Abdülkadir Hızıroğlu, Yıldırım Beyazıt University Mehmet Yıldız, Yıldırım Beyazıt University Musab Talha Akpınar, Yıldırım Beyazıt University

15:15--15:30 **Coffee / Tea Break**

T6-Z Sessions | 15:30-17:00

T6.PBF.TR.Z-1
Public Budget and Expenditure Policies / Kamu Bütçe ve Harcama Politikaları
Convenor:Polat S. Alpman (Yalova University)

15:30-17:00
Taksim Hill 1
Thursday, 14 December 2017

The Place of Contingent Liabilities in Public Investments and Their Importance in Public Finance Management / Kamu Yatırımlarında Koşullu Yükümlülüklerin Yeri ve Kamu Mali Yönetimindeki Yeri
Çağrı Çarıkçı, Istanbul University

Expenditures for Individuals with Disabilities As Part of Public Social Protection Expenditures In Turkey: A Comparative Evaluation/Türkiye'de Kamu Sosyal Koruma Harcamaları Kapsamında Engellilere Yönelik Harcamalar: Karşılaştırmalı Bir Değerlendirme
Hilal Görkem, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

Evaluation of the Flexibility of Budget Expenditures In Turkey: A Periodic Analysis / Türkiye'de Bütçe Harcamalarının Esnekliğinin Değerlendirilmesi: Dönemsel Bir Analiz
Mehmet Dağ, Hakkari University

Comparative Analysis And Evaluation Of Budgeting Processes In Turkey And The United States / Türkiye Ve Amerika Birleşik Devletleri Bütçeleme Süreçlerinin Karşılaştırmalı Analizi Ve Değerlendirilmesi
Hikmet Dersim Yıldız, Marmara University
Onur Sezer, Marmara University

The Role of the TBMM in the Budget Process/TBMM'nin Bütçe Sürecindeki Rolü
Tülin Altun, Cumhuriyet University

A Proposal for The Simplification of Tax Legislation: The Office of Tax Simplification / Vergi Mevzuatının Sadeleştirilmesine Yönelik Bir Öneri: Vergi Basitleştirme Ofisi
Cansu Aydoğdu, Karadeniz Teknik University
Cemil Rakıcı, Karadeniz Teknik University

T6.DEV.EN.TR.Z-2
Globalization, Growth and Technological Change / Küreselleşme, Büyüme ve Teknolojik Değişim
Convenor: Emel Adamış (Uludağ University)

15:30-17:00
Taksim Hill 2
Thursday, 14 December 2017

The Potential and Prospects of Driverless Autonomous Vehicles in the Fourth Industrial Revolution Era: The Case of Turkey / Dördüncü Sanayi Devrimi Döneminde Sürücüsüz Otonom Araçların Potansiyelleri ve Geleceği: Türkiye Örneği
M. Mustafa Erdoğdu, Marmara University
Sevda Akar, Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University

A New Trend in Health: Digital Hospital / Sağlıkta Yeni Bir Trend: Dijital Hastane
Kevser Sezer Korucu, Süleyman Demirel University
Muazez Demir, Süleyman Demirel University

Globalisation or New Protectionism? / Küreselleşme mi, Yeni Korumacılık mı?
Zekeriya Eray Eser, Artvin Çoruh University

Internationalisation of Capital and Social Transformation of Saudi Arabia / Sermayenin Uluslararasılaşması ve Suudi Arabistan'da Toplumsal Dönüşüm
Ayşe Cebeci, Harran University

Is Per Capita GDP Stationary in Latin American Countries? Panel Stationary Approach with Smooth Shifts and Sharp Breaks/Latin Amerika Ülkelerinde Reel Kişi Başına GSYH Durağan mı? Yumuşak Değişmeli ve Keskin Kırılmalı Panel Durağanlık Yaklaşımı
Gülten Dursun, Kocaeli University
Maria Fernanda Vitola Gomez, Kocaeli University

T6.BUS.TR.Z-3
Case Studies in Business Researches / İşletme Üzerine Örnek Çalışmalar
Convenor: Burak Şakir Şeker (Navy, Retired)

15:30-17:00
Pera 1
Thursday, 14 December 2017

Brand Value Concept in Fashion Marketing: An Empirical Study on Ready-Made Clothing Sector in Turkey/Moda Pazarlamasında Marka Değeri Kavramı: Türkiye'de Hazır Giyim Markaları Üzerine Ampirik Bir Çalışma
Güzide Öncü Eroğlu Pektaş, İstanbul University

The Relation Between Emotional Labor and Organısatıonal Cynıcsm In Nurses: A Research In Isparta City Centrum Hospitals / Hemşirelerde Duygusal Emek ve Örgütsel Sinizm Arasındaki İlişki: Isparta İl Merkezindeki Hastanelerde Bir Araştırma
Dilek Ev Kocabaş, Süleyman Demirel University
Ömer Lütfi Antalyalı , Süleyman Demirel University

The Effect of Manager Behaviour on Employee Satisfaction in Airline Firms / Havayolu Şirketlerinde Yönetici Davranışlarının Çalışan Memnuniyeti Üzerine Etkisi
Mustafa Kemal Yılmaz, İstanbul Arel University
Sibel Bilkay, İstanbul Arel University

Child Friend Media is Possible? : A Situation Evaluation Based On Rights Through Internet News/Çocuk Dostu Medya Mümkün mü? : Internet Haberleri Üzerinden Hak Temelli Bir Durum Değerlendirmesi
Ayşe Mine İşler, Celal Bayar University
Gamze Güneş, Celal Bayar University
Gülten Uçan, Celal Bayar University

Introduction and Marketing of Optimum Transportation Systems ın Metropol Cities: Istanbul Sample / Metropol Sehirlerde Optimum Ulaştırma Sistemlerinin Tanıtılması ve Pazarlanması:Istanbul Örneği
Güzide Öncü Eroğlu Pektaş, İstanbul University
Engin Damar, Istanbul Technical University

T6.MCS-PRC.TR.Z-4
Social Media Studies / Sosyal Media Çalışmaları
Convenor:Ercan Geçgin (Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University)

15:30-17:00
Pera 2
Thursday, 14 December 2017

The Protest Culture on Social Media and Its Effects on to the Public Relations / Sosyal Medyada Protesto Kültürünün Halkla İlişkiler Üzerindeki Etkileri
Nuran Öze, Near East University

Social Media as the Escape Area for Illegality / İllegalitenin Kaçış Alanı Olarak Sosyal Medya
Ümit Arklam, Süleyman Demirel University
Hasan Rençber, Süleyman Demirel University

Using Social Media in Political Communication Process: Twitter Usage of Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump in 2016 US Elections / Siyasal İletişim Sürecinde Sosyal Medya Kullanımı: 2016 ABD Başkanlık Seçimlerinde Hillary Clinton ve Donald Trump'ın Twitter Kullanımı
Gülten Özdemir, Anadolu University

Social Support in Social Network Sites: A Study on Self-relevant Facebook Posts
Selma Didem Özsenler, Ege University
Aysen Temel Eginli, Ege University

Facebook as the Space of Self-Illusion / Benlik Yanılsaması Mekanı Olarak Facebook
Tebrike Kaya, Beykent University

T6.ECO.EN.Z-5
Case Studies im Econometrics / Ekonometride Örnek Çalışmalar
Convenor: Aysel Tekgöz Obuz (Selçuk Univrsity)

15:30-17:00
Pera 3
Thursday, 14 December 2017

Is There a Market for Statehood (or Ought It To Be)? The (Im)Perfect and the (Un)Free Competition among Sovereignties
Octavian-Dragomir Jora, The Bucharest University of Economic Studies
Mihaela Iacob, The Bucharest University of Economic Studies
Georgiana Camelia Cretan, The Bucharest University of Economic Studies

National Development Banks: Samples From Global South/Ulusal Kalkınma Bankaları: Küresel Güneyden Örnekler
Orhan Şimşek, Artvin Çoruh University
Ahmet Arif Eren, Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University
Zafer Adalı, Artvin Çoruh University

The Mutualism of the 21st Century, A Reducer of Inequalities?
Ouafa Ouyahia, University Paris Nanterre
Michel Roux, University Paris 13

The Impact of 1929 Economic Crisis on the Divorce Rate: The Case of Scandinavian Countries / 1929 Ekonomik Krizinin Boşanma Oranı Üzerine Etkisi: İskandinav Ülkeleri Örneği
Recep Kurt, Marmara University

Impact of the Chinese Economy on Turkey as an Input Provider / Çin'in Girdi Sağlayıcı Olarak Türkiye Ekonomisi Üzerindeki Etkileri
Semanur Soyyiğit, Erzincan University
Çiğdem Boz, Batman University

The Effect of the Capital Structure Decisions to the Company Value
Ozan Gönüllü, Kocaeli University

T7-X Sessions | 17:00-18:30

T7.INT.TR.X-1
Hegemony: International Relations and International Law / Hegemonya: Uluslararası İlişkiler ve Uluslararası Hukuk

***Convenor:** Hikmet Yıldız Dersim (Marmara University)*

17:00-18:30
Taksim Hill 1
Thursday, 14 December 2017

Censorship in Western Liberal Democracies / Batılı Liberal Demokrasilerde Sansür
Sezai Çağlayan, Ondokuz Mayıs University
Mustafa Çakır, Kocaeli University

International Cyber Security Strategies / Uluslararası Siber Güvenlik Stratejileri
Büşra Atlar, Namık Kemal University
Mustafa Demirkol, Namık Kemal University

Building A New Hegemony In Turkey In The Afterwards of 2008: Transition From Consent To Tyranny / 2008 Sonrasi Yeni Hegemonyanin İnşaasi: Rizadan Tahakküme Geçiş
Ferihan Polat, Pamukkale University

Political Society's Role in Establishing Hegemony in A.Gramsci / A.Gramsci'de Hegemonyanın Kuruluşunda Politik Toplumun Rolü
Mehmet Özgüden, Çankırı Karatekin University

Penal Populism as a Tool for Monitoring Changes in Criminal Justice in Turkey / Türkiye'de Ceza Adaleti Alanında Değişimi İzlemenin Bir Aracı Olarak Ceza Popülizmi
Metin Türkmen, Artvin Çoruh University

T7.LAW.TR.X-2
Current Debates in Law III / Hukukta Güncel Tartışmalar III
Convenor:Burcu Kocarık (Celal Bayar University)

17:00-18:30
Taksim Hill 2
Thursday, 14 December 2017

A New Era in Law of Persons: Electronic Personhood
Başak Bak, Izmir University of Economics

Evaluation Of The Status Of Surviving Spouse In Terms Of Law Of Succession And The Regime Of Participation In Acquired Property / Sağ Kalan Eşin Edinilmiş Mallara Katılma Rejimi ve Miras Hukuku Açısından Durumunun Değerlendirilmesi
Senar Çağırgan Tuncer, Pamukkale University

Foreign State, Representatives Of The State And The Foreign State Personnel's Trial On The Turkish Courts/ Yabancı Devlet, Devleti Temsile Yetkil Kişiler ve Yabancı Devlet Personelinin Türk Mahkemeleri Önünde Yargılanması
Sinan Can Konyalı, Uludağ University
Esra Ata, Karadeniz Teknik University

State, State Organizations And Public Corportaion's Capacity To Conclude An Arbitration Contract/ Devlet, Devlet Organları ve Kamu Tüzel Kişilerinin Tahkim Anlaşması Akdetme Ehliyeti
Sinan Can Konyalı, Uludağ University
Esra Ata, Karadeniz Teknik University

T7.INT.TR.X-3
Current Issues in International Relations / Uluslararası İlişkilerde Güncel Tartışmalar
Convenor: Halit Sağlam (Marmara University)

17:00-18:30
Pera 1
Thursday, 14 December 2017

The Role of the Eisenhower Doctrine on the USA to Become the Dominant Actor in the Middle East / ABD'nin Ortadoğu'da Başat Aktör Haline Gelmesinde Eisenhower Doktrinin Rolü
Azime Telli Serpin, Mersin University

Armament Attempts in the Middle East and the Impact of States on Security Policies / Ortadoğu'da Silahlanma Girişimleri ve Devletlerin Güvenlik Politikalarına Etkisi
Yusuf Yıldırım, Uludağ University

Bosna Hersek'te Yeniden Yapilandirma Çalişmalari Kapsaminda Bugünkü Durum
Sibel Akgün, Sakarya University

An Assessment on Sanction Logic and its Impact/ Yaptırım Mantığı ve Etkileri Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme
Ayla Akdoğan, Sakarya University

Turkey-Russia Military Relations in the Post-Cold War Era / Soğuk Savaş Sonrası Dönemde Türkiye-Rusya Askeri İlişkileri
Yusuf Yıldırım, Uludağ University

T7.BUS.TR.X-4
Selection of Potential Employee & Accounting / Personel Seçimi ve Muhasebe
Convenor: Mehmet Emin Kenanoğlu (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University)

17:00-18:30
Pera 2
Thursday, 14 December 2017

Entropi Temelli Maut Ve Gri İlişkisel Analiz Yöntemleri ile Personel Seçimi
Arzu Organ, Pamukkale University
Murat Deniz Kenger, Pamukkale University

Investigating The Role Of The Employer's Trademark On The Job In Terms Of Perspective Of Potential Employees / Potansiyel Çalışanların Bakış Açısından İşveren Markasının İşe Başvurma Nedenlerindeki Rolünün İncelenmesi
Evren Konak, Anadolu University

Value Added Tax Return Practıces Of Prıvate Constructıon Fırms Wıthın The Scope Of Urban Transformatıon And Evaluatıons About Tax Return Process / Kentsel Dönüşüm Kapsamında Özel İnşaat Yapan İşletmelerde Kdv İade İşlemlerine Yönelik Uygulama Ve İade Alma Sürecine Yönelik Değerlendirmeler
Muhammed Ardıç, Artvin Çoruh University

The Evaluatıon Of Professıonal Problems Of Accountıng Officıals And Theır Expectatıons From The Professıonal Chambers / Muhasebe Meslek Mensuplarının Mesleki Sorunları ve Bu Sorunların Çözümünde Meslek Odalarından Beklentileri
Ömer Faruk Demirkol, Harran University

Sosyal Paylaşim Sitelerinde Muhasebe Ve Muhasebeci Algisi: Ekşi Sözlük Üzerinden Bir Değerlendirme / The Perceptions Of Accounting And Accountant On Social Network Sites: An Evaluation Over The Ekşi Dictionary
Sema Akpınar, Sakarya University
Şule Yıldız, Sakarya University

Muhasebe Eğitiminde Analoji Yöntemi Kullanimi/Using The Analogy Method In Accounting Education
Şule Yıldız, Sakarya University
Nermin Akyel, Sakarya University

Shift Scheduling of Healt Staff with Using Linear Programming in 112 Call Center
Arzu Organ, Pamukkale University
Nedret Güneri, Pamukkale University

FRIDAY
15 December 2017

F1-X Sessions | 08:00-09:00

F1.PSY.TR.X-1
Analyzes on Memory, Violence & Trauma / Hafıza, Şiddet ve Travma Üzerine İncelemeler
Convenor:Osman Geyik (Marmara University)

08:00 – 09:00
Taksim Hill 1
Friday, 15 December 2017

Postmemory Family as a Space of Historical Trauma Transmission / Post-Hafıza: Aile İçindeki Tarihsel Travmanın İletimi
Anjelika Hüseyinzade Şimşek, Çağ University

How does Human Memory Functionally Change in the Context of Survival, Death and Happiness? İnsan Belleği, Hayatta Kalma, Ölüm ve Mutluluk Bağlamlarında İşlevsel Olarak Nasıl Farklılaşmaktadır?/
Filiz Sayar, Cumhuriyet University

Analysis of "Genocide And Racism" " Concepts In The Written Press About " " Arakan Events" by Critical Semiconductor Analysıs /"'Arakan Olayları" Hakkında Yazılı Basında Yer Alan "Soykırım ve Irkçılık" Kavramlarının Eleştirel Söylem Analizi ile İncelenmesi
Gülsüm Bircan, Üsküdar University
Zihniye Okray, Lefke Avrupa University

Justification of Domestic Violence by Comics/Aile İçi Şiddetin Karikatürlerle Meşrulaştırılması
Zihniye Okray, European University Of Lefke

Evil Eye: The Cultural and Social X-Ray of Turkey / Nazar: Türkiye'nin Kültürel ve Sosyal Psikolojik Röntgeni
Veysel Mehmet Elgin, Abant Izzet Baysal University
Meral Gezici Yalçın, Abant Izzet Baysal University "

F1.ENV.EN.X-2
Natural and Cultural Environmental Policies in Turkey / Türkiye'de Doğal ve Kültürel Çevre Politikaları

Convenor:Burcu Kocarık (Celal Bayar University)

08:00 – 09:00
Taksim Hill 2
Friday, 15 December 2017

The Balance of Irrigated Land and Wetland in Turkey / Türkiye'de Sulu Tarım Alanı – Sulak Alan Dengesi
Murat Ataol, Çankırı Karatekin University
Mustafa Murat Kale, Çankırı Karatekin University

A Chronological Assessment on Changes in Politics and Institution Building for Protected Areas in Turkey/Türkiye'de Korunan Alanlara Yönelik Politikalar ve Kurumsal Yapılanma Konusundaki Değişiklikler Üzerine Kronolojik Bir Değerlendirme
Ayşegül Altınörs Çırak, Dokuz Eylül University
Neriman Yörür, Dokuz Eylul University

An Example of Seyhan River Transit To Be Evaluated of Demirköprü in Terms of Cultural Tourism / Seyhan Nehri Geçişlerine Bir Örnek: Demirköprü'nün Kültürel Turizm Açısından Değerlendirilmesi
Gökhan Uşma, Adana Bilim ve Teknoloji University

A Traditional Van House Example: Celal Gülpınar House / Bir Geleneksel Van Evi Örneği: Celal Gülpınar Evi
Gökhan Uşma, Adana Bilim ve Teknoloji University

F1.TRM.TR.X-3
Tourism: Cities & Organizations / Turizm: Şehirler ve Kurumlar
*Convenor: **Halit Sağlam (Marmara University)***

08:00 – 09:00
Pera 1
Friday, 15 December 2017

The Influence of Perceptions towards Destination on the Reasons of Preference: Case of Pamukkale - Destinasyona Yönelik Algılamaların Destinasyonu Tercih Sebeplerine Etkisi: Pamukkale Örneği
Eylin Aktaş, Pamukkale University
Yasemin Bozkurt, Pamukkale University
Seher Ceylan, Pamukkale University

Use of Gastronomy Identity for Introduction of Cittaslows: The Case of Turkey
Sakin Şehirlerin Tanıtımında Gastronomi Kimliğinin Kullanımı: Türkiye Örneği
Sine Erdoğan Morçin, Süleyman Demirel University
İlhami Morçin, Süleyman Demirel University

Perspective Differences Related to The Local People And Tourists Destination Image: Pamukkale Sample/ Yerel Halk ile Turistlerin Destinasyon İmajına İlişkin Algı Farklılıkları: Pamukkale Örneği
Ali Soylu,Pamukkale University
Nuray Selma Özdipçiner, Pamukkale University,
Seher Ceylan, Pamukkale University

The Impact Of The Leadership That Reinforces Learning On Organizatonal Commitment/ Öğrenmeyi Güçlendirici Liderliğin Örgütsel Bağlılık Üzerine Etkisi
Ayşe İpek Kocaballı, Çukurova University
Erdinç Ballı, Çukurova University

The Impact of Multi-cultural Team Performance on Job Satisfaction in Hotel
Işıl Arıkan Saltık, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University
Filiz Gümüş Dönmez, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University
Umut Avcı, Mugla Sitki Kocman University

F1.ENV.EN.X-4
Environmental Treatment Technologies / Çevresel Koruma Teknolojileri
Convenor: Mehmet Emin Kenanoğlu (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University)

08:00 – 09:00
Pera 2
Friday, 15 December 2017

Use of Surface-Modified Lignocellulosic Waste as a Powerful Adsorbent for Efficient Removal of Cadmium Ions from Aqueous Solution
Benosmane Sarra, University of Science and Technologie Mostaganem
El Hadj Elandaloussi, University of Science and Technologie Mostaganem

Microbiological Properties And Mineral Contents of Honeys From Bordj Bou Arreridj Region (Algeria)
Bahloul Ahmed University Elbachir
Diafat Abdelouahb, University Elbachir
Elibrahimi, Bordj Bou Arreridj, University Elbachir
Meribai Abdelmalek, University Elbachir
Mekhalfi Hammoudi, University Elbachir

Varaition in Grain Yield and Quality of Introduced ACSAD Bread Wheat Varieties Compared to Local Varieties in Northeastern Algeria
Mohamed Ridha Aissaoui, Ferhat Abbas University
Mohamed Fenni, Ferhat Abbas University

Iron, Zinc And Copper Chelation Activity Ofphragmites Australis Stems Extracts
Sellal Abdelhakim, Ferhat Abbas University of Setif
Bouzidi Abdeloumohab, Ferhat Abbas University of Setif
Mahdeb Nadia, Ferhat Abbas University of Setif

F1.EDU.TR.X-5
Training of Teacher / Öğretmen Yetiştirme
Convenor:Hikmet Dersim Yıldız (Marmara University)

08:00 – 09:00
Pera 3
Friday, 15 December 2017

Approaches Of History Teacher Candidates Towards Critical Thinking / Tarih Öğretmen Adaylarinin Eleştirel Düşünmeye Yönelik Yaklaşimları
Aslı Avcı Akçalı, Dokuz Eylül University

The Perceptions of Prospective Teachers on Educational Systems of the Future /Öğretmen Adaylarının Geleceğin Eğitim Sistemlerine İlişkin Algıları
Faruk Öztürk, Abant Izzet Baysal University
Duygu Saniye Öztürk, Abant Izzet Baysal University

Social Studies Teachers' Ideas about Human Rights and Democracy Issues / Sosyal Bilgiler Öğretmenlerinin İnsan Hakları ve Demokrasi Konuları ile İlgili Düşünceleri
Ahmet Utku Özensoy, Muş Alparslan University
Cengiz Taşkıran, Muş Alparslan University

Evaluation of the 5th Grade Social Studies Textbook Prepared According to the 2017 Program in the Context of Teacher Thinking / 2017 Programı'na Göre Hazırlanan 5. Sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler Ders Kitabının Öğretmen Düşünceleri Bağlamında Değerlendirilmesi
Cengiz Taşkıran, Muş Alparslan University
Ahmet Utku Özensoy, Muş Alparslan University

The Knowledge Levels of Teacher Candidates About First Aid / Öğretmen Adaylarının İlk Yardım Konusundaki Bilgi Düzeyleri
Ümit İzgi Onbaşılı, Mersin University

Dezavantajli Gruplara Yönelik Kütüphane ve Bilgi Hizmetleri
Leyla Kanık (Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University)

F2-Z Sessions | 09:00-10:30

F2.EDU.TR.Z-1
Psychological Advicing / Psikolojik Danışmanlık
Convenor:Donald F. Staub (Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University)

09:00 – 10:30
Taksim Hill 1
Friday, 15 December 2017

Reevaluation and Reapply of The Life Skills Program Prepared for The Primary School Students by the Method of Action Research / İlkokul Öğrencilerine Yönelik Hazırlanan Yaşam Becerileri Programının Eylem Araştırması Yöntemiyle Revize Edilerek Yeniden Uygulanması ve Değerlendirilmesi
O. Nejat Akfırat, Kocaeli University
Alper Çuhadaroğlu, Maltepe University
Yıldız Öztan Ulusoy, Kocaeli University

The Effects of the Informative-Psychological Counselling Group Program on the Depression and Self-esteem Levels of Parents of Children with Autism / Otizmli Çocuklarin Ailelerine YönelikBilgilendirici-Psikolojik Danişmanlik Programinin Anne Babalarin Depresyon ve Benlik Saygisina Etkisi
Alev Girli, Dokuz Eylül University

The Relationship Between Self Perceptions, Locus Of Control And Social Anxiety Levels of University Students/ Üniversite Öğrencilerinin Kendilerine Yönelik Algıları, Kontrol Odağı İle Sosyal Kaygı Düzeyleri Arasındaki İlişki
Çare Sertelin Mercan, İstanbul University

A Case Study on the Structure of the Democratic School /Demokratik Okulun İşleyiş Süreci: Bir Örnek Olay İncelemesi
Burçak Ceren Akpınar, Istanbul Aydın University
Cem Kirazoğlu , İstanbul Aydın University

Examination of High School Students' Perceptions Related to Concept of "University Exam"/Lise Öğrencilerinin "Üniversite Sınavı" Kavramına İlişkin Metaforik Algıları
F. Abide Güngör Aytar, Gazi University
Büşra Kurtoğlu Karataş, Gazi University

A Parental Pratice: "Sharenting"/Bir Ebeveyn Pratiği Olarak 'Sharenting'
Gamze İnan Kaya, İstanbul University
Av. Umut Kaya, İstanbul Barosu

F2.INT.EN.Z-2
Current Debates in International Relations I / Uluslararası İlişkilerde Güncel Tartışmalar I
Convenor: Çağatay Edgücan Şahin (Ordu University)

09:00 – 10:30
Taksim Hill 2
Friday, 15 December 2017

Globalization's Effects And Aspects On The Caucasus And The Near East
Aleksandre Todua, Tbilisi State University
Ivane Javakhishvili, Tbilisi State University

Conceptual Discussions on Lone Wolf Terrorism / Yalnız Kurt Terörizmi Üzerine Kavramsal Tartışmalar
Övgü Kalkan Küçüksolak, Yalova University

The International Law Related to Maritime Security: An Analysis of Its Effectiveness in Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships / Deniz Güvenliği Çerçevesinde Uluslararası Hukuk: Deniz Hayutluğu ve Silahlı Soyguna Karşı Mücadeledeki Etkinliğinin İncelenmesi
Burak Şakir Şeker, TSK Emekli

Nationalism in Contemporary Europe: Order or Justice?
Mariam Imerlishvili, Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University

The Impacts of the Syrian Refugee Crisis on the Deteriorating Bilateral Relations between the EU and Turkey / AB –Türkiye arasindaki Bozulan İkili İlişkilere Suriye Mülteci Krizinin Etkisi
Canan Uzuntaş, Düzce University

Turkey: a Potential EU Member or Indispensable Partner for the European Border Management
Nuri Korkmaz, Bursa Teknik University

F2.MCS.PRC.TR.Z-3
Media Analysis / Medya Çözümlemeleri

Convenor: ***Emrah Doğan (Governership of Kocaeli)***

09:00 – 10:30
Pera 1
Friday, 15 December 2017

Postmodernist Fiction of Mythological Elements in Advertising / Reklamda Mitolojik Unsurların Postmodernist Kurgusu
Merih Taşkaya, AkdenizUniversity

A Research on Turkcell, Vodafone and Türk Telekom on the Place of Social Responsibility in Social Media/ Sosyal Sorumluluk Çalışmalarının Sosyal Medyada Yer Alması Üzerine Turkcell, Vodafone ve Türk Telekom Örneğinde Bir Araştırma
Pınar Güner Koçak, Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University
Ahmet Tarhan, Selçuk University
Mustafa Akdağ, ErciyesUniversity

Fear Culture And Health: Discourse Analysıs of Zika Virus News / Korku Kültürü Ve Sağlık: Zika Virüsü Haberlerinin Söylem Analizi
Rukiye Çelik, Süleyman Demirel University
Muazez Demir, Süleyman Demirel University
Kübra Sarı
Burhan Çetin

Television Broadcasting in New Media Platform and Interaction
Sibel Karaduman, Akdeniz University

Changing Journalism and Its New Types/ Değişen Habercilik ve Yeni Gazetecilik Türleri
Murad Karaduman, Akdeniz University

Social Intranet as an Organizational Communication Tool
H. Buluthan Çetintaş, Atatürk University

F2.ECO.TR.Z-4
Economical & Technological Growth, Productivity: Econometrics Issues / Ekonomik ve Teknolojik Büyüme, Verimlilik: Ekonometrik Analiz
Convenor: Ali Kırçay (Harran University)

09:00 – 10:30
Pera 2
Friday, 15 December 2017

The Analysis of Relationship Between Electricity Consumption and Economic Growth in African Countries By ARDL Method/Afrika Ülkelerinde Elektrik Tüketimi ve Ekonomik Büyüme İlişkisinin ARDL Metodu ile Analizi
Hilal Yıldız, Kocaeli University
Ümran Gümüş, Kocaeli University
Emel Gümüş, Kocaeli University

Heterogenous Firm, Demand for Environmental Quality and International Trade / Heterojen Firma, Çevre Kalitesi Talebi ve Uluslararası Ticaret
Mustafa Emir Yücel, Ankara University
Türkmen Göksel, Ankara University

Total Factor Productivity And Technological Developments: The Case of Turkey /Toplam Faktör Verimliliği ve Teknolojik Gelişmeler: Türkiye Örneği
Mustafa Emir Yücel, Ankara University
Özlem Fikirli, Ankara University

The Scope of the Health Expenditures and Preventive Healthcare from the Perspective of Collective Benefit and Positive Externalities/Pozitif Dışsallıklar ve Kolektif Yarar Perspektifinden Sağlık Harcamalarının Kapsamı ve Koruyucu Sağlık
Tülin Altun, Cumhuriyet University

Corporate Differences in Development Process: an Analysis of Country Groups / Kalkınma Sürecinde Kurumsal Farklılıklar: Ülke Grupları Analizi
Ayşe Cebeci, Harran University
Zerife Yıldırım, Harran University

F2.ANT.TR.Z-5
Case Studies on Anthropology I/ Antropolojide Örnek Çalışmalar II
Convenor: M. Mustafa Erdoğdu (Marmara University)

09:00 – 10:30
Pera 3
Friday, 15 December 2017

Sacralization In The Late Rome-Byzantine Period Sinop Population / Geç Roma-Bizans Dönemi Sinop Toplumunda Sacralizasyon
Ayşegül Şarbak, Hitit University

The Importance of Anthropometry and Ergonomics in Elderly Designs / Yaşlılara Yönelik Tasarımlarda Antropometrinin ve Ergonominin Önemi
Gülüşan Özgün Başıbüyük, Cumhuriyet University
Faruk Ay,Cumhuriyet University,
Sercan Acar, Cumhuriyet University

Use of Face Measurement in Forensic Anthropology / Adli Antropolojide Yüz Ölçümünün Kullanımı
Fikri Özdemir, Hitit University
Vahdet Özkoçak, Hitit University

Heavy metals in the antique Tieion Population/ Antik Tieion Kenti Toplumunda Görülen Ağır Metaller
Mustafa Tolga Çırak, Hitit University

Anthropological Evaluation of Variations Observed in The Antique Period Akgüney Population/ Antik Dönem Akgüney Toplumunda Gözlemlenen Varyasyonların Antropolojik Açıdan Değerlenirilmesi
Mustafa Tolga Çırak, Hitit University
Asuman Çırak, Hitit University

Age estimation of Anatolian people by ear via Geometric Morphometry Analysis / Anadolu İnsanında Kulağın Geometrik Morfometrik Analizi İle Yaş Tahmini/
Vahdet Özkoçak , Hitit University
Timur Gültekin, Ankara University
Asil Alkaya, Adnan Menderes University

10:30-10:45 **Coffee / Tea Break**

F3.INV.EN.Z
Current Debates in Social Sciences ***(CUDES 2017's Field of Science: Economics)***
Sosyal Bilimlerde Güncel Tartışmalar ***(CUDES 2017'nin Bilim Alanı: İktisat)***
Convenor: Bige Aşkun Yıldırım (Marmara Univeristy)

10:45 – 11:45
Taksim Hill 1
Friday, 15 December 2017

Capital Inflow, Credit Expansion and Monetary Policy
Sermaye Girişi, Kredi Genişlemesi ve Para Politikası
Nazım Kadri Ekinci (Harran University)

Growth, Productivity and Industrial Structure in Turkish Economy
Büyüme, Verimlilik ve Türkiye Ekonomisinde Sanayi Yapısı
Yılmaz Kılıçaslan (Anadolu University)

11:45-12:30 **SNACK**

F4-Z Sessions | 12:30-13:45

F4.LIN.LIT.TR.Z-1
Language Education and Linguistic / Dil Eğitimi ve Dil Bilim
Convenor: O. Nejat Akfırat (Kocaeli University)

12:30 – 13:45
Taksim Hill 1
Friday, 15 December 2017

Linguistic Bases of the Concept of Scaffolding and Its Effects on Language Teaching /Yapı İskelesi Kavramının Dilbilimsel Temelleri ve Dil Öğretimine Etkileri
Bengü Aksu Ataç, Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University

Contrastive Analysis of Snow White by the Grimm Brothers and Its Different Versions of Translation into Turkish / Grimm Kardeşler'in Pamuk Prenses adlı Masalı ile Türkçe Çevirilerinin Karşılaştırmalı Çözümlemesi
Lokman Tanrıkulu, Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University

Laurel in XIIIth-XVth Centuries of Turkish Medical Manuscripts/ XIII.-XV. Yüzyıl Türkçe Tıp Metinlerinde Defne
Mihrican Çolak, Kocaeli University

The Issue of Literary Genre in Literature Teaching: A Discussion on Teaching Process of 'Biography'/Edebiyat Öğretiminde Edebi Türler Sorunu: 'Biyografi' Türünün Öğretim Süreciyle İlgili Bir Tartışma
Gürkan Yavaş, Kocaeli University

Educational Functions Attributed To Folk Narratives In The Children's Literature Course Books
Hülya Çevirme, Kocaeli University

F4.ECO.TR.Z-2
Household Saving, Housing Prices, Labor Income / Hanehalkı Tasarrufu, Ev Fiyatları, İşgücü Geliri
Convenor: Esra Çağrı Mutlu (Van Yüzüncü Yıl University)

12:30– 13:45
Taksim Hill 2
Friday, 15 December 2017

Does Currency Prices Effect To Housing Prices Index And Cpi In Turkey?/Türkiye'de Döviz Fiyatlari, Konut Fiyatlari Endeksine Ve Tüfe'ye Etki Eder Mi?
Huriye Gonca Diler, Afyon Kocatepe University

Bibliometric Analysis of Social Media Researches/Sosyal Medya İle İlgili Araştırmaların Bibliyometrik Analizi
Özlem Ergüt, Marmara University

Household Saving Tendency in Turkey: a Microeconometric Analysis / Türkiye'de Hanehalkı Tasarruf Eğilimi: Mikroekonometrik Analiz
Zerife Yıldırım, Harran University
Şenay Üçdoğruk Birecikli, Dokuz Eylül University

Labor Income and Employment Factors: Application on Turkey / İşgücü Geliri ve İstihdam Faktörleri: Türkiye Uygulaması
Erhan Çankal, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University

F4.FIN.TR.Z-3
Researches on Finance: Econometric Analysis / Finans Üzerine Araştırmalar: Ekonometrik Analizler
Convenor:Gülten Dursun (Kocaeli University)

12:30– 13:45
Pera 1
Friday, 15 December 2017

TOPSIS Method: An Application on Financial Performance of Public Listed Construction Companies /TOPSİS Yöntemi: Halka Açık İnşaat Şirketlerinin Finansal Performansları Üzerine Bir Uygulama
Burcu Kocarık, Celal Bayar University
Anıl Gacar , Manisa Celal Bayar University

The Investigation of the Relationship Among CDS Premiums, Stocks and Eurobond:The Case of Turkey/CDS Risk Primi, Hisse Senedi ve Eorotahvil Arasındaki İlişkinin İncelenmesi:Türkiye Örneği
Hilal Yıldız, Kocaeli University
Seda Atasaygın, Sakarya University

Investigating Of Banks Efficiency Via Multivariate Analysis Techniques / Bankaların Etkinliklerinin Çok Değişkenli Analiz Teknikleri İle İncelenmesi
Zeynep Begüm Kumcu, Marmara University
Selay Giray Yakut, Marmara University

Evaluation of Decision Making Process of Individual Investor in Behavioral Finance / Davranışsal Finans Çerçevesinde Bireysel Yatırımcının Karar Alma Sürecinin Değerlendirilmesi
Çisem Bektur, Sakarya University
Seda Atasaygın , Sakarya University

How Does an Angel Investor Think? A Cognitive Mapping Study
Melek Yatırımcı Nasıl Düşünür? Bir Bilişsel Haritalama Çalışması
Adem Yavaş, Kocaeli University

F4.INT.TR.Z-4
Current Debates on International Relations II / Uluslararası İlişkilerde Güncel Tartışmalar II
Convenor: Övgü Kalkan Küçüksolak (Yalova University)

12:30– 13:45
Pera 2
Friday, 15 December 2017

United Nations and Gender Politics Birleşmiş Milletler ve Cinsiyet Politikaları
Volkan Tatar, İstanbul Arel University
Serda Güzel, İstanbul Arel University

The Kosovo Intervention in the Context of United Nations' Human Security Discource / BM'nin İnsani Güvenlik Söylemi Çerçevesinde Kosova Müdahalesi
Zeynep Arıöz, Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University

Mediation in International Law and Turkey/Uluslararası Hukukta Arabuluculuk ve Türkiye
Ahmet Yavuz Gürler, Kocaeli University,
Fatma Aybike Bostancı, Ankara University

The Place of Civil Aviation in Turkish Foreign Policy As A Soft Power: Sample of Turkish Airlines/ Türk Dış Politikasında Yumuşak Güç Olarak Sivil Havacılığın Yeri: Türk Hava Yolları Örneği
Sibel Bilkay, Istanbul Arel University
Mustafa Kemal Yılmaz, İstanbul Arel University

Issue of Diplomatic Asylum in International Law/Uluslararası Hukukta Diplomatik Sığınma Meselesi
Esra Ata, Karadeniz Teknik University

Supporting EU Border Controls with an Entry/Exist System / AB Sınır Denetimlerinin Giriş / Çıkış Sistemi ile Desteklenmesi
Serçin Kutucu, Altınbaş University

F4.BUS.TR.Z-5
Busieness Case Studies I / İşletme Üzerine Örnek Çalışmalar I
Convenor: Sibel Karaduman (Akdeniz University)

12:30– 13:45
Pera 3
Friday, 15 December 2017

Yükseköğretim Kurumlarinin Havacılık Otoriteleri Tarafından Yetkilendirilmesi
Savaş S. Ateş, Anadolu University
Emre Uysal, Anadolu University

The Risk Structure of the Accommodation Industry in Turkey : An Analytical Study / Türkiye'deki Konaklama Endüstrisinin Risk Yapısı: Analitik Bir Çalışma
Nurcan Hakan Çıraklar, Dokuz Eylul University

The Role of Corporate Level Management Strategies in Ensuring Sustainable Growth and Competitiveness/Sürdürülebilir Büyüme ve Rekabet Üstünlüğünün Sağlanmasında Üst Yönetim Stratejilerinin Rolü
Şerife Kuzgun, Kırklareli University

A Research on Technology Usage by SMEs Operating in the Manufacturing Industry/İmalat Sanayinde Faaliyet Gösteren KOBİ'lerde Teknoloji Kullanımı Üzerine Bir Araştırma
Derya Öztürk, Ordu University
Yeliz Kasko Arıcı, Ordu University

A Study on Workplace Environment Ergonomics and Conditions of Employees in Rice Factories / Pirinç Fabrikalarında Çalışanların Çalışma Ortamı Ergonomisi ve Koşulları Üzerine Bir Araştırma
Derya Öztürk, Ordu University
Yeliz Kasko Arıcı, Ordu University

13:45-14:00 **Coffee / Tea Break**

F5-Z Sessions | 14:00-15:30

F5.EDU.EN.Z-1
Student Success and Retention / Öğrenci Başarısı ve Muhafazası
Convenor: Seda Durguner (University of Southern California)

14:00–15:30
Taksim Hill 1
Friday, 15 December 2017

A Path Analysis Model Pertinent to Undergraduates' Academic Success: Examining Academic Confidence, Psychological Capital and Academic Coping Factors / Üniversite Öğrencilerinin Akademik Başarılarına İlişkin Yol Analizi Modeli: Akademik Güven, Psikolojik Sermaye ve Akademik Başa Çıkma Faktörlerinin İncelenmesi
Berke Kırıkkanat, Yeditepe University
Makbule Kalı Soyer, Marmara University

Investigating Reading and Learning Styles of Students in Interacting with Electronic Books using Eye Tracking Techniques
Dursun Akaslan, Harran University
Mustafa Alpsülün , Harran University

Push-out or Dropout?: A Grounded Theory on Adolescents' School Detachment
Naif Ergün, Mardin Artuklu University
İlkay Demir, İstanbul University

Personal Commitment and School Culture in Universities
Wu Liangchuan, National Chung Hsing University

A Dictionary Study Of Terms In Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) for Terminology Unity
Dursun Akaslan, Harran University
Nurettin Beşli, Harran University
Ali Kırçay Harran University

F5.ECO.TR.Z-2
Growth, Economic and Political Uncertainities: Case Studies / Büyüme, Ekonomik ve Politik Belirsizlikler: Örnek Çalışmalar

Convenor: ***Hülya Çevirme (Kocaeli University)***

14:00–15:30
Taksim Hill 2
Friday, 15 December 2017

Causality Relationship Analysis Between Real Exchange Rate, Export And Import In Turkey (2003 - 2017)/ Türkiye'de Reel Döviz Kuru İle İhracat Ve İthalat Arasindaki Nedensellik İlişkisinin Analizi (2003 – 2017)
Begüm Erdil Şahin, Istanbul Kültür University

Discussions on the Neglected Side of Debt: Evolution of Private Debt, Existential Debt and Debt Refusal / Borcun İhmal Edilmiş Yanı Üzerine Bir Fikir Teatisi: Özel Borcun Evrimi, Varoluşsallığı ve Reddi
Metehan Cömert, Yıldırım Beyazıt University

Electricity Consumption and Economic Growth Nexus: Nonlinear Time Series Analysis for Turkey/ Elektrik Tüketimi ve Ekonomik Büyüme: Doğrusal Olmayan Zaman Serisi Analizi, Türkiye Örneği
Gülsüm Akarsu, Ondokuz Mayıs University
Nebile Korucu Gümüşoğlu, İstanbul Kültür University

The Impacts of Economic and Political Uncertainties and Institutional Structure on International Competitiveness: Panel Data Analysis on G7 + BRC Countries / Ekonomik ve Politik Belirsizlikler ile Kurumsal Yapının Uluslararası Rekabet Gücüne Etkileri: G7+BRC Ülkeleri Üzerinde Panel Veri Analizi
Seyit Ali Miçooğulları, Mersin University
Süleyman Değirmen, Mersin University
Şifa Özkan, Mersin University

F5.DEV.EN.Z-3
Economic Growth, Development & Labor / Ekonomik Büyüme, Kalkınma ve İşgücü
Convenor: Yosef Jabareen (University of Technion)

14:00–15:30
Pera 1
Friday, 15 December 2017

Social Capital in Rural Development
Andriy Popovych, Kyiv School of Economics

Neoliberalism and Economic Growth
Erika Torres Godinez , UNAM

Attracting Skilled Labor: Does Potential Meet Reality In Turkey?
Kemal Eker, National Defense University
Görkem Bahtiyar, National Defense University

Effect of Agro-Food Chains and Networks on Cluster Development: Case From Karaman / Tarımsal Gıda Zincirleri ve Ağlarının Kümelenme Üzerindeki Etkileri: Karaman Örneği
Nilay A. Sakarya, Yıldırım Beyazıt University

The Relationship Between Accountability and Uncertainty Avoidance in Turkey / Türkiye'de Hesap Verebilirlik ve Belirsizlikten Kaçınma Arasındaki İlişki
Habip Demirhan, Hakkari University

The Impact Of The New Technologies On The Law: Regulating The Bio-Printing Technology
Mirko Djukovic, Kyushu University

F5.LNT.TR.Z-4
Novel, Poem & Story Analysis I / Roman, Şiir ve Hikaye İncelemeleri I
Convenor: Nuri Korkmaz (Bursa Technical University)

14:00–15:30
Pera 2
Friday, 15 December 2017

An Actıon Crossing The Line In Ottoman Poetry: İmıtating The Lover and Punishment
Gülçin Tanrıbuyurdu, Kocaeli University

South American Migration Literature Poet Shukrullah Al-Jurr/ Güney Amerika Mehcer Edebiyatı Şairi Şükrullah el-Curr
Rukiye Aydemir, İstanbul University

Multidisciplinary Teaching At Compassive and Modern Level
Zakira Aliyeva, Azerbaycan Milli Bilimler Akademisi

Maşuk ""Sultan"" Örneği: Emirî'nin Gazellerinde Sultan Süleyman
Serpil Koç Konuksever, İstanbul University

Archetypal References to Space and Memory in The Horse Dealer's Daughter / At Tüccarı'nın Kızı'nda Mekan ve Hafızaya Arketipsel Göndermeler
Ayla Oğuz, Gaziosmanpaşa University

F5.BUS.TR.Z-5
Busieness Case Studies II / İşletme Üzerine Örnek Çalışmalar II
Convenor: Merih Taşkaya (Akdeniz University)

14:00–15:30
Pera 3
Friday, 15 December 2017

Effect of Social Media on Transformation of Accounting Profession/Sosyal Medya Araçalrının Dönüşen Muhasebe Mesleği Üzerindeki Etkisi
Ayşegül Ciğer, Akdeniz University
Bülent Kınay, Akdeniz University

Online Crowdfunding For Social Ventures: Benefits Beyond Fundrasing /Fon Toplamanın Ötesinde: Sosyal Girişimcilik Projeleri İçin Kitle Fonlaması
Ozan Özdemir, Aksaray University
Feyzan Karabulut, Aksaray University

Analysis of the Influence of Social Entrepreneurship in Turkey Using Example Practices/Türkiye'de Sosyal Girişimciliğin Etkisinin Örnek Uygulamalar İle Analizi
Şerife Kuzgun, Kırklareli University

Emotional an Individual Competencies in The Age of Industry 4.0/Endüstri 4.0 Çağında Duygusal ve Bireysel Yetkinlikler
R. Dilek Koçak, Türk Hava Kurumu University
H. Duygu Özalp, Türk Hava Kurumu University
Ü. Eymen Muş, TÜBİTAK

Tendency Towards Foreign Trade Entrepreneurship And Awareness Of Government Incentives: The Case Of Potential Foreign Trade Entrepreneurs / Devlet Teşviklerine İlişkin Bilgi Düzeyi Ve Diş Ticaret Girişimcilik Eğilimi: Potansiyel Diş Ticaret Girişimcileri Örneği
Ahmet Yağmur Ersoy, Sakarya University
Metin Saygılı, Sakarya University

Avrupa Futbol Kulüplerinin İnsan Kaynağı Edinme Stratejileri ve Rekabet Avantajı
Mehmet Yıldız, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University
İsmail Çağrı Doğan, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University
Musab Talha Akpınar, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University

15:30-15:45 **Coffee / Tea Break**

F6-Z Sessions | 15:45-17:00

F6.EDU.TR.Z-1
Turkish & Social Sciences Studies / Türkçe ve Sosyal Bilgiler Çalışmaları
Convenor: Bora Erdağı (Kocaeli University)

15:45–17:15
Taksim Hill 1
Friday, 15 December 2017

Summarizing Skills in 2017 Turkish Cirriculum and Fifth Grade Turkish Course Textbook / Türkçe Dersi Çalışma Kitaplarında Özetleme Becerisine Yönelik Uygulamalar
Dilek Fidan, Kocaeli University
Şenel Gerçek, Kocaeli University

The Effectiveness Of The Story-Based Learning Approach To The Social Studies / Öykü Tabanli Öğrenme Yaklaşiminin Sosyal Bilgiler Dersinde Etkililiği
Zafer Çakmak, Fırat University
Süleyman Aslan, Fırat University
Birol Bulut, Fırat University

Examining Candidate Social Studies Teachers' Attitudes Towars Contemporary World Issues / Sosyal Bilgiler Öğretmen Adaylarının Günümüz Dünya Sorunlarına Yönelik Tutumlarının İncelenmesi
Nevzat Gümüş, Dokuz Eylül University
Görkem Avcı, Dokuz Eylül University

Sosyal İnşacı Yaklaşım Bağlamında Öğretmen-Öğrenci Etkileşiminin Nitel Bir İncelemesi
Gamze İnan Kaya, İstanbul University

According to Secondary School Students "Refugee"/ Ortaokul Öğrencilerine Göre "Mülteci"
Nazike Karagözoğlu, Bozok University

Alleviating the impacts of foreign originated terms in Microelectronics on Turkish Language using a new approach to Term Derivation Algorithms
Dursun Akaslan, Harran University
Ali Kirçay, Harran University
Nurettin Besli, Harran University"

F6.FIN.EN.Z-2
Emerging Markets, Energy Consumption, Economic Growth
Convenor: ***Erika Torres Godinez , UNAM***

15:45–17:15
Taksim Hill 2
Friday, 15 December 2017

Analyzing Content of Financial Information in Annual Reports: A Case From Turkey
Bengü Vuran, stanbul University
Burcu Adiloğlu, İstanbul University

The Impact of Global Financial Crisis on Relevance of Accounting Information: Evidence from Emerging Countries
Doğuş Emin, Ankara Sosyal Bilimler University

Diversified Business Groups in Emerging Markets: A Discussion Based on Finance Theory
Ece C. Akdoğan, Çankaya University

Perception Vs Experience of Islamic Banks in Pakistan
Falak Khan, FAST-NU

The Casual relationship between CO2 Emissions, Energy Consumption, Economic Growth and Financial Development in the United States
Merve Karacaer Ulusoy, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University

A Comperative Analysis on Min-Max Portfolios and Mean-Variance Portfolios
Hakan Kapucu, Kocaeli University

F6.PHL.TR.Z-3
Case Studies in Philosophy / Felsefede Örnek Çalışmalar
Convenor:Gürkan Yavaş (Kocaeli University)

15:45–17:15
Pera 1
Friday, 15 December 2017

Being Towards War: A Game-Theoretical Approach and A Positive Conception of Peace/ Savaşa Yönelmiş Olmak: Oyun Teorisine Dayalı bir Yaklaşım ve Barışın Pozitif bir Anlayışı
Mesut Malik Yavuz, İstanbul Medeniyet University

Paul M. Churchland Ve Eleyici Materyalizm Anlayişi Üzerine Bir Eleştiri / A Discussion On Paul M. Churchland And His Account On Eliminative Materialism
Ahmet Eyim, Van Yüzüncü Yıl University

The Good Life and The Place of Emotions in Martha Nussbaum/Martha Nussbaum'da İyi Yaşam ve Duyguların Yeri
Barış Mutlu, Van Yüzüncü Yıl University

Providence and Problem of Evil in Seneca/ Seneca'da Tanrısal Öngörü ve Kötülük Problemi
Esra Çağrı Mutlu, Yüzüncü Yıl University

Popper's Demarcation and Understanding of Science / Popper'ın Sınır Çizme ve Bilim Anlayışı
Alper Bilgehan Yardımcı, Dokuz Eylül University
Baris Cagirkan, Bitlis Eren University

F6.MCS.TR.Z-4
Gender Studies & Media / Toplumsal Cinsiyet Çalışmaları ve Medya
Convenor:Nurcan Hakan Çıraklar (Dokuz Eylül University)

15:45–17:15
Pera 2
Friday, 15 December 2017

Toplumsal Cinsiyet Eşitsizliği Bağlamında Yerel Basın ve Kadın Çalışanlar/Local Press And Women Workers In The Context Of Gender Inequality
Erhan Arslan, Mersin University
Berna Arslan, Mersin University

Reproduction of traditional motherhood Myth in Teknosa Advertising/Geleneksel Annelik Mitinin Yeniden Üretimi: Teknosa - Anneler Günü Reklamı
Filiz Bilgin Ülken, Mersin University
Anıl Dal Canbazoğlu, Mersin University

Bringing Motherhood Forward As A Socio-Cultural Factor In The Exclusion Of Women From Working Life In Turkey / Türkiye'de Kadının Çalışma Yaşamından Dışlanmasında Bir Sosyo-Kültürel Etken Olarak Anneliğin Öne Çıkarılması
Tuğba Gücenmez, Adıyaman University

Yerel Basında Kadın Gazeteciler Mersin Yerel Basın Örneği/Women Journalists In Local Press Mersin Local Press Sample
Ayla Yunusoğlu Eroğlu, Mersin University
Berna Arslan, Mersin University

A Critical Approach To The Use of Feminist Discourse in Advertisements: "Nike - Know Us Like That""/Reklamlarda Feminist Söylemin Kullanılmasına Eleştirel Bir Bakış: "Nike – Bizi Böyle Bilin"
Filiz Bilgin Ülken, Mersin University
Pelin Özüölmez, Mersin University

Reproduce of Gender Inequality in The ""Ideal Profession"" News and The Responsibility of Media / "İdeal Meslek" Haberlerinde Cinsiyet Eşitsizliğinin Yeniden Üretimi ve Medyanın Sorumluluğu
Evin Doğan, İstanbul Şişli MYO
Elif Miral Oktay

F6.ENV.EN.Z-5
On the Way of Environmental Justice: What Kind of Technology and Development for Whom? / Çevresel Adaleti Sağlama Yolunda: Ne Tür Bir Teknoloji ve Kim İçin Kalkınma
Convenor: Canan Uzuntaş (Düzce Üniversitesi)

15:45–17:15
Pera 3
Friday, 15 December 2017

The Reciprocal Nature of Social-Ecological Systems
Elif Akgün, Marmara University
Osman Geyik, Dicle University

Environmental Sustainability Versus Economic Growth And Development: A Comparative Analysis Of Effects Of Urbanization In Developing Countries In Africa
Yohane V.A Phiri, Kocaeli University

Polluting Outsider: Green Nationalism as a Concept - Case Study: Latvia
Balsa Lubarda
Central European University

Minority Spatial Status as Reflected in State National Policies
Yosef Jabareen, Technion

Effect of Zn/Bi Molar Ratio. Photocatalytic Efficiency of Zno Doped With Bismuth And Tungsten Under Visible Light
Imane Benyamina, Université Abdelhamid Ibn Badis
Meriem Mansour
Kada Manseri
Bentouami Abdelhadi

F7-X Sessions | 17:15-18:30

F7.BUS.TR.X-1
Busieness Case Studies III / İşletme Üzerine Örnek Çalışmalar III
Convenor: Burcu Kocarık (Celal Bayar University)

17:15–18:30
Taksim Hill 1
Friday, 15 December 2017

Sosyal Ağların Girişimcilerin Başarısına Etkisinin Cinsiyet Bağlamında İncelenmesi /An Analysis of the Effect of Social Networks on the Success of Entrepreneurs in Terms of Gender,
Evren Konak, Anadolu University
Serap Benligiray, Anadolu University

The Unknown Side Of Women Entrepreneurship" / "Kadin Girişimciliğinin Bilinmeyen Yönü"
Mine Halis, Kocaeli University

Comparative Analysis of External Audit, Internal Audit and Inspection Bc6oard Relationship in Public and Private Sector in Private Banks and Municipal Perspective in Turkey / Türkiye'de Özel Bankalar ve Belediye Perspektifinde Kamu ve Özel Sektörde Dış Denetim, İç Denetim ve Teftiş Kurulu İlişkisinin Karşılaştırmalı Analizi
Serkan Akçay, Artvin Çoruh University

A Study for the Relationship Between Family and Work Family Conflict and Life Satisfaction/İş Aile ve Aile İş Çatışması ve Yaşam Tatmini Arasındaki İlişkiye Yönelik Bir Araştırma
Elvan Okutan, Sakarya University
Özlem Balaban, Sakarya University

An Examination of the Relationship Between Emotional Intelligence and Conflict Management and A Research/Duygusal Zekâ ve Çatışma Yönetimi Arasındaki İlişkinin İncelenmesi ve Bir Araştırma
Esvet Mert, Pamukkale University
Sabahat Bayrak Kök , Pamukkale University

Child Development Students' Awareness Of Child Abuse And Neglected / Çocuk Gelişimi Programında Okuyan Öğrencilerin Çocuk İhmal Ve İstismarına İlişkin Farkindalikları
Gülbaşak Yerli, Sakarya University

F7.BUS.TR.X-2
Business Case Studies IV / İşletme Üzerine Örnek Çalışmalar IV
*Convenor: **Halit Sağlam (Marmara University)***

17:15–18:30
Taksim Hill 2
Friday, 15 December 2017

The Effect Of Perceived Organizational Support On Individual Creativity: The Mediating Role Of Organizational Trust / Örgütsel Destek Algısının Bireysel Yaratıcılık Üzerine Etkisi: Örgütsel Güvenin Aracılık Rolü
Ferda Üstün, Hacı Bektaş Veli University
Ayşe İpek Koca Ballı, Çukurova University

Performance Criteria in Higher Education with regard to Organizational Behaviour: Education Performance and Academic Performance / Örgütsel Davranış Perspektifinden Yükseköğretimde Performans Ölçütleri: Eğitim Performansı ve Akademik Performans
H.Tezcan Uysal, Bülent Ecevit University

A Research on the Perceptions of Employees on Organizational Power Sources / Örgütsel Güç Kaynaklarına Yönelik Çalışanların Algıları Üzerine Bir Araştırma
Mehmet Kızıloğlu, Pamukkale University
Sabahat Bayrak Kök, Pamukkale University

The Role Of Values in Perception Of The Corporate Social Responsibility / Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluğun Algılanmasında Değerlerin Rolü
Yeliz Mohan Bursalı, Pamukkale University

"Time Management Skills and Work-Life Balance: A Research on Female Employees" / Zaman Yönetimi Becerileri Ve İş- Yaşam Dengesi: Kadın Çalışanlar Üzerine Bir Araştırma
Mine Halis, Kocaeli University

Madde Bağımlılığı Rehabilitasyon Modelleri / Rehabilitatiton Models of Substance Addiction
Fatümazehra Ercan, Selçuk University
Meliha Funda Afyonoğlu, Selçuk University
Hazal Özdemir, Selçuk University

F7.BUS.TR.X-3
Busieness Case Studies V / İşletme Üzerine Örnek Çalışmalar V

***Convenor: Mehmet Emin Kenanoğlu (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University)*:**

17:15–18:30
Pera 2
Friday, 15 December 2017

Optimization Modeling for Revenue Management of an Airline Flight in a Competitive Environment / Rekabetçi Bir Ortamda Bir Havayolu Uçuşunun Gelir Yönetimi için Optimizasyon Modellemesi
Ednan Ayvaz, Kocaeli University
Furkan Polat, Kocaeli University
Kaplan Kaplan Kocaeli University
Aydan Savıcı, Kocaeli University

Effect of Demand Driven Fleet Planning and Flight Schedule Planning on Revenue Management/Talebe Dayalı Filo Atamasının ve Uçuş Programının Gelir Yönetimine Etkisi
Ednan Ayvaz, Kocaeli University
Aydan Savıcı, Kocaeli University
Kaplan Kaplan, Kocaeli University
Furkan Polat, Kocaeli University

Aggressive Behaviour among Early Adolescents
Wan Mohd Mahfodz Bin Wan Hasan, International Islamic University Malaysia
Nik Muhammad Hanis Nek Rakamı, International Islamic University Malaysia
Nik Ahmad Hisham Ismail, International Islamic University Malaysia

Use of Surface-Modified Lignocellulosic Waste as a Powerful Adsorbent for Efficient Removal of Cadmium Ions from Aqueous Solution
Benosmane Sarra, University of Science and Technologie Mostaganem
El Hadj Elandaloussi, University of Science and Technologie Mostaganem

Temporary Labour Among University Graduated in Algeria : a Case Study
Adra Mokhtari

Equilibrium and Thermodynamic Studies Removal of Azo Dyes by Algerian Dolomite in Binary System
Ziane Samira,
Khelifa Amine,

F.7.ANT.TR.X-4
Case Studies on Anthropology II / Antropolojide Örnek Çalışmalar II
Convenor: Hikmet Dersim Yıldız (Marmara University)

17:15–18:30
Pera 3
Friday, 15 December 2017

Reflections of Asymmetry Specific to Age and Gender Determination in Human Skeletal Remains / İnsan İskelet Kalıntılarında Yaş Ve Cinsiyet Tayininde Bireye Özgü Asimetrinin Yansımaları
Ece Demirelli, Cumhuriyet University
Fadime Suata Alpaslan, Cumhuriyet University

Trephination: A Case Of Kuriki Höyük (Batman) / Trepanasyon: Kuriki Höyük (Batman) Örneği
Ayşen Açıkkol Yıldırım, Cumhuriyet University
Pınar Gözlük Kırmızıoğlu, Cumhuriyet University
Elif Genç, Çukurova University

Mughal Painting In Terms Of Occidentalizm: European Influence On The Court Atelier And Its Reflections On The Illustrated Manuscripts/Oksidentalizm Bağlamında Babur Resim Sanatı: Kitabhâne'deki Avrupa Etkisi ve Resimli Elyazmalarındaki İzleri
Gülsen Tezcan Kaya, Sakarya University

Examination Of Paranasal Sinus Cavity Morphology In Terms Of Gender - Age And Identity / Paranazal Sinüs Boşluğu Morfolojilerinin Cinsiyet - Yaş Ve Kimlik Tespiti Açısından İncelenmesi
Fadime Suata Alpaslan, Cumhuriyet University

Development of A Questionnaire For Assessing Attitudes Toward Blood Donation/Kan Bağışına Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği Geliştirme Çalışması
Yeliz Kındap Tepe, Cumhuriyet University
Vezir Aktaş,The School of Education and Communication-Jönköping University

Essential Oils In Service Of Human Health: Antimicrobial Activity Of Daucus aristidis Essential Oil
Laouer Hocine, Lamamra Mebarka, Ferhat Abbas University of Setif

SATURDAY
16 December 2017

S1-X Sessions | 08:00-09:00

S1.EDU.TR.X-1
Education of Turkish & Training of Teacher / Türkçe Eğitimi ve Öğretmen Yetiştirme
Convenor: Burcu Kocarık (Celal Bayar University)

08:00–09:00
Taksim Hill 1
Saturday, 16 December 2017

The Importance of Original Design in Course Contents Prepared for Tablet Computers: An Example of Animation Education/ Tablet Bilgisayarlar İçin Hazırlanan Ders İçeriklerinde Özgün Tasarımın Önemi: Animasyon Eğitimi Örneği
Semih Delil, Başkent University

Cultural Intelligence: It's Relation With Demographic Variables And Career Decision Of Tourism Students/ Turizm Öğrencilerinin Kültürel Zekaları ile Demografik Özellikleri ve Kariyer Kararları Arasındaki İlişki
Erdinç Ballı, Çukurova University

Comparison of the Reading Comprehension Levels of Fifth-Grade Students who Learn First Reading and Writing with the Sentence and Sound-Based Sentence Methods / Cümle ve Ses Temelli Cümle Yöntemi ile İlk Okuma Yazma Öğrenen Beşinci Sınıf Öğrencilerinin Okuduğunu Anlama Düzeylerinin Karşılaştırılması
Muhittin Sağırlı, İstanbul University

Evaluation of the Success of Two Different Methods Applied in First Reading and Writing Teaching in Education by Teachers / İlk Okuma-Yazma Öğretiminde Uygulanan İki Farklı Yöntemin Öğretimdeki Başarısının Öğretmen Tarafından Değerlendirilmesi
Muhittin Sağırlı, İstanbul University

Neuro-Linguistic Programming (Nlp): Nlp-Trained Teachers' Practices And Challenges
Nik Muhammad Hanis, International Islamic University Malaysia

S1.ECO.TR.X-2
Davranışsal İktisat & Gelir Eşitsizliği: Ülke Çalışmaları / Behavioral Economics & Income Inequality: Case Studies

Convenor: ***Halit Sağlam (Marmara University)***

08:00–09:00
Taksim Hill 2
Saturday, 16 December 2017

Fuzzy Categorical Data Through Structural Equality Model And Its Comparison Of Wlsmv And Wlsmv Estimation Methods Used In Estimation / Bulanik Kategorik Verilerle Yapisal Eşitlik Modellemesi Ve Tahmin Sürecinde Kullanilan Wls İle Wlsmv Tahmin Etme Yöntemlerinin Karşilaştirilmasi
Cengiz Gazeloğlu, Abdullah Gül University
Engin Aytekin, Afyon Kocatepe University
Eren Erkılıç, Recep Tayyip Erdogan University

Development of Behavioral Economics/Davranışsal İktisatın Gelişimi
Hamza Şimşek, Batman University

The Relationship Between Trade Opennes and Income Inequality/ Ticari Açıklık ve Gelir Eşitsizliği Arasındaki İlişki
Selçuk Gemicioğlu, Ankara University

The Effects Of The Syrıan Refugees On The Turkısh Economy/ Türkiye'deki Suriyeli Göçmenlerin Türk Ekonomisi Üzerindeki Etkileri
Sultan Salur, Sinop University
Muammer Mustafa Erdoğdu , Marmara University

Test of the Day-of-the-Week Effect in Istanbul Stock Exchange / Borsa İstanbul'da Oynaklığın Modellenmesi ve Haftanın Günü Etkisinin Testi
Nurdan Değirmenci, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University

S1.ECO.TR.X-3
Current Isues on Econometrics / Ekonometride Güncel Konular
Convenor: Mehmet Emin Kenanoğlu (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University):

08:00–09:00
Pera 2
Saturday, 16 December 2017

Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) and Multilateral Liberalization Process
Derradji Krimou, University of Khemis Melaiana
Moualdi Salim, University of Khemis Melaiana

Recent Measurement Methods of The Output Gap: An Application for Turkey/ Çıktı Açığının Güncel Yöntemlerle Hesaplanması: Türkiye GSYH Serileri Uygulaması
Uğur Akkoç, Ankara University

An Analysis Of Cost Competitiveness and Export Performance of Turkey/Türkiye'nin Maliyet Rekabetçiliği ve İhracat Performansı Analizi
Sevcan Güneş, Pamukkale University
Filiz Yeşilyurt, Pamukkale University
Marina Tan, Pamukkale University

Stock Market Volatility Dynamics in BRIC / BRIC Endeksi Oynaklık Dinamikleri
Bahar Köseoğlu, Istanbul Bilgi University

Analysis of a Game Theory: Heritage and Rent Seeking / Oyun Teorisi Analizi: Miras ve Rant Kollama
Emel Gümüş, Kocaeli University
Ümran Gümüş, Kocaeli University
Şevket Alper Koç, Kocaeli University

S1.HIS.TR.X-4
Current Debates in History: Main Topics I / Tarih Alanında Güncel Tartışmalar: Temel Konular I
Convenor: Hikmet Dersim Yıldız (Marmara University)

08:00–09:00
Pera 2
Saturday, 16 December 2017

Concepts of Migration/Migrant in 21st Century and Turkey /21.Yüzyılda Göç-Göçmen Kavramları ve Türkiye
Ayşegül Şentürk, Süleyman Demirel University

Stone Bridges in Niksar / Niksar'daki Taş Köprüler
Erkan Atak, Sakarya University

Urination and Domination: Tracing a Royal Dream from Eyyubids, Seljuks and Abbasids to Greeks and Assyrians
İslam Kavas, Eskişehir Osmangazi University

Osmanlı İstanbul'unda Aykırı Oyunlar ve Ayrık Otları: Kumar ve Kumarbazlar (1908-1923) / Unconventional Games and Discrete Weeds in Ottoman Istanbul: Gambling and Gamblers (1908-1923)
Ömer Obuz, Yüzüncü Yıl University

Jihad in Political Sphere of Malabar; Muslims and Portuguese in Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century' / 'Malabar Siyasi Alanında Cihad; On Beşinci ve Onaltılı Yüzyılda Müslümanlar ve Portekizliler'
Aslah Kayyalakkath, Anadolu University

S2-Z Sessions | 09:00-10:15

S2.LEC.TR.Z-1
Women in Workplace: Challanges & Conflicts / Çalışma Yaşamında Kadınlar: Mücadele ve Çelişkiler

Convenor: Çisem Bektur (Sakarya University)

09:00–10:15
Taksim Hill 1
Saturday, 16 December 2017

Being an Academician Within the Grip of Locality : Well, Professor, Where Are You From? / Yerellik Kıskacında Akademisyenlik Halleri: O Değil de Hocam Siz Nerelisiniz?
Gülçin Taşkıran, Gaziosmanpaşa University

Possibilities of University and Academicianship under the Provincialism of the Eastern Black Sea / Doğu Karadeniz Taşralılığı Altında Üniversite ve Akademisyenlik İmkânları
Emek Yıldırım, Artvin Çoruh University

Female Academics Tried Out with Locality, Right Next to Europe
Elif Hacısalihoğlu, Trakya University

Exhausted Woman In Working Life Comparison Of Emotional Labor And Aesthetic Labor/Çalışma Hayatında Duygusal Emek Ve Estetik Emek Karmaşasında Tükenen Kadın
Banu Özbucak Albar, Bülent Ecevit University

S2.TRM.TR.Z-2
Travel Agents - Hotels & Visitors / Seyahat Acentaları - Oteller ve Konuklar
Convenor:Nazike Karagözoğlu (Bozok University)

09:00–10:15
Taksim Hill 2
Saturday, 16 December 2017

"Türkiye'de Yasadişi Seyahat Acentaciliği Sorunu: Kuramsal Bir Değerlendirme
Mustafa Doğan, Batman University

A Research On The Realization Level Of Expectations Of The Conservative Hotel Customers / Muhafazakâr Otel Müşterilerinin Beklentilerinin Gerçekleşme Düzeyi Üzerine Bir Araştırma
Hüseyin Özdemir, Çankırı Karatekin University
Ali Yaylı, Gazi University

A Research About Corporate Social Responsibility According To Graduate Tourism Management Students Perceptions (Sample of Gazi University And Nevşehir University) / Turizm İşletmeciliği Eğitimi Alan Öğrencilerin İşletme Sosyal Sorumluluğuna İlişkin Algılamalarına Yönelik Bir Araştırma (Gazi Üniversitesi Ve Nevşehir Üniversitesi Örneği)
Hüseyin Özdemir, Çankırı Karatekin University
Ahmet Özdal Değirmencioğlu, Beykent University

The Effects of The Real Estate Sales to Foreigners on Tourism: Yalova Sample / Yabancılara Konut Satışının Turizme Etkileri : Yalova İli Örneği
Meral Dursun, Batman University
Fatih Hasan Hançer, Batman University

S2.MCS.TR.Z-3
Cultural Studies & Cinema / Kültürel Çalışmalar ve Sinema
Convenor:Merve Deniz Pak (Başkent University)

09:00–10:15
Pera 2
Saturday, 16 December 2017

Cyprus Folk Songs and Aphrodite of Cyprus / Kıbrıs Türküleri ve Kıbrıslı Afrodit
Cemaliye Direktör, European University of Lefke

Interpretation of the Routine of Daily Life Over the Typology of 'Temporiser' / Gündelik Hayatın Akışkanlığını 'Fırsatçı' Tip Üzerinden Yorumlamak
Ercan Geçgin, Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University

Dilemmas of Turkish Cinema History: The Lack of a Critical Cinematic History Approach with an Institutional Film Institute / Türk Sinema Tarihinin Açmazları: Eleştirel Bir Sinema Tarihi Anlayışı ile Kurumsal Bir Film Enstitüsünün Olmayışı
Emrah Doğan, Governorship of Kocaeli

The Reflection of The Halit Refiğ's The National Film Thinking In Derviş Zaim's Cinema/Halit Refiğ'in Ulusal Sinema Düşüncesinin Derviş Zaim Sinemasındaki Yansıması
Atacan Şimşek, Istanbul University

Main Cultural Characteristics in Turkey: A Study on the Basis of "Recep İvedik 5" Movie / Türkiye'deki Temel Kültürel Karakteristikler: Recep İvedik 5 Üzerinden Bir İnceleme
Veysel Mehmet Elgin, Abant Izzet Baysal University
Nahide Konak, Abant Izzet Baysal University

S2.ECO.TR.Z-4
Bankalar ve Merkez Bankalarının Bağımsızlığı / Banks & Independency of Central Banks
Convenor: Abidin Çevik (Kocaeli University)

09:00–10:15
Pera 3
Saturday, 16 December 2017

Fiyat İstikrari, Finansal İstikrar,Ekonomik Büyüme Üçlemesinde Tcmb'nin Bağimsizliği Ve 2000 Sonrasi Uygulanan Para Politikalarinin Etkisi
Hüseyin Tezer, Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University

The Impacts of Risky Credits on Corporate Credit Market in Turkish Banking Sector, Adverse Selection and Credit Rationing: A Causality Analysis of Manufacturing and Other Sectors / Türk Bankacılık Sektöründe Riskli Kredilerin Kurumsal Kredi Piyasasına Etkisi, Ters Seçim ve Kredi Tayınlaması: İmalat ve İmalat Dışı Sektörler Üzerine Bir Nedensellik Analizi
Cenap Mengü Tunçay, Gazi University
Atilla Gökçe, Gazi University

Analysis of a Game Theory: Happointment and Guardianship / Bir Oyun Teorisi Analizi: Vasi Tayini
Emel Gümüş, Kocaeli University
Ümran Gümüş, Kocaeli University
Şevket Alper Koç, Kocaeli University

10:15-10:30 **Coffee / Tea Break**

S3-Z Sessions | 10:30-12:00

S3.HIS.EN.TR.Z-1
Current Debates in History: Main Topics II/Tarih Alanında Güncel Tartışmalar: Temel Konular II
*Convenor: **Gülçin Taşkıran (Gaziosmanpaşa University)***

10:30–12:00
Taksim Hill 1
Saturday, 16 December 2017

The Rise of the Ottoman Military Medical School as the Center of Anti-Hamidian Opposition/ Abdülhamid Karşıtı Muhalefetin Merkezi Olarak Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Şahane
Oya Gözel Durmaz, Kocaeli University

The Kurgans As The Traces Of The Ancient Turks In Anatolia/Eski Çağ Türklerinin Anadolu'daki İzleri Kurganlar
Hacı Çoban, Bozok University

The Ottoman Press Through 31 March Incident: Freedom or Despotism?/31 Mart'a Giderken Osmanlı Basını: Hürriyet mi? İstibdat mı?
M. Emin Çaycı, Kocaeli University

Manufacturing Republican Bodies: The Evolution of the one Party State Turkish Physical Education Politics During '30s
Umutcan Gökçe, Universitat zu Koeln

Hozat As An Ottoman Sanjak: The Experiience Of Spatial Production In A Security Town/ Hozat'ta Osmanli Sancağı: Güvenlik Kentinde Mekân Üretim Deneyimleri
M. Ali Sağlam, Artvin Çoruh University

Presidency of Religious Affairs: Secularism? Is State Mediator of Religion?/ Diyanet İşleri Başkanlığı: Laiklik mi? Devlet Dininin Aracı mı?
Abidin Çevik, Kocaeli University

S3.PBM.TR.Z-2
Case Studies on Public Management / Kamu Yönetimi Üzerine Örnek Çalışmalar
Convenor: Elif Hacısalihoğlu (Trakya University)

10:30–12:00
Taksim Hill 2
Saturday, 16 December 2017

Change in the Personnel Evaluation System in Turkey in the Scope of the Public Personnel Reform: The Ministery of National Education Example / Kamu Personel Reformu Kapsamında Türkiye'de Personel Değerlendirme Sisteminde Değişim: Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı Örneği
Aytül Güneşer Demirci, Mersin University
İpek Özkal Sayan, Ankara University

A New Way In Economy Policies of Islamic Republic Of Iran: The Doctrine of Resistance Economy/ İran İslam Cumhuriyeti Ekonomi Politikalarinda Yeni Bir Yol: Direniş Ekonomisi Doktrini
Esra Dik, Mersin University

The Function of City Councils in Protection of The Environmental Right From The Public Point of View: Eskişehir City Council Case / Halkın Bakış Açısı İle Çevre Hakkının Korunmasında Kent Konseylerinin İşlevi: Eskişehir Kent Konseyi Örneği
Sanem Berkün, Bülent Ecevit University

Education in the Turkish Public Bureaucracy: An Assessment on the Education of the Bureaucrats of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs \ Türk Kamu Bürokrasisinde Eğitim: Dışişleri Bakanlığı Bürokratlarının Eğitimi Üzerinden Bir Değerlendirme
Fatih Ünal, Süleyman Demirel University
Osman Kürşat Acar, Süleyman Demirel University
Nesrin Çoldur, Süleyman Demirel University

Public Personnel Policies Human Resource Planning (Loss): Analysis from Ministry of Health Personnel Policies, Kamu Personel Politikaları İnsan Kaynağı Planlaması (zlığı) : Sağlık Bakanlığı Personel Politikaları Üzerinden Analiz
Nesrin Çoldur, Süleyman Demirel University
Osman Kürşat Acar, Süleyman Demirel University
Fatih Ünal, Süleyman Demirel University

Merit in the Doctirine of Turkish - Islamic Administration History: An Analysis Through Political Treatise Works, Türk-İslam Yönetim Tarihi Öğretisinde Liyakat: Siyasetname Üzerinden Bir Analiz
Osman Kürşat Acar, Süleyman Demirel University
Muhammet Yusuf Ertek, Süleyman Demirel University

S3.POL.EN.Z-3
Current Debates in Politics I / Siyaset Biliminde Güncel Tartışmalar I
Convenor: Derya Demirdizen Çevik (Kocaeli University)

10:30–12:00
Pera 2
Saturday, 16 December 2017

Neoliberal Globalization and Its Politics (Neoliberal Küreselleşme ve Siyaset)
Ayşegül Kars Kaynar, Hakkari University

Voting Behavior: A Literature Review in Context of Political Promises and Ideologies/ Oy Verme Davranışı: Siyasal Vaatler ve İdeolojiler Bağlamında Bir Derleme
Gökhan Arslantürk, Polis Akademisi Kayseri Polis Meslek Eğitim Merkezi
Ali Dönmez, Çankaya University

The Perspectives and Politics of the Left in Turkey towards Constitutional Referendum (Türkiye'de Sol Partilerin Anayasa Referandumu'na ilişkin Görüşleri-Tutumları-Siyasetleri)
Özgür Mutlu Ulus, Mehmet Ali Aydınlar, Acıbadem University

The Development of Good Corporate Governance in Turkey
Hatice Kübra Kandemir, İzmir Katip Çelebi University

S3.INT.EN.Z-4
Current Debates in International Relations II / Uluslararası İlişkilerde Güncel Tartışmalar II
Convenor: ***Övgü*** *Kalkan Küçüksolak (Yalova University)*

10:30–12:00
Pera 3
Saturday, 16 December 2017

Mirziyovev's First Year in Presidency: Any Hope for Change?
Gülşen Aydın, Atatürk University

Foreign Policy of Iran and Russia in the Middle East: Identity and Divergence
Fatemeh Atri Sangari, People Friendship University of Russia

Russia's Domestic Factors in its Foreign Policy
Iana Shchetinskaia, North Carolina State University

Turkish Foreign Aid under the Justice and Development Party: a Harbinger of Philanthropic Ottoman Cultural Heritage or an Instrument of Foreign Policy?/ Adalet ve Kalkinma Partisi doneminde Turk Dis Yardimlari: Filantropik Osmanli Kulturel Mirasinin Bir Isareti mi yoksa dis Politika Aygiti mi?
Fatih Çağatay Cengiz, Ondokuz Mayıs University

Investigating Emerging Energy Security Issues during the 21st Century: Maritime Transport and Alternative Modes of Liquefied Natural Gas Bunkering / 21. Yüzyıla Ortaya Çıkan Enerji Güvenliği Konularının Sorgulanması: LNG İkmalinin Deniz Taşmacılığı ve Alternatif Yöntemler
Burak Şakir Şeker, Retired Navy Lieutenant

The Society for the Encouragement of artists and creation of public sphere for visual arts in Tsarist Russia
Marat Ismagilov, European University at St. Petersburg

12:00-12:30 **SNACK**

S4-Z Sessions | 12:30-13:45

S4.SOC.LEC.TR.Z-1
Labour Rights & Insecurity / Emeğin Hakları ve Güvencesizlik
*Convenor: **Emek Yıldırım (Artvin Çoruh University)***

12:30–13:45
Taksim Hill 1
Saturday, 16 December 2017

Labor in Neoliberal Period: A Qualitative Study Within The Context of Right-to-Work / Neoliberal Süreçte Emek: Çalışma Hakkı Bağlamında Nitel Bir Araştırma
Gülçin Taşkıran, Gaziosmanpaşa University

Job Insecurity and Burnout Relationship: Research on Women Working in Cleaning Works / İş Güvencesizliği Ve Tükenmişlik İlişkisi: Temizlik İşlerinde Çalışan Kadınlara Yönelik Araştırma
Banu Özbucak Albar, Bülent Ecevit University

The Current Dabates on the Severance Pay System and Draft Law on Fund / Kıdem Tazminatı ve Fon Tasarısı Üzerine Güncel Tartışmalar
Derya Demirdizen Çevik, Kocaeli University

S4.EDU.TR.Z-2
Private Education & Physical Education / Özel Eğitim ve Beden Eğitimi
Convenor: Mehmet Ali Sağlam (Artvin Çoruh University)

12:30–13:45
Taksim Hill 2
Saturday, 16 December 2017

Intra-family Problems and Special Education Support in ADHD/ DEHBde Aileiçi Yaşanan Sorunlar ve Özel Eğitim Desteği
Cahit Nuri, Near East University

Classroom Teachers' Opinions about Educational Practices Through Integration in Special Education/ Sınıf Öğretmenlerinin Özel Eğitimde Bütünleştirme Yoluyla Eğitim Uygulamalarına İlişkin Görüşleri
Osman Aktan, Düzce Rehberlik ve Araştırma Merkezi

Examination of Occupatıonal Anxiety Levels of Physical Education Teacher Candidates (Kocaeli University Example)/Beden Eğitimi Öğretmeni Adaylarının Mesleki Kaygı Düzeylerinin İncelenmesi (Kocaeli Üniversitesi Örneği)
Ahmet Gönener, Kocaeli University
Kenan Sivrikaya, İstanbul Aydın University

Evaluation of Sailing Club Coaches And Sailing National Team Coaches' Behavior By Sailing National Team Athletes/Yelken Milli Takım Sporcularının Milli Takım ve Kulüp Antrenör Davranışlarını Değerlendirmesi
Utku Gönener, Kocaeli University
Ozan Yılmaz, Kocaeli University

Deep Brain Exercıses / Derin Beyin Egzersizleri
Oğuzhan Gözek, Derin Beyin

S4.SOC.EN. Z-3
Sociology: Countries & Cultures / Sosyoloji: Ülkeler ve Kültürler
Convenor: Şevket Alper Koç (Kocaeli University)

12:30–13:45
Pera 2
Saturday, 16 December 2017

Sociology in Turkey Until 1980 / 1980'e kadar Türkiye'de Sosyoloji
Çiçek Coşkun, Başkent University

Cyberbullying: A Study on Iranian News Coverage
Ehsan Shahghasemi, University of Tehran
Zahra Karami, University of Tehran
Ali Rabiei, Payame-Nour University

Temporary Labor Among University's Graduated in Algeria: a Case Study
Mokhtari Adra, University Badji Mokhtar Annaba

Recep İvedik 5: The Presentation of Carnival Bodies in Public Sphere and Its Evocations in Minds
Nahide Konak, Abant İzzet Baysal University
Veysel Mehmet Elgin, Abant İzzet Baysal University

S4.PSY.EN.Z-4
Current & Case Studies in Psychology / Psikolojide Güncel ve Örnek Çalışmalar
Convenor: Shazia Iqbal Hashimi (University of Malaysia Sabah)

12:30–13:45
Pera 3
Saturday, 16 December 2017

Why Are We Using Online Social Network Sites: To Affirm Ourselves? / Sosyal Ağları Neden Kullanıyoruz? Kendimizi Olumlamak İçin Mi?
Ceyda Taşçıoğlu, Uludağ University
Leman Pınar Tosun, Uludağ University

Identity Orientations and Self-Esteem as Predictors of Authoritarian Personality/Otoriteryen Kişiliğin Yordayıcıları Olarak Kimlik Yönelimleri ve Benlik Saygısı
İlkay Demir, İstanbul University

Determining the Psychometric Properties of Malay Version of Childhood Autism Spectrum Test (Cast) and Autism Spectrum Quotient (AQ-Child)
Shazia Iqbal Hashmi, Universiti Malaysia Sabah
Agnes Sombuling, Universiti Malaysia Sabah
Nurul Hudani Md Nawi,Universiti Malaysia Sabah
Puteri Hayati Megat Ahmad, Universiti Malaysia Sabah"

Psychological Reactions In Behçet's Disease/ Behçet Hastalığında Psikolojik Tepkiler
Merve Deniz Pak, Başkent University

13:45-14:00 **Coffee / Tea Break**

S5-Z Sessions | 14:00-15:30

S5.SOC.TR.Z-1
Current Researches in Sociology / Sosyolojide Güncel Araştırmalar
Convenor: ***Çiçek Coşkun (Başkent University)***

14:00–15:30
Taksim Hill 1
Saturday, 16 December 2017

Rural Sociology Agenda in Turkey in 1950s and Classification of Researches / 1950'lerde Türkiye'de Köy Sosyolojisi Gündemi ve Araştırmaların Sınıflandırılması
Hakan Arslan, Uşak University

Multiculturality and Intermediary Spaces : About The Everyday Links between Immigrants From India, Pakistan And Turkeyin The Faubourg Saint Denis Neighbourhood in Paris / Çokkültürlülükve Ara Mekanlar:Paris'in Faubourg Saint-Denis Mahallesinde Hindistan, Pakistan ve Türkiye KökenliGöçmenlerArasındaki Günlükİlişkiler Üzerine
Mustafa Poyraz, İstanbul Ticaret University

Those Left in Darkness: Status of Afghan Refugees in Turkey
Fatih Kahraman, Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University

Çok Kültürlü Kalkınma Yolunda Mültecilerin Görünmeyen Yüzü
Murad Tiryakioğlu, Afyon Kocatepe University

S5.ECO.BUS.EN.Z-2
Inequality & Economic Growth, Management: Case Studies / Eşitsilik, Ekonomik Büyüme ve Yönetim: Örnek Çalışmalar

Convenor: ***Ehsan Shahghasemi (University of Tehran)***

14:00–15:30
Taksim Hill 2
Saturday, 16 December 2017

Financial Development And Income Inequality In BRICS: A Pooled-Mean Group Analysis
Bahar Baysal Kar, Kırklareli University
Mikail Kar, Uludağ University

Examining Health Status of Females in Urban and Rural Areas in Turkey: A Bayesian Approach / Türkiye'de Kırsal ve Kentsel Bölgede Kadınların Sağlık Durumlarının İncelenmesi: Bayesci Yaklaşım
Gülşah Sedefoğlu, Özyeğin University
Mehmet Ali Soytaş, Özyeğin University

Extension of The Algerian City Between Urban Management And Performance Constraint
Benhamadi Abdelkader, Ahmed Ben Bela University 2 Oran

Trade, Human Capital and Technology Diffusion in Turkish Manufacturing Sector / Türkiye İmalat Sektöründe Ticaret, Beşeri Sermaye ve Teknoloji Difüzyonu
Gülşah Özşahin, Marmara University

Determinants of Sports Expenditures: Evidence from a Developing Country
Yılmaz Kılıçaslan, Anadolu University
Nilgün Çağlarırmak Uslu, Anadolu University
Mustafa Özsarı, Konya Food & Agriculture University
Mert Erkan, Anadolu University

Multi Criteria Decision Analysis Methods and Public Sector Applications / Çok Kriterli Karar Analizi Yöntemleri ve Kamu Sektörü Uygulamaları
Hakan Murat Arslan, Düzce University

S5.LIN.LIT.TR.Z-3
Novel, Poem & Story Analysis II / Roman, Şiir ve Hikaye İncelemeleri II
Convenor: Şenel Gerçek (Kocaeli University)

14:00–15:30
Pera 2
Saturday, 16 December 2017

Yeni Hayat'ta Kaza Deneyimi
Cihan Camcı, Akdeniz University

*Politicial Homour in Kemal Tahir's Story / Kemal Tahir'in Öykülerinde Politik Miza*h
İbrahim Veli Sözer, Van Yüzüncü Yıl University

The Effects of Political Developments Occured in the Twentieth Century of Middle East on the Jordanian Novel / 20.y.y. Ortadoğusunda Yaşanan Siyasi Gelişmelerin Ürdün Romanı Üzerindeki Etkileri
Yasemen Işık, İstanbul University

The Black Decade in the Ahlam Mostaghanemi's Chaus of the senses / Ahlâm Musteğânimî'nin Fevdâ'l-Havâs Adlı Romanında Kara On Yıl
Turgay Gökgöz, İstanbul University

S5.POL.TR.Z-4
Siyasette Güncel Tartışmalar II / Current Debates in Politics II
Convenor: Hacı Çoban (Bozok University)

14:00–15:30
Pera 3
Saturday, 16 December 2017

An Overview On Dystopia, Risk, Surveillance and Urban Security / Distopya, Risk, Gözetim ve Kent Güvenliği Üzerine Bir Bakış
Ezgi Ören, Ataturk University

A Comperative Analysis of State Building İn Bourdieu and Oppenheimer / Bourdieu ve Oppenheimer'da Devletin Oluşumu Dair Karşılaştırmalı Bir İnceleme
Hasan Pekdemir, Ankara University

Yeniden Sosyal Devleti ve Sosyal Yerel Yönetimlere Doğru
Ahmet Özer, Toros University

21. Yüzyılda Siyasi Partilerin Geçirdiği Yapısal ve İşlevsel Dönüşümler
Rengül Ekizceleroğlu, Trakya University

AB Üyelik Sürecinde Türkiyede Çokkültürlülük Kapsamında Vatandaşlık Sorunu
Ahmet Özer, Toros University
Seraf Özer, Ketenci Hukuk Bürosu

Scandal on the Internet/ İnternette Skandal
Betül Duman, Yıldız Technical University
Zuhal Güler , Abant İzzet Baysal University

15:30-15:45 **Coffee / Tea Break**

S6-Z Sessions | 15:45-17:15

S6.CDS.TR.Z-1
Case Studies in Social Sciences / Soyal Bilimlerde Güncel Tartışmalar
Convenor: Hakan Kapucu (Kocaeli University)

15:45–17:15
Taksim Hill 1
Saturday, 16 December 2017

Relationship Between New Career Attitudes, Perceived Supervisor Support and Work Engagement: A Research
Esra Aydın Göktepe, İstanbul Arel University

To "Out of Place" from The Provinces: Neo-Liberal Universities and Femininity Conditions /Taşra'dan Yersiz-yurtsuzluğa, Neo Liberal Üniversiteler ve Kadınlık Hali
Nevra Akdemir, Independent

A Research on Job Security Of Nurses: A Unıversıty Hospıtal Sample / Hemşirelerin İş Güvenliği Üzerine Bir Araştırma: Bir Üniversite Hastanesi Örneği
Çağdaş Türkoğlu, Süleyman Demirel University
Berna Turak Kaplan, Süleyman Demirel University
Mehmet Kaplan, Süleyman Demirel University

How do We Act Freely? A Nomological-Probabilistic Model of Explanation for Free-Actings
Emre Arda Erdenk, Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University

"The Development of Predict-Do-Observe-Explain Model to Enhance Conceptual Understanding on Electric circuits for Vocational Learners
Tanes Tanitteerapan King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi
Parinda Phanphech, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi

S6.EDU.EN.Z-2
Foreign Language Teaching / Yabancı Dil Öğretimi
Convenor:Bige Aşkun Yıldırım (Marmara University)

15:45–17:15
Taksim Hill 2
Saturday, 16 December 2017

Teaching Professionally Oriented Foreign Language in Kazakhstan's Higher Educational Institutions
Aigul Kassenova, Eurasian National University
Natalya Ustelimova, Eurasian National University
Jannat Sagimbayeva, Eurasian National University

Asking Correct Questions: Questioning Strategies Of EFL Teachers Of Different Levels In Turkey
Banu İnan Karagül, Kocaeli University University
Doğan Yüksel, Kocaeli University
Mehmet Altay, Kocaeli University

A Comparison of The Vocabulary Size and Vocabulary Depth of English Language Teacher Candidates/İngilizce Öğretmeni Adaylarının Kelime Dağarcıkları ve Kelime Derinliklerinin Bir Karşılaştırması
Mehmet Altay, Kocaeli University
Banu İnan Karagül, Kocaeli University
Doğan Yüksel, Kocaeli University

The Implications of Global Forces on Teachers' Work – A case for Turkey
Fatma N. Gümüş, İstanbul Kent University

S6.LEC.GWS.EN.TR.Z-3
Woman Migration in Theories and Practices: Causes and Results / Teoride ve Pratikte Kadın Göçü: Sebepler ve Sonuçlar

Convenor: Oya Gözel Durmaz (Kocaeli University)

15:45–17:15
Pera 2
Saturday, 16 December 2017

Understanding of Women's Labour Migration: Analysing Migration Through a Gender Lens/Emek Göçünde Kadınların Yerini Anlamak: Toplumsal Cinsiyet Bağlamında Göç Analizi
Derya Demirdizen Çevik, Kocaeli University

Mevsimlik tarım işçiliğinde feminizasyon
Sidar Çınar, Mardin Artuklu University

The Impact Of Immigration On Syrian Immigrants' Perception of Gender / Göçün Suriyeli Göçmenlerin Toplumsal Cinsiyet Algısına Etkileri
Hatice Aztimur, Harran University

Türkiye'de LGBTİ Mültecilere Yönelik Çoklu Temelli Ayrimcilik: Hak İhlalleri Ve Mücadele / Multi-Based Discrimination For Lgbti Refugees In Turkey: Human Rights Violations And Struggle Against
Emre Özcan, Başkent University
Merve Deniz Pak, Baskent University
Mehmet Can Aktan, Baskent University

ABSTRACTS
in alphabetical order

Risk Preferences And Decision To Be An Employer. Evidence From Transition Economies

Abdurazzakova Dilnovoz (Westminster International University in Tashkent)
Muzaffar Akhunov (Westminster International University in Tashkent)

We investigate impact of individual risk preferences on decision to be an employer using unique cross country data. We specifically use Life in Transition Survey wave 3 administered by the World Bank and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in 2016 among the sample of 32000 individuals across 34 countries. The sample is representative of a transition region with over a half billion population. We find that the most risk loving individuals are the most likely to become employers. Interestingly we find that individuals with the second highest risk preference are likely to choose to be a self-employed informally. The most risk averse people select to be wage employees. Our findings are robust for alternative country level controls. Our findings explain low levels of job creation in the transition region and provide an alternative evidence to improve business environment.

Presidency of Religious Affairs: Secularism? Is State Mediator of Religion?

Abidin Çevik (Kocaeli University)

The Republic of Turkey has emerged as a result of the Ottoman modernization that began in the eighteenth century is a well known fact recognized by almost all scholars. This fact obviously has been seen in the construction of the new state economically, socially and politically. In addition to modernization, many problems remained as inherited from the Ottoman Empire and appeared in various areas during the new regime. The regulations of the religion-state relations have emerged as a first area the Republican modernists appeared more radical than their predecessors. The reformist acting more radical considered secularism as the most important part of the new regime and they took steps to achieve it. The Establishment of the Presidency of Religious Affairs which meant to organize religious life was one of these steps. This study aims to find out what the Presidency of Religious Affairs means for this modernization process. This research also tries to understand why and how such an institute existed in a secular state. Finally, this study will analyse if the Religious Affairs succeeded its own establishment purposes.

Drawing out the Silent Spaces of "Capital": Temporal and Spatial Analysis in Marx's Capital

Adem Açar (Siirt University)

In analysing the bourgeois society in the 19th century, K. Marx explains the structure of society as commodity in terms of cell-form. This analysis entirely is temporal. On the one hand, this temporal analysis clearly reveals the self-reproduction process of the capital, whereas spatial analysis is not so obvious. In this context, this study aims not only to make more visible the concept of space, which is buried quietly in Marx's Capital, but also to understand by space the process of capital accumulation as a social relation. The concept of space explains the process of spatial non-being from one side of the commodity-analysis, which is the cell form of temporal analysis, and on the other hand, an analysis of the reality of the existence in space. In this sense, the commodity is the story of the disappearance of nature / space as temporal. The non- being process of commodity itself in this sense displays a spatial existence both in the production process and in the circulation process. In this context, this study will show itself as an attempt to develop and clarify space analysis which is not very clear in Marx's "Capital".

How Does an Angel Investor Think? A Cognitive Mapping Study

Adem Yavaş (Kocaeli University)

As a part of entrepreneurship eco system business angel investments are attracting greater attention. Understanding how the business angels think when they are investing, will increase the possibility of new age entrepreneurs being funded. In this study investment decision process of a serial business angel is analysed via cognitive mapping method. As far as the author's knowledge this is the first cognitive mapping study conducted on a business angel. Findings were found to be compatible with other studies. In investment decision, personality of the entrepreneur was found to be one of the most important factors.

A Discussion on Paul M. Churchland and His Account on Eliminative Materialism

Ahmet Eyim (Van Yüzüncü Yıl University)

There are many competing views concerning with the nature of the mind and the mental processes in philosophy of mind. While it is possible to collect these accounts under two mainstreams as dualist and materialist views, the accounts proposing very different allegations emerged. Each emerging account defends that it is superior to its opponents in important discussions of mind philosophy. Despite the dualistic views suggesting that it is not possible to reduce consciousness, materialism has tried to develop various suggestions. In this sense, Eliminative Materialism tries to demonstrate that a strong alternative account is possible apart from the reductionist theories of mind. In this study, the views of Eliminative Materialism, one of the prominent views in philosophy of mind, and its solutions to fundamental problems in philosophy of mind will be evaluated. In general, Eliminative Materialism, rejecting the existence of the mind, claims that the mental processes must be explained by the brain and neuro-physiological processes in the brain. According to Eliminative Materialism, the concepts that refer to mind and mental processes are all the concepts of folk psychology and make misrepresentations based on common sense. Since the concepts of folk psychology are false, the concepts of folk psychology has been eliminated with the development of neurology according to Eliminative Materialism suggesting that mind and mental processes cannot be reduced into the brain and neuro-physiological processes in the brain. Paul M. Churchland, one of the most important advocates of Eliminative Materialism, tries to support his views on Eliminative Materialism with examples from the history of science. According to Churchland, some theories in physical sciences that are considered to be true in the past and concepts within these theories were eliminated. In this debate over the example of the phlogogiston, Churchland argues that the concepts of folk psychology we use today will also be eliminated by the development of neurology. In brief Churchland's justification concerning Eliminative Materialism is based on an optimistic induction. The aim of the study is to discuss Churchland's optimistic approach to the progress of science and Eliminative Materialism.

The Issue of Citizenship in Turkey within the Context of Multiculturalism in the EU Membership Process

Ahmet Özer (Toros University)
Av. Seraf Özer (Ketenci Hukuk Bürosu)

The concept of citizenship, which occupies an important position in modern societies, is multidimensional and multilayered. These dimensions and layers provide an area for critical analysis of the following: legal and political membership of the nation state; historically and institutionally established social identity; the main principle of recognition of individual, group or cultural rights and freedoms on a democratic basis; the relationships of both state-society-individual and intra-society relations on a procedural level. Representative democracy, which is a counterpart of the nation state, falters due to developments and problems encountered. This process, which has been discussed in Turkey, faces some changes because of the top-down repression caused by dominant ethnic identities and globalization. These problems are closely related to conditions attached to Turkey's full membership of the EU. In this context, the issue of citizenship transforms into a concept which emphasizes individual-oriented rights in parallel with the revolution the democracy underwent; however, the issue of citizenship was formerly shaped by the principal of territory and blood relation on the basis of nation. What will be the scope of application for the new citizenship concept in Turkey, especially in the context of the "Kurdish problem"? Within this context, the present study presents a historical analysis of citizenship and addresses the implications of this process in terms of the issue of citizenship. Developments within Turkey are examined and a series of recommendations is proposed.

Yeniden Sosyal Devlet ve Sosyal Yerel Yönetimlere Doğru

Ahmet Özer (Toros University)

Türkiye hızla kentleşiyor. Bu denli yüksek (hızda) bir kentleşmenin belli potansiyelleri olduğu gibi çok ciddi riskleri, çok ciddi sorunları da gündeme getireceği açıktır. Herşeyden önce kırdan kente gelen nüfüsün aynı oranda ve hızda kentlileşmediğini biliyoruz. Bu anlamda kentin yaşanabilir olması, dinamik bir ekonomiye sahip olması ve insan haklarına saygılı bir sosyal yapısının olması önemlidir. Bununla birlikte hoşgörülü de olmalı, sadece göçle gelenler değil, farklı kimliklerin kentte yaşamalarını bir zenginlik olarak görmek, tek bir kimliğe, tek bir yaşam tarzına, sadece tek bir kültüre değil, çok kültürün, çok kimliğin, insanların farklılıklarıyla bir ada olmasının kente zenginlik getirdiğinin düşünülmesi gerekir. Buna kentin sosyal ve kültürel kimliği diyebiliriz. Ne ki son yıllarda Türkiye'deki kentleşmeye baktığımızda; kentlerin demografik açıdan kentleşmeden ziyade demografik olarak şiştiğini; ekonomik açıdan kentlerde yığılan nüfusu istihdam edecek bir sanayi olmadığı gibi bu anlamda yeni sanayi teknoloji politikalarının geliştirilemediğini, kent yoksulları ve yoksunluğunun azalması gerekirken giderek arttığını; sosyo-kültürel açıdan ise, sürecin anomik kentleşmeye, yabancılaşmaya ve arabeskleşmeye yolaçtığını ve bu olguların dramatik sonuçları olduğunu görüyoruz. Böylece, yeni gelişmeler beraberinde yeni sorunlar getirmiş, kentler bir yandan demografik olarak büyürken öte taraftan kentsel sorunlar da büyümüş, son çeyrek yüzyılda bu sorunlar içinden çıkılamaz bir hal almıştır. Bu sorunların çözümü için yeni bir başlangıç yapılması elzemdir. Ancak bunun için önce sorunları doğru teşhis etmek, uygun çözümler üreterek çağdaş yönetişim olanaklarıyla, cesurca uygulamaya geçirmek gerekecektir. Sorunlara doğru teşhisler konulmaz ve doğru çözümler üretilmezse; bu süreç daha da büyüyerek devam edecektir. O nedenle bugünden tedbir almalı, yarın geç olabilir. Bu bildiri bu bakışla önce yaşanan sorunları teşhis ederek adını koyacak, ardından bu kısrdöngüden nasıl çıkılması gerektiği konusunda bazı tezler ve öneriler geliştirecektir. Anahtar kavramlar: Kentlileşme, anomi ve yabancılaşma, sosyal ve adil kent, yeni yönetişim olanakları ve yeni modeller

The Relationship Between Central Governance And Local Governments in Polıtıcal Economy in Turkey

Aziz Belli (Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University)
Osman Aşır (Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University)
Ahmet Tunç (Karamanmaraş Sütçü İmam Unıversity)

The Turkish political life has formed and shaped in the wake of the inheritance of the Ottoman Empire. The determinants of relations between political power and public institutions and institutions have been both the inheritance from the Ottoman Empire and the developments and changes experienced after the Republic. Nevertheless, the changes in the international scene affected political power's view of events and phenomena. For example, the oil crisis that emerged after 1970 resulted in the questioning of the governance styles of the states and a break from the understanding of the welfare state began. This break has been shaped by the concepts of governance and new public administration. In Turkey, this change in the world is not oblivious. However, the changes in the institution of politics and the developed developments prevented the new public administration from preoccupying or even fully implementing the rule of public administration. The new concept of public administration is so important that it gives the state a different view of its relationship with its institutions and with its citizens. The hosting of a political tradition from a hereditary with central characteristics makes it important to investigate Turkey in this respect. Centralism living in Turkey has sometimes caused the central government to be unable to work under the pressure of political power. Political power and political institutions, which put the central government under pressure, have not left their living space to local governments and forced them to live under the guardianship of the center. The lively change in public administration in the international arena has also changed the way political power is viewed by the central and local governments. Previously closed, solid, centralized public administration has evolved into a structure that is flexible, structured, transparent, transparent and prioritized in service. But how this is done is a matter of debate. Concepts that found application in the world after 1990 and debated in the present day were debated in Turkey after 2000. It was delayed in Turkey, especially in the field of local governments, between 2003 and 2005, reforms have been legal regulations. If some of them have come to life, they have to get up rafa. The situation has been changed since 2004, with the solid and closed relationship of political power with central government and central government with local governments. In this respect, the perception and perception of political power in central government and local governments was felt at all levels of public administration. The purpose of this study is; Is how

political power in Turkey develops its relationship with central government and local governments and what its consequences are. The theoretical framework to be prepared for this purpose will be formed by the data obtained from domestic and foreign literature. The case studies will be included in the debate and general evaluation section, which will be different from the other studies, and the relation of political power with central government and local governments will be revealed. Key Words: Turkey, Political Power, Central Government, Local Governments, Trusteeship.

Social Studies Teachers' Ideas about Human Rights and Democracy Issues

Cengiz Taşkıran (Muş Alparslan University)
Ahmet Utku Özensoy (Muş Alparslan University)

In today's democratic societies, it is important that students are equipped with values as much as they demonstrate in their lessons. In particular, the importance of effective citizenship such as social studies has become more important. Because social studies course aims to train Turkish citizens who respect human rights, adopt democratic values and know their citizenship rights and responsibilities. In light of this information, the aim of this study is to try to find out the thoughts of the teachers of social studies about human rights and democracy issues in the social studies books. In this context, 20 social studies teachers were interviewed and open-ended questions were asked. What do you think about teachers' rights and democracy? What topics are there about human rights and democracy in social studies class? What methods and techniques do you use in the teaching of subjects related to human rights and democracy in social studies class? What are the problems and solutions you have experienced in the teaching of topics related to human rights and democracy in social studies class? What are your suggestions on teaching human rights and democracy issues in social studies class? What are the contributions of human rights and democracy issues to students in social studies class? questions were asked. The nature of the qualitative research methods used in the research is the case analysis. In the findings, the social studies teachers tried to determine their thoughts about human rights and democracy issues.

Mediation in International Law and Turkey

Fatma Aybike Bostancı (Ankara University)
Ahmet Yavuz Gürler (Kocaeli University)

There have been divergent views and problems among members of the international community from the past to the present day. International disputes arise when the parties can not solve these problems. The problem of resolving international disputes that may be of legal and political nature in order to provide peace and tranquility to future generations has become a responsibility for international actors. In the past it was possible to resort to coercion and wars in the resolution of disputes, but this was precisely forbidden in modern international law, which led the parties to peaceful solutions. Mediation is formerly known as taassassut, and according to general acceptance, a tertiary state is an international organization, and rarely an individual is in negotiations with the parties to a dispute and offers his services by participating in negotiations to help resolve disputes. The topic we will discuss here is International Law Mediation. As an example, we aim to address Turkey, which has an important place in its region and has an opportunity as an area of influence. After describing mediation in international law in a more detailed way in the subject context, we will talk about the mediation activities of Turkey, which is the goal of being a regional power. And we aim to examine the examples of whether it is successful or not and to present a perspective on the future.

Teaching Professionally Oriented Foreign Language in Kazakhstan's Higher Educational Institutions

Natalya Ustelimova (Eurasian National University)
Jannat Sagimbayeva (Eurasian National University)
Aigul Kassenova (Eurasian National University)

The paper is devoted to questions of teaching professionally oriented foreign language in Kazakhstan's higher educational institutions. It is a highly relevant method of foreign language teaching within polylingual education, as today's sociocultural situation of our country is driven by "trilinguality" policy. The policy is directed at empowering all the country's citizens with the comand of Kazakh, Russian and English languages, thus providing the entry of Kazakhstan in the world community. Furthermore, professionals with the knowledge of foreign languages today are more demanded in labour market, which in turn makes the subject of "professionally focused foreign language" even more significant and necessary. The subject's educational goal is the formation of the professionally focused language competence which will allow students to be integrated into the international professional network and to use a foreign language in scientific and practical work and to collaborate with foreign colleagues. Within this subject students learn to work with texts on the specialty, get acquainted with professional vocabulary, prepare the debuts in a foreign language on professional subject. This subject is compulsory, as it is preliminary for the course "Professional Foreign Language", which is a part of the Masters' program. The paper gives the detailed analysis of standard training programs and a training material on the basis of which this subject is taught. Furthermore all potential problems faced by students and teachers are specified. As a result, the ways of professionally focused language training improvement, with consideration for culturological aspect and the developed language policy in the country, are offered.

Globalization's Effects and Aspects on the Caucasus and the Near East

Aleksandre Todua (Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University)

It is known how globalization influences on the world and people but it is really hard to say how some concrete regions keep up with this process. At a glance, the majority of people may think that globalization means creating new one, global country and every republic is involved in this process equally. But everything definitely isn't going in this way. In my paper, I will show you the results of my research: how globalization progresses in the Caucasus and the Near East. Having used content-analysis research-method, i will be describing the main incentive and disincentive factors of globalization in these regions. For instance, the Near East and Caucasus, not very big regions, combine different cultures of many nations. Are these regions connected in such way that would be a precondition for the futuristic globalized world? According to my research, fortunately or unfortunately, they are not. At first, globalization needs connected regions and only than it will be able to live in the globalized world.Apart from that, in my research i will be showing you how is the readiness and wish in these countries to be more connected with each other. Different opinions causes such a complicated situation that being "united" is always "delayed". But which is the best condition for this region?

The Effects of the Informative-Psychological Counselling Group Program on the Depression and Self-esteem Levels of Parents of Children with Autism

Alev Girli (Dokuz Eylül University)

The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of the informative-psychological counselling group program on the depression and self-esteem levels of parents of children with autism. Four groups with a total of 43 volunteering parents (33 mothers and 10 fathers) were formed. These groups consisted of 17 (11 mothers, 6 fathers), 8 (6 mothers, 2 fathers), 8 (all mothers) and 10 (8 mothers, 2 fathers) parents. The average age of the mothers and fathers were 31.96 and 37.50, respectively. The educational levels of parents ranged between elementary and university education with 8 mothers with an elementary school degree, 11 mothers and 4 fathers with a high school degree and 14 mothers and 6 fathers with a university degree. The participants' children's ages ranged between 2 to 15. The duration of children diagnosis 0-5. The Family Needs Survey was used determine the parental needs and expectations from the counselling group prior to the treatment. The Beck Depression Inventory and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale were used for pre-and post-test measures of parental depression and self-esteem levels. The overall satisfaction levels of the participants regarding the treatment were measured with an Evaluation Form developed by the author. The parents were provided an 8-week, 3-hour weekly session, making up a total of 24-hour counselling. Parents were given information regarding the nature of autism, the necessary parenting skills and their parental roles during the course of their child's education. On the other hand, the parents were given opportunity to share their feelings and opinions on living with a child with autism, their ever-changing roles and relationships as well as how they coped with their situation. The results of the two-way ANOVA for repeated measures revealed a significant decrease in depression levels of the participants while no differences emerged for self-esteem scores.

**This article was produced from the author's doctoral dissertation*

Introduction a Model on HRM and KM (Knowledge Management)

Daryoush - Ali Alimi (Azad Islamic University of Gorgan)
Ali Farhadi (Azad Islamic University of Gorgan)
Mohsen Kazemi (Azad Islamic University of Gorgan)

The purpose of this article is analyzing the aspect of knowledge management and the organizations social responsibility and developing theme in different models of human resources management. Since the subject of this article is to offer a consolidated model of the relationship between knowledge management and human resources management and it is influence on Organizational Performance (on social responsibility basis) with a strategy approach, it has been tried to examine several models of human resource management and knowledge management is to determine the relationship between Human resource management practices, knowledge management, Factors affecting these choice and Organizational Results. finally by analyzing model which is the one of the models with the highest affinity for the purpose of this article is meant and by removing the defects and the use of other models related to the completion of the model, The comprehensive model with strategic approach was presented that will be offered at the end of the article.

Perspective Differences Related to the Local People and Tourists Destination Image: Pamukkale Sample

Ali Soylu (Pamukkale University)
Nuray Selma Özdipçiner (Pamukkale University)
Seher Ceylan (Pamukkale University)

It is a distinctive strength that is a very important tourist destination in terms of countries, the right marketing and the places that are known, accepted and preferred by the hike. It is very important in tourism that the destinations are branded and therefore gain an identity. Destination image means that different features of a destination are perceived by consumers. How a destination is perceived by tourism stakeholders is crucial to the development of the destination. There seems to be a lot of studies about destination image in the literature. However, the study of how the image of the destination for a local is perceived in terms of local people and tourists and what similarities and differences are encountered was not reached. . This study was conducted in order to determine whether there are differences in perception between two major tourism stakeholders, tourists and local people, in a destination. The survey was conducted in Pamukkale in 2016 by applying a questionnaire to 1,032 local and foreign tourists and 429 local residents. As a result of a survey conducted through a 43-point questionnaire, it was observed that there was a significant difference between the perceptions of tourists and local people regarding the image of Pamukkale destination. In particular, it has been determined that perceptions of cognitive image consisting of information about Pamukkale destination, natural and cultural resources of the area, infrastructure and superstructure, physical, social and cultural environment are differentiated with tourists and local people. This situation has made it difficult to develop a positive image of the Pamukkale destination, especially in the case of the leadership of the public, local government and private sector representatives, in order to cooperate more closely with local people and to develop strategies that will increase the positive perceptions of tourists about the destination.

Popper's Demarcation and Understanding of Science

Alper Bilgehan Yardımcı (Dokuz Eylül University)
Barış Çağırkan (Bitlis Eren University)

The main interest of this abstract is the distinction between science and pseudoscience. The discussion will focus on the problems concerning demarcation criteria in science. After providing the general background information about the demarcation issue and its purpose, the demarcation criteria will be evaluated explicitly by Karl Popper. Evaluating the demarcation problem from the perspective of the philosophy of science is related to how to differentiate between science and non-science which, to a more specific extent, can also be seen as distinguishing science from pseudoscience. Historically, the research on the clarification of science and pseudoscience dates back to antique Greek era in which a plenty of natural philosophers' work can be observed. The idea of Distinguishing science from pseudoscience is generally discussed by Sir Karl Popper. He terms the pseudoscience as non-science. Also he considers the demarcation problem as the 'key to most of the fundamental problems in the philosophy of science'. Popper rejects the logical positivist idea that science only can be demarcated from non-science owing to the verification of observation. Namely, he refused verifiability as a criterion for a scientific theory or hypothesis to be scientific. That is why; he suggests that the demarcation criteria must be falsifiable rather than verifiable: 'statements or systems of statements, in order to be ranked as scientific, must be capable of conflicting with possible or conceivable observations.

Social Capital in Rural Development

Andriy Popovych (Kyiv School Economics)

Social capital as value and institutional resource of a society is included in the processes of economic development. The evolution of social capital is primarily related to the factors identified in the models of economic growth while the level of social capital in society can be characterized as one of the factors of economic development of a nation. Social capital is important factor in the development of the rural areas, which formed and reproduced on the basis of universal values and norms of behavior aimed at solve specific problems and achieving practical objectives. The social capital of rural areas is currently characterized by a number of significant changes, replacing collectivist values with individualistic, leading to reduction of its value. Unlike the traditional factors it is not always possible to identify unambiguously what proportion of growth is contributed by social capital. Most often the influence of these factors on growth is of indirect nature which makes the design and measurement of such indicators difficult and forces one to rely on various proxies. However, it is possible with the help of econometric modeling using the data on the development indexes of international organizations to measure the impact of the social capital on economic development of rural areas. The results of econometric analysis on indicators of social capital show dependence of intercountry differences in agriculture and rural development on the scale of social capital. The research suggests, as shown by outcome of empirical evaluations, that social capital brings positive economic, social and individual benefits for the rural community. Taking into account the conducted research it is possible to trace the influence of factors associated with social capital on the economic development of countryside making it an increasingly important element of the "productive" capital of the modern economy.

Postmemory Family as a Space of Historical Trauma Transmission

Anjelika Hüseyinzade Şimşek (Çağ University)

Family stories give the individual a sense of identity and create a story fort he inclusion, transmission and attachment of new generations. If we know the past of the family, we can tell the story of how it is. The family features of the past and today are familial to the individual. New generations depend on the way of movement and discourses of previous generations. While some of these stories are about identity, ethnicity, culture, some are about family history, positive or negative experiences. Traumatic events that family members have witnessed or experienced are transferred to later generations. Traumatically overwhelming, unbearable, unimaginable memories and discourses go beyond social discourse anda re passed to the future generations as emotional tenderness or a chaotic urgency. Various theories and methods have been developed to understand and clarify this transmission. Transgenerational transmission studies have come into question with Holocaust studies, first studies on that topic began with the 2nd and 3rd genertaions of Holocaust survivors. Theories of trauma transmission point some different approaches of how traumatic events experienced by the family transmitted, thay are: transgenerational transmission, inter-generational transmission, multigenerational transmission, cross-generational transmission and parental transmission. In 1990, Marianne Hirsch proposed the concept of post-memory as a transgenerational transmission in a work on formation of collective memory of Holocaust. The concept became a fundamental element of memory work, causing a series of debates. Acording to the teorists who embraced the post-memory conception, there was a need for a specific conceptualization to study the function of traumatic experience transmission through images and stories, to establish the knowledge of experience of later generations. It thus,made possible, to describe a proximal experience or inderect recall from a transgenerational point of view, in which the subjective relationship with the event is preserved. In the last two decades, post-memory was centered on almost all trauma transmission and cultural studies. Not only the next generation of Holocaust survivors, but also dynamics of other societies who were exposed to societal and historical trauma are covered within this concept. This study handle the transgenerational trauma transmission in post-memory theoretical framework. How transmission occurs, what is transmitted to generations, when transmission took place and how this transmission affects future generations are topics of that study.

Shift Scheduling of Healt Staff with Using Linear Programming in 112 Call Center

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Nowadays, many sector are working on the basis that shift. Some corporations is working the principle with 24-hour service while some institutions are need overtime of 3-4 hours. Alternate work system can create some problems during operation. Overtime work of the employees cause high costs in addition to normal working hours. Because, overtime wages are %50 more per hour than normal. In addition to this, a system that can't meet the expectations of the guard personnel and management personnel can affect the mental and physical health of employees. This case has led to a reduction of occupational efficiency and service quality. In this study, a shift scheduling in 112 call-center is intended and was modeled using linear programming. First, the concept of linear programming is described and focused on the solution approaches. Subsequently integer programming's definition, applications, models and solution methods are explained with examples. In the last chapter, the literature study was conducted about the organization of shift systems with linear programming methods. Then, the research about shifts of employees who are working 24 hour-seven days of 112 call-center has been done. According to the request of the staff and managers, a shift scheduling model that will increase employee productivity and provide the minimum cost has been made. Data were analyzed with WINQSB 1.0 program. Desired optimal solution has been reached.

Evaluating of Personnel Selection By Using Entropy Based Maut And Gray Relation Analysis Methods

Arzu Organ (Pamukkale University)
Murat Deniz Kenger (Pamukkale University)

Recruiting people with the most appropriate qualifications to operate and work increases the productivity and success of the business. When businesses that create awareness in the same sector are examined, the fact is that the personnel who have the qualifications required by the job make more contributions to these enterprises. For this reason, when choosing the business people, it is necessary to correctly analyze the fact that they carry the knowledge skills and abilities necessary for the job. There are many ways to make staff selection. Considering the many criteria when evaluating a candidate's concerned, the multi-criteria decision-making methods (MCDA) allows us to achieve more accurate results make a selection advantage. In this study, the necessary 10 qualifications (criteria) for working in the bank were determined. Then, 5 staff candidates who applied to the bank for the job were evaluated by means of the MAUT and Gray Relational Analysis (GIA) methods of the MCDA methods within the framework of these criteria. In this context, we first calculated the weights by entropy method, then by using MAUT and GIA methods, the most suitable personnel to be taken to the bank were determined. As a result, the results of both methods are compared.

Solution Seeking for Censorship in Contemporary Turkish Theatre: The Example of Civan Canova

Arzu ÖzyÜn (Dumlupınar University)

Civan Canova's play called Sokaşa Çıkma Yasaşı (1996) takes the different reactions of people from different parts of the society, who were trapped into a hotel lobby because of the curfew order, towards prohibitions as its subject. As is understood from its title, the play is rich in references to socio-political background of the 1980's and 1990's. However, these references are quite often done implicitly. The reason of this, is the anxiety of being caught up by the censorship system, which dominates generally over Turkish Literature and particularly over Turkish Theatre. Therefore, the writer tries to find a solution to censorship, on the one hand by using the element of dream and on the other hand by handling abstraction in the names of the figures in the play called Sokaşa Çıkma Yasağı. Although the writer's multi-dimensional play called Erkekler Tuvaleti (1999) which takes place in five different places and questions the order, system, power struggles and even woman-man relationships; is also rich in terms of the political, social and economic reflections of the period, it is observed that these reflections have been scattered through the lines of the play and presented implicitly to the reader/spectator. Canova, this time by using a made-up place and applying abstraction in the names of figures, enters into the search of avoiding from the perception of his play as a play unique to a specific society and the risk of being caught up by the censorship. Turkish Theatre which was predominantly seen as a medium of entartainment in the past, was perceived as a threat factor at times, especially during the coup d'Ätat periods when the fundamental rights and liberties were restricted and democracy process was interrupted. This situation naturally generated the phenomenon of censorship and sometimes even the phenomenon of self-censorship; the writers chose to restrict and censor themselves. However, some writers who did not want to be dominated by the prohibitions, searched for the ways to get rid of censorship and for this reason applied for certain techniques in their plays. In this context, this study will handle Civan Canova's play called Sokaşa Çıkma Yasağı in terms of the techniques he applied in order to write without being caught up by censorship.

Optimization Modeling for Revenue Management of an Airline Flight in a Competitive Environment

Ednan Ayvaz (Kocaeli University)
Furkan Polat (Kocaeli University)
Kaplan Kaplan (Kocaeli University)
Aydan Savıcı (Kocaeli University)

In this study, a modeling framework is presented for the optimization of the incomes of an airline in a competitive environment. In line with this framework, airline companies divide cabin seats into different fare classes. Airline companies may reject some low-cost customer requests to increase their revenues and may leave seats for future high-fare class customers. On the other hand, rejecting too many low-paid customers may cause them to run the risk of losing empty seats and losing existing customers during flight departures. This work develops and tests dynamic seat allocation decision policies and expected income-based decision policy approaches that help the airline to accept or reject customer requests for flight income optimization. Simulation experiments have been successfully tested on the MATLAP program using artificial neural networks and genetic algorithms given from a large airway in Turkey with the ARM model. Revenue optimization has been successfully implemented.

Effect of Demand Driven Fleet Planning and Flight Schedule Planning on Revenue Management

Ednan Ayvaz (Kocaeli University)
Aydan Savıcı (Kocaeli University)
Kaplan Kaplan (Kocaeli University)
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The focus of this study is on the impact of revenue management on the integration of airline flight planning and fleet management in a competitive environment. In this model, an operational flight program plan and a fleet plan were created to maximize revenue by using the resources of the airline company effectively. Due to intense competition at the network level, it is predicted that demand shifts will be obvious. At the same time it is foreseen that the unnecessary expenditure of resources can be reduced to the lowest level. Flight schedule plans and fleet management against demand shifts must be made dynamic, reassigning the aircraft near the flight and re-determining the route. A solution methodology has been developed by integrating a network competence analysis model and a resource (eg aircraft and crew) monitoring model. The performance of this model has been evaluated in several experiments in order to improve the program of a major airline company in Turkey. The results have been efficiently and successfully integrated into the model's competitive flight schedule and fleet management.

'Jihad in Political Sphere of Malabar; Muslims and Portuguese in Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century'

Aslah Kayyalakkath (Anadolu University)

This is an attempt to explore the role of jihad in the socio-cultural life of Malabar Muslims during the era of Portuguese expansion. To study the topic it is required to have knowledge about the socio-political and cultural features of Malabar Muslims and a general idea about jihad in Islam. The paper will address the question how Malabar Muslims explored the concept of jihad for leading and legalizing their freedom movement against the Portuguese power. The Mappila society with the assistance of Hindu kings participated as never before in the struggle to resist the 'ruthless' foreigner. For nearly a century, the biggest naval power of the world at that time was prevented from establishing itself on South Indian soil. This study permeates two sets of issues. The first is the significance of jihad in the political life of Malabar Muslims, and the second concerns people's responses (both native and foreign) to this struggle. Through engaging with these questions the paper will focus on how Malabar Muslims accommodated their Islamic identity and presented themselves as a remarkably mature political community in Malabar public sphere. This paper, as any historical study, is primarily defined by its sources. Indigenous works in Malayalam, Arabic and Arabi Malayalam are among the most valuable sources for this study

"Approaches of History Teacher Candidates Towards Critical Thinking"

Aslı Avcı Akçalı (Dokuz Eylül University)

Today, its important to have critical thinking skills for individuals to develop an accurate understanding of events and phenomena in their environment and live an individually and socially qualified life. Their developments in this sense are closely related to the structure of the educational process they are involved in. In recent years, it is seen that the content of the educational programs on the development of critical thinking skills has increased. However, it is stated that individuals who can think critically can only be trained by teachers who think critically and tend to do so. For this reason, in this study it is aimed to determine the attitudes of the history teacher candidates about the subject who will teach history lesson which is one of the most critical courses in educating the individuals who can think critically. The research was conducted in 2016-2017 academic year. The study is a descriptive one and based on cross-sectional survey model. The participants were 80 history teacher candidates who are educated in 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th grades in History Education Program of a university placed in the west of the Turkey. In the study, "Critical Thinking Attitude Scale (CTAS)" and a questionnaire form including open-ended questions were used to determine the critical thinking attitudes of the history teacher candidates. As a result of the research, it was concluded that scores the history teacher candidates got from the critical thinking attitude scale were above the average. Furthermore, it was determined that the critical thinking attitudes of the teacher candidates did not show any difference according to the class variable. Nevertheless, the participants' responses about the necessity of thinking critically and necessary competencies to think critically showed that they had an opinion about the subject but some informational convergence. Finally, it has been found that large amount of the participants had positive attitudes on teaching critical thinking through history teaching, but they had a lack of practical knowledge and experience on how critical thinking can be taught and how the challenges can be handled in this process.

The Impact of Educational Level on the Use of E-Marketplaces: Case Study of Algerian Import Companies

Assia Djenouhat (University Badji Mokhtar Annaba)
Pr. Reda Djaouahdou (University Badji Mokhtar Annaba)

Objective- The objective of this paper is to investigate the impact of educational level on the use of e-marketplace, by examining the relation between educational level and e-marketplace awareness rather than trust. Toward that goal, a survey is employed to Algerian import companies to determine the influence of educational level when trading with Chinese companies via e-marketplace. Design/Methodology/Approach- A conceptual framework is developed based on extended literature review and examined on data collected from 70 companies through a survey methodology. Findings- As a result, Algerian import companies with high educational level, especially with international trade field have a good awareness and proficiency towards the use of e-marketplace when trading with Chinese companies, which influenced the trust in this use. So, in order to evaluate the use of e-marketplace rather than trust, high educational level is required for import companies. Research limitation/Implication- The study has been conducted on a sample of 70 significant import companies, which import from China. Future studies can apply the framework to other investigation for specific countries. Originality/ Value- The paper offers a survey of the awareness and proficiency requirements via e-marketplace, when Algerian import companies trade with Chinese companies using internet; this research is one of the earliest studies, since e-commerce in Algeria is still in its earlier stages.

The Reflection Of The Halit Refiğ's The National Film Thinking In Derviş Zaim's Cinema

Atacan Şimşek (Istanbul University)

Halit Refiğ has started as a critic in his cinema life and he has had western mindset. Refiğ has looked at Turkish Cinema in western mindset, believed that the matters in our cinema could be solved by imitating western arts in 1960's Turkish Cinema which has been trying to find a style. Refiğ has indigenised an idea of national cinema after our western lettereds who have given a bad name to Turkish Cinema. After he met Kemal Tahir, his idea has developed and improved in the national style in this art and ideal life. According to Halit Refiğ, people must have national mindset and our cinema has to based on our history and traditions instead of western ideas. Derviş Zaim, one of the most important directors of the period named as New Turkish Cinema, is a director who uses traditional and national motifs in his films. For Derviş Zaim, Halit Refiğ's current representative of national cinema thinking, cinema must feed on these lands and return to the people of these lands. In the study, how the idea of National Cinema put forward by Halit Refiğ in today's Derviş Zaim Sinema, the similarities and the transformations it has experienced, will be discussed in the context of tradition and nationality. At the end of the work, both directors were seen to use traditional and national themes in their cinema. Halit Refiğ completely rejected the West, while in Zaim Western and Eastern syntheses are seen.

An Assessment on Sanction Logic and its Impact

Ayla Akdoğan (Sakarya University)

The logic that plays a key role in this research study concerns the influence of international actors. The role of international actors in war and conflict has received a lot of attention in recent years. Special attention has focused on what they can do to prevent wars or bring them to an end. The instruments implemented differ by conflict and country. Occasionally, as was the case in Haiti or Congo, international actors directly intervene in the conflict. In other conflicts, international actors have relied on other tools, such as economic sanctions. By reason of their initiative the resolutions, decisions, and measures of the United Nations (UN) and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) will be evaluated for the case studies Azerbaijan, Chechnya, Tajikistan, and Georgia.

Archetypal References to Space and Memory in The Horse Dealer's Daughter

Ayla Oğuz (Gaziosmanpaşa University)

As an important definition, 'collective unconscious' is effectively used in psychoanalysis by the remarkable psychologist Carl Gustav Jung. For him archetypal images, patterns or motifs are universal and deposited in the collective unconscious. Jung emphasizes that universal archetypes can be seen in every stage of human being's evolution period. In D. H. Lawrence's short story called The Horse Dealer's Daughter archetypal symbols such as farm-house, cemetery, lake, church garden, water are noteworthy to be analysed in terms of archetypal criticism with references to the concept of the open and closed spaces. In the story, space is used as a means to reveal the secret meanings in Mabel's psychological situation. After her parent's death Mabel's life becomes more difficult because she has to leave their farm house. Her psychological situation is revealed by means of space in the story. Additionally, Mabel's love affair with Dr. Fergusson is presented as a key point in the story with references to concept of memory because Mabel's importance has changed for Dr. Fergusson since he was in love with her. Hence, Mabel's value for Dr. Fergusson changes from good to bad or from bad to good in the direction of his memory about her vision with references to space, archetypally. In this context, Jungian literary criticism as a method can be applied to literary works, and one's inner life can be analysed through the images or motives in the light of archetypal criticism within an interdisciplinary approach.

Women Journalists In Local Press Mersin Local Press Sample

Ayla Yunusoğlu Eroğlu (Mersin University)
Berna Arslan (Mersin University)

The concept of gender is an area of debate in which individuals are burdened with different roles of femininity and masculinity, even in their socio-economic structures, especially in the cultural structure of the society they are in. Particularly in patriarchal societies, the fact that women's living space is limited to home rather than public sphere is isolating women from working life. Today, a male-dominated society structure manifests itself in every layer. The media is one of the main sectors which is prominent with its male dominant structure. The media sector, which has many functions such as educating, informing, socializing and creating public opinion, is the most important institution contributing to the progress of democratic life. The fact that women journalists are much less compared to male journalists is a problem in the context of gender inequality in such a sector, that awaits solution. In light of all these problems, this study focuses on the problems of women journalists working in the local press of Mersin province. The research was carried out in order to reveal the profile of women journalists working in Mersin agencies and to determine the problems they have experienced, especially those of gender origin. The sample of the research consists of female journalists who work for 9 local, daily newspapers in Mersin and Mersin agencies of mainstream press. A questionnaire was conducted in order to reveal the demographic structure of women journalists and occupational activities determined by likert scale as a data gathering tool. In addition, it was aimed to reveal the problems experienced by female journalists with their own expressions with in - depth interview technique.

The Impact of Urban Transformation on Bomonti's "Former Inhabitants"

Aylin Dikmen Özarslan (Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar University)

Bomonti is an old settlement center and is a residential area where apartments occupy most of the history dating back to the nineteenth century. People who lives in these old apartments have been residing in the region for a long time. From the view point of habits of life this group seems use the space more intense. In this respect, the urban transformation that continuing in the region is influencing these "former inhabitants" deeply. This study examines the meaning of the continuing urban transformation projects that aim to attract the upper classes to the region for the former inhabitants that can be defined as middle or lower middle class members. Through in-depth interviews with people who have lived in the area for a long time, it has been tried to examine how the projects of transformation and luxury housing construction in the region affect the lives of these people and how they lose their trust on their own living spaces.

A Demographic Study on the Muslim Population in the Seaside Villages of Antalya, A Town of the Teke Sanjak, According to the Census Book Dated 1841

Aylin Doğan (Harran University)

In terms of evaluations on the socio-economic and socio-cultural life of the Ottoman period, researches on the population and censuses during Ottoman period are important in this context. The first general modern sense census carried out in the Ottoman Empire was conducted before the announcement of Tanzimat edict which was initiated by Mahmut's initiative and these censuses continued after the announcement of Tanzimat edict. The aim of this study is to benefit from demographic evaluations from the data provided by the census books submitted for reviews in the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives. The main source of this work is also a census book in the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives -(BOA, N.D., 3208) dated 1841 and numbered 3208- which records the results of the census of the Muslim population in the seaside villages of Antalya, the town of Teke Sanjak. The data from the book was studied in terms of demographic elements and the evaluations related to socio-economic and socio-cultural life were carried out on the basis of Antalya Town.

A Qualitative Example On The Habitus Transformation In Historical Places: Beyazid Second-Hand Booksellers' Bazaar

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Nursen Tekgöz (Istanbul University)
Hazal Özdemir (Selçuk University)

Dynamics of change, which took place around the world, brought along the transformation of historical places. "A place is neither an absolute abstraction, an object; nor a mere concrete, physical entity. It is both a notion and a reality with its all dimensions and forms, thus it is societal. Therefore, it is a combination of relations and forms" (Avar, 2009). From this point of view, it can be observed that the societies reflect their own traditions and thoughts on places in time. This study examines the Beyazıd Second-Hand Booksellers' Bazaar (Beyazıd Sahaflar Çarşısı) which is a historical place. The aim is to contribute to the literature by revealing the dynamics of transformation that the Beyazıd Second-Hand Booksellers' Bazaar went through in due course as a historical habitus example. In this study, the interview method which is one of the qualitative research methods was adopted and the semi-structured questionnaire was used. The sample of the study consists of 4 second-hand booksellers who work in the Beyazıd Second-Hand Booksellers' Bazaar located in Fatih district in istanbul. They are male and between the ages of 63 and 70. The interviewers stated that the works that were sold were highly affected by the social likings. It was also stressed out that the online book shopping which was very popular at the time and the interest towards old books played a prominent role in the transformation of booksellers and that the notions of solidarity and neighborhood diminished compared to past. According to the interviewers, even though some rituals still continue in the Bazaar, most of the old rituals are lost. More current texts and supplementary sources intended for exams are sold, instead of texts which are considered as historical artifacts. Thus, these factors and the fact that the new second-hand booksellers; who replaced the previous second-hand booksellers that passed away, are not very loyal to old traditions; caused the transformation of both the booksellers and the Beyazıd Second-Hand Bookseller's Bazaar at the present time. Once, the design of the Bazaar used to feature chairs and rugs, thus allow the customer to establish a relationship with the second-hand bookseller and vice versa. However, nowadays there are no chairs or rugs and it is very hard for the customer or the second-hand bookseller to establish a relationship with each other. This situation creates some results; the Beyazıd Second-Hand Booksellers' Bazaar breaks with its past gradually, its habitus established during the historical process changes and the place also changes into a new and different form.

Social Support in Social Network Sites: A Study on Self-relevant Facebook Posts

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People can be in different emotional states in their daily life. Even though people do not share their feelings with their friends so often in real life, people every day/mostly may share their positive or negative emotional states or particular private issues about themselves on social network sites. Besides, following the sharing, they expect or seek for a response, in other words, a support of their friends for this sharing. That is explained by social exchange theory, social sharing theory, and social comparison theory in the literature. Along with each of the theories that discuss the theme from different views, in terms of interpersonally they essentially consider that a person is in a reactionary expectation for sharing with others, so this reaction is aimed to meet psychological needs (support, acceptance, admiration, approval, etc.). At this point, it can be stated that the sharing on the social network sites are not different from face to face communication and carries the same expectations. In this study, it is researched that how friends are sharing (positive/negative) about themselves on social networking sites and how they are reacted to these sharings. The contribution of social network sites regarding social support is addressed in the result of the study.

Internationalisation of Capital and Social Transformation of Saudi Arabia

Ayşe Cebeci (Harran University)

1980'lerden itibaren sıklaşan krizler, sermaye birikiminin devamlılışı için yeni stratejiler üretilmesine neden olmuştur. Kar oranlarının düşüşünün Ününe geçilebilmesi için sermayenin uluslararasılaşması bir yÜntem olarak gÜrülmektedir. Bu aşamada henüz kapitalist toplumsal ilişkilerin kurulmadışı yeni coşrafyalar sermayenin yeni birikim alanları olarak Üne çıkmaktadır. Ancak Suudi Arabistan'ın da içinde bulunduşu stratejik ham madde ihracatçısı ülkelerde kapitalist toplumsal ilişkilerin kurulması (tam anlamıyla sermayenin tahakkümü) gerçekleşmemiştir. Bu ülkelerin mevcut birikim sürecine eklemlenme şekilleri toplumsal dÜnüşümün Ününde engel oluşturan yapıların oluşmasını saşlamıştır. Çalışmada Suudi Arabistan'ın bu Üzgün eklemlenme biçiminin oluşturduşu direnç noktaları ve günümüzde ortaya çıkan dÜnüşüm sürecinin incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Child Friend Media is Possible?: A Situation Evaluation Based On Rights Through Internet News?

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According to article 13 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the "right of participation", which expresses the right of the child to express himself / herself, is one of the violations and neglected rights in our country. The number of mass media and the rate of use which are possible to use this right have increased; but children are seen as passive users who need to be protected from these vehicles. Children who are prepared to be new citizens of democratic regimes should become users who produce and consciously consume these texts instead of passive objects exposed to media texts. Child-friendly media content needs to be produced and a new language that will save children from being passive users needs to have a grasp of media texts. Whether child-friendly media is possible in the context of social service ethics, rights-based approach and children's rights is to discuss on the internet news. This study is a cross-sectional study for descriptive purposes. In the News page of the Google search engine, 600 stories published in 2016 using the "kid" keyword were reviewed. The data related to the 23 themes obtained as a result of the literature search were analyzed by descriptive analysis in SPSS followed by thematic content analysis. It was determined that 26.5% of the news items could be considered as child friendly, 29.3% were related to child abuse, 24.5% were negligent and 7.9% were related to death. It has been seen that news processing social policy, culture and education are more child friendly than other themes. In qualitative analysis, it has been determined that even in the news that is described as child friendly, the children are not on the front plan, the ideas of the children are not included and the children are not the object of the news. Children are often the subject of reports of negative issues such as abuse, neglect and death. Efforts must be made to produce news that takes into account the interests and needs of children who catch up on the children's agenda, to make the current media language and content child-friendly, and to ensure that children are critical media literate. Young citizens of democratic regimes should be made to contribute to the media production process in the position of the subject.

Effect of Social Media on Transformation of Accounting Profession

Ayşegül Ciğer (Akdeniz University)
Bülent Kınay (Akdeniz University)

Communication between individuals and institutions has begun to reshape with the widespread use of the Internet and mobile technologies. Today, besides traditional communication tools, various social media tools that work on computers and mobile technologies are also being used extensively. Social media has become an important tool to reach potential customers and help businesses grow. It has become an integral part of the way we do business. The use of social media such as cloud computing, big data and the use of mobile technology, which makes transformation inevitable in the accounting world, has also begun to change the way accountants do business. The use of social media offers important opportunities for accountants to go beyond geographical boundaries, such as finding new customers, promoting their expertise, becoming a source of information, increasing their recognition, establishing professional relationships, coming up with recommendations and comments. It is inevitable that the new generation of accountants of accountants and accounting firms, who do not benefit from social media, should stay behind. The aim of the study is to measure the level of use of social media by accountant professionals (Certified Public Accountant). The survey method was chosen as the data collection method in the study. The prepared questionnaire forms have been applied to the Certified Public Accountants operating in the central districts of Antalya. 297 questionnaires were selected according to analytical fit. As a result of the research, it was revealed that most of the professionals use facebook. However, it was also found that they did not use social media tools effectively in their professional activities. In addition, it is determined that the professionals who use social media effectively are in the age range of 24-34.

Politics of Adaptation in Turkey Regarding Climate Change

Ayşegül Kanbak (Batman University)

Climate change is considered of the most important global issues of out time. For that the struggle with climate change became for most nations a global issue and policy. Climate change means the change within earth's temperature in accordance with the increase of heat in the atmosphere. Though it is possible to say that this change may occur due certain natural processes, it is of no denial that the current issues with climate are causes of unnatural processes, that is, of human activities. At the head of these activities comes the destruction of forests and wetlands and the increasing use of fossil fuels which result in a decrease of the carbon levels of the atmosphere. The International Climate Change Panel, in its fourth report declared that climate change is inevitable and that there exists no possibility of reversal. In accordance with that, studies regarding the struggle against climate change also have a dual character. The first part of the struggle is constituted of and focused on the decrease of greenhouse gas emissions which is called 'climate change mitigation'. The second is of taking precautions and adapting to the inevitable results of climate change. In poorly developed countries the focus is given more to adaptation and the highly developed ones to the first. Yet in both strategies and studies cities are of great importance. For the cities are among the reason of existence of climate change and global warming in being both the possessor of economic resources and determining where and how to use of fields. Therefore, the cities will be inflicted badly from the consequences of climate change. This study, focuses on the second aspect of the struggle against climate change and aims to examine the politics of adaptation in Turkey in the light of a document titled The Climate Change Strategy that encompasses the years 2010 -2012. The term 'adaptation' which is widely used in the literature regarding climate change refers to acting instantly against the changes happening with the climate. Yet policies of adaptation needs to present foreseeable possibilities and needs to be able to prevent certain changes. This requires a preparation for the possible outcomes of climate change. It is very important for us to learn and know about the outcomes of global warming and what we might face if those outcomes ever to become real. Therefore it is essential to identify the conceptions that would make the core of a politics of adaptation. These conceptions would lead us to the politics we would strive after. For every nation the primal significance of the politics of adaptation is its planning on both national and global levels. In the course of decreasing the effects of climate change, forming politics on the basis of that and practicing those policies, the states must play a significant role

Neoliberal Globalization and Its Politics

Ayşegül Kars Kaynar (Hakkari University)

During 1990s, globalization was one of the hotly discussed concepts of social sciences. Previously associated with liberalism, it acquired a neoliberal character with the dawn of 21st century. Nevertheless, the meaning of neoliberalism and its relation with liberalism still needs to be clarified. Mainly, it is asserted that neoliberal globalization thoroughly disengaged from liberal globalization as the former requires and nourishes strong states rather than the weak states of the latter era. Internationally, it is said to be transformed into a new type of imperialism and witness the emergence of an empire. Domestically, neoliberal globalization is strengthening authoritarian policies and practices both in anti-democratic states and established democracies. On the one hand, these two developments go hand-in-hand and trigger each other. On the other hand, they share a common point: strong states are both internally and externally dedicated to liberalization of markets, and support liberal market values. This situation refutes conventional liberal theories on globalization, according to which internationalization of capitalism and market relations would boost the development of democracy in nation states. In this framework, this paper will focus on the domestic politics of neoliberal globalization. First, it will introduce the conceptual richness that describes neoliberal politics, such as post-democracy, post-politics, illiberal democracies and neoliberal authoritarianism. It will assert that neoliberalism reinvigorates archaic political regime types, which are unbounded by the constitutions, and only sporadically respect rights and liberties. The paper will also touch upon the role of securitization policies on the emergence of these authoritarian political regimes.

Sacralization In The Late Rome-Byzantine Period Sinop Population

Ayşegül Şarbak (Hitit University)

By examining the human skeletons captured from anthropological and archaeological excavations, it is possible to obtain information about the demographics, health structures, cultural and social life of the communities of the past period. Especially paleopathological phenomena that are reflected on bones on skeletons present important data about the health status of the populations. Sacralization is known as a congenital state of fusion of the 5th or 6th lumbar vertebrae with the sacrum. In addition, 5. sacral vertebra and the coexistence of coccyxis is called sacralization (coccygeal sacralization). The vertebrae fused to the sacrum is just like the sacral vertebra and is like the first sacral vertebra. In ancient Anatolian populations, the rate of sacralization varies between 2% and 6%. In the Late Roman-Byzantine Sinop (Akgüney) population, sacralization ratio was found to be 6,25%. The aim of the study is to determine the rate of sacralization in Sinop population which is rare in ancient Anatolian populations. It is also to provide information about the health structure of Sinop population. In addition to making comparisons with other Old Anatolian populations, it is also a source of few studies on this subject.

Concepts of Migration/Migrant in 21st Century and Turkey

Ayşegül Şentürk (Süleyman Demirel University)

Issues of immigration and immigrants are one of the significant global problems many countries are facing today. In the presence of immigrations that date back very ancient times of humankind and take place owing to various reasons, quite a few states have had to make regulations as to immigrants and even implemented immigrant policies. This global issue has been brought to international agenda as a human and minority rights problem as part of refugee problems.
A country of transit due to its geographical position, Turkey has received and is still receiving a lot of voluntary, obligatory, individual or mass or any other form of immigrations. Turkey, which has gone through several migrations and received a good many immigrants from population exchange of 1923-1925 to immigrations of 1950 and 1989, from the immigrants from Iraq because of the Gulf War to Syrian immigrants, has pursued different policies during these immigrations. Turkish Republic, grounding the concept of citizenship on a republican and unitary state, has adopted a policy that encourages immigration of people belonging to "Turkish origin and culture" to Turkey, and has shaped the received immigrations according to this policy. Though sometimes criticized in international arena because of the policies it pursues, Turkey has become a second homeland to thousands of people. Turkey has experienced not only external migration, but also internal migration for many years, and deals with problematic immigration and immigrants, both external and internal. In this study, facts of immigration and immigrants, Turkey's reality of immigration and immigrants with its rich migratory history, and different policies that it pursues regarding these facts are included.

Change in the Personnel Evaluation System in Turkey in the Scope of the Public Personnel Reform: The Ministery of National Education Example

Aytül Güneşer Demirci (Mersin University)
İpek Özkal Sayan (Ankara University)

Personnel evaluation in the public personnel system means to arrive at a judgment on the success of the personnel working. Implementation of an efficient, economical and productive workplace-focused performance appraisal technique, linked to the advancement, promotion, evaluation and remuneration of the person, is one of the most important goals of the reform process in the public personnel system in Turkey. It is possible with the change in the public personnel system that the preliminary performance of the performance appraisal process is realized. In the field of education, as in the case of every field in the public office, the record system has been abandoned as a personnel evaluation method, and performance appraisal has been passed on instead. The Ministry of National Education constitutes the subject of the work as an institution that makes every effort to implement the performance evaluation and prepares it for a long time. Efforts have been made to improve the performance system in schools since 2002, in order to control the teacher performance by emphasizing the studies on the Improvement of Performance Evaluation Model in Inspection (as a complement to the norm staffing system applied since 1999) within the Ministry. These studies have been implemented in pilot areas and have not been widely disseminated. However, with the removal of the registration system, the work on this subject has been accelerated and the Teacher Performance Evaluation Module has been started to be implemented with 6 sources, namely institution director, group teachers, other teachers, self (self evaluation), parents and students. The study will discuss how the performance appraisal system is structured and operational with all dimensions within the scope of the Ministry of National Education and will try to express how performance technique over this institution has had a transformative effect on the quality of service in public service organizations. For this purpose, firstly performance management in education was discussed and the Ministry of National Education's performance in education and reports prepared for the subject were analyzed. The performance evaluation topic was discussed through the teacher employment employed by the Ministry of National Education and the effects of this evaluation system on the teachers, differences from the registry system and the possible results in the field of education were discussed.

The Role of the Eisenhower Doctrine on the USA to Become the Dominant Actor in the Middle East

Azime Telli Serpin (Mersin University)

The era of the USA dominant acting began in the post-Cold War period in the Middle East, a region which has been a subject to struggle in every era of the history. The Eisenhower Doctrine had been effective on the USA to actually show its presence in the Middle East. USA, a country which was conducting its Middle East policy via Britain until this era, started to pursue a more active policy in the region to fill the power gap arising from the loss of British influence on the region. In order to understand current dominance of the USA in the region, the changing world balances in the post-World War II era are needed to be understood well. Current conditions, which dominant acting of the USA in the region is being threatened by Russia, show parallelism with the post-World War II era view of the region. Therefore, the role of the Middle East in the Eisenhower era foreign policy has been discussed in this study to analyse today and the future of the USA region policy. Throughout the study, in which content analysis method was used, the life story of Eisenhower and effects of this story on his political career have been given place from the perspective of the constructivist approach.

Financial Development and Income Inequality in BRICS: A Pooled-Mean Group Analysis

Bahar Baysal Kar (Kırklareli University)
Mikail Kar (Uludağ University)

This paper investigates the role of financial development on income inequality in BRICS countries during the period 1990-2014. In addition to financial development measures, the indicators of institutional and political economy dynamics as instrument variables are used to control for endogeneity. Therefore, we draw attention not only to the importance of financial sector, but also the institutional framework, which the financial systems are embedded. The results, based on the pool-mean group estimator, confirm the inequality-decreasing model, which suggests that finance might be an effective tool in alleviating income inequality. Our results suggest that financial development can be used as a policy variable to reduce income inequality in these countries. The policy result of this paper is that the current economic policies should realize the financial development-income inequality nexus in order to improve quality of life of citizens and guarantee sustainable growth and political stability.

Stock Market Volatility Dynamics in BRIC

Bahar Köseoğlu (Istanbul Bilgi University)

There are several distinct features about financial time series such as fat tail distributions, asymmetry, and volatility clustering. Volatility can be interpreted as uncertainty. The risk assessment requires forecasting the volatility of an asset; hence volatility analysis becomes important for investment decisions. Return volatility for portfolio allocation or option pricing requires accurate forecasts of volatility. General acceptance is that there is a high degree of temporal dependencies in time series. Andersen and Bollerslev (1998) claimed that despite the fact that many studies found that standard volatility models explain variability in ex-post squared returns poorly. This research focuses on the volatility dynamics in BRIC countries by examining the asymmetric volatility of BRIC index of MSCI. It is aimed to see whether the causality is from volatility to returns or from returns to volatility by conditional variance with time-dependent conditional heteroscedasticity. The fall in the stock price decreases the stock value and increases the leverage ratio so by leverage effect volatility of the stock is increased. On the other hand if an anticipated rise in the volatility which causes the required return rise will be priced then the stock price will decline. This is called as volatility feedback effect. The causality in volatility feedback effect is from volatility to prices. Leverage effect shows a reverse causality which a fall in prices lead to increase in volatility via leverage ratio. Persistence which is the positive dependence of variance on its lagged values is included in the mean equation as well in order to estimate different GARCH models. By deriving news impact curve, asymmetric reaction of the volatility to good and bad news is visualized. The results show that the anticipated rise in volatility increases the required return so via volatility feedback effect the stock price is decreased.

Polluting Outsider: Green Nationalism as a Concept - Case Study: Latvia

Balsa Lubarda (Central European University)

As present state of environmental politics points out the inability to incorporate a myriad of concepts, issues and, most importantly, livelihoods in its flexible framework, an understanding of these diverse experiences with such topics becomes of outstanding importance for defining future pathways. It is thus important to constitute what causes the somewhat paradoxical convergence of environmentalism and nationalism. A variety of questions about this political hybrid arises most notably, how does national identity determine whether environmentalism will take its nationalist hue? Green nationalism, a somewhat forgotten yet pervading concept, might present a critical impetus in the contemporaneity, beyond bandwagoning populist ideations. In order to grasp the historical depth of this notion, the vagueness behind its few preceding applications, and its potential for reassessing present fallacies in our responses to environmental change, it is important to articulate this concept with particular cautiousness. Hence, this paper will focus on presenting the origins of green nationalism, variations of this term, relationship with green theory and ideological framework of nationalism, discerning the concept from comparable theoretical frameworks, such as environmental justice. As green nationalism moves beyond the divisions in political agency, the case study under scrutiny will be a brief elaboration of environmental history of Latvia a nation-state, adequately resembling the powerful impetus of eco-nationalist conceptions. Such an inquiry aids the understanding of the complexities in the right-wing environmentalism, but more importantly, locating the questioning emancipatory potential of the concept, and its interrelations with very existing presence, unavoidable in present environmental discourses, imbued with know-how universalism.

Asking Correct Questions: Questioning Strategies of EFL Teachers of Different Levels in Turkey

Banu İnan Karagül (Kocaeli University University)
Doğan Yüksel (Kocaeli University)
Mehmet Altay (Kocaeli University)

Questions have always been an important part of teacher talk in the classroom regardless of the course content. Johnston (1990) observed a total of 522 questions in three hourse of language-content teaching. Teacher questions serve some major functions such as checking comprehension, initiating the classroom talk, etc.The aim of this study is to investigate the questioning behaviour of EFL teachers of different levels. 10 EFL teachers working in 4 different levels; namely, primary school, secondary school, high school, and university, took part in this study. They recorded the classroom conversations during 1 class hour and then the researchers transcribed them verbatim. The findings state that nearly in all levels, teachers asked more display questions than referential questions during classroom conversation with their students.

Job Insecurity and Burnout Relationship: Research on Women Working in Cleaning Works

Banu Özbucak Albar (Bülent Ecevit University)

Job security has become increasingly important in terms of the uncertainties of the economic fluctuations experienced in recent years, flexible working arrangements, business downsizing and restructuring strategies, protection of employees 'rights and the avoidance of employers' arbitrary practices in this regard. Job insecurity, which is as important as unemployment in our country, has physical and psychological effects on employees' health. Burnout, one of the mental negativities that will be experienced at the individual level, is diminished as the energy resources of the individual can not cope with work stress. The aim of working in this context is to reveal the perceptions of women working in home services in relation to job insecurity and burnout.

Exhausted Woman In Working Life Comparison Of Emotional Labor And Aesthetic Labor

Banu Özbucak Albar (Bülent Ecevit University)

Competition in the service sector in the working life has led to an increase in the importance of customer satisfaction oriented employment on women workers. Emotions and physicality have been foregrounded because of the mutual relationship of the employees of this sector with the customers. While emotional labor is defined as representing the emotion desired by the organization in relation to the centroid between the employee and the client; aesthetic labor is defined as the structuring of bodies by the organization in order to look good and communicate with the employee in this relationship. Women who are commodified in these working politics with their organizational policies tend to be separated from workplace exhaustion and work as a result of difficulties in coping with intense work stress.

The Good Life and The Place of Emotions in Martha Nussbaum

Barış Mutlu (Van Yüzüncü Yıl University)

Nussbaum has begun to find an important place for herself in modern practical philosophical literature and arguments, especially with her capability approach which is accepted as a theory or with her discussions on global justice issues. In these discussions Nussbaum has addressed some solutions to our global problems such as "hunger", "poverty", "countless inequalities such as discrimination against women", and "sufferings of animals". As a theoretician of capability in her suggestions, she attempts to synthesize Greek Tragedy and Comedy poets, classical thinkers such as Aristotle, Stoic philosophers with liberal J. Rawls over many modern and contemporary philosophers like J. J. Rousseau, I. Kant, A. Smith, J.S. Mill, K. Marx, A. Sen. What Nussbaum finds in J. Rawls, is the importance of focusing on the concept of "justice" which will magnify "equality", in order to overcome the "discrimination" among people. Indeed, in his masterpiece A Theory of Justice, Rawls focuses on concept of justice that will resolve conflicts between the parties, he puts forward a theory on procedures and rules of the common just life which parties will accept. However, many philosophers criticize and reject his theory of justice which attempts to synthesize the deontologist, and contractor tradition. Especially philosophers of the "modern virtue tradition", which Nussbaum belongs too, for example, A. MacIntyre and B. Williams, think that Rawls has ignored the social commitments, identities, dependencies and their role on our emotions and therefore our decisions. Nussbaum also thinks that Rawls' theory of justice has some problems, for example, it does not adequately lean on human capacities and functions, and acts on a faulty natural state. But she does not reject his theory like the others, instead adopts it, and tries to develop and enrich. She does this by going to strong and positive emotions like "love", "compassion" within a "good life" conception; because she thinks that only with these emotions abstract rules of justice, obligations gain concreteness and they will guide our practical actions in real terms. Nussbaum does this by referring to the guidance of the classics, the ancients as we have mentioned; for ancients, for example, Aristotle and Stoics have treated the relation of "reason and emotion", "theory and practice" which we could not see in many modern and contemporary philosophers. These philosophers have advanced by taking into account that there is a certain good conception of life necessary for person's life and that there may be many vulnerabilities and conflicts between many obligations which will affect this good life. In this study, we aim to show how Nussbaum treats emotions in her "human well-being" arguments.

Non-verbal Documentaries and Heild (2014) Movie

Barış Tolga Ekinci (Beykent University)

It is a discussion topic that effect on narration of sound and music in movies. The period that sound is not used as synchronized in movies, is mostly defined as "silent cinema period". On the other hand, music was used in the silent cinema era. Music is generally constructed in accordance with dramatic narration in fictional movies. Music is often included as an auxiliary item in documentary. Because the asynchronous sounds may disrupt the argument of documentary reality. Therefore, traditional documentaries are usually based on simultaneous dialogues, ambient sounds, voice-overs or scores: For instance, music may be secondary importance in many documentaries based on interviews. However, traditional methods may not be preferred in all the documentaries of the scales. For instance, verbal items such as dialogues or voice-overs are not included in some documentaries and this spaces are filled with musics. Nowadays, these type of documentaries are becoming widespread. For instance, documentary film-makers examine "non-verbal" documentary instances in the title of "non-verbal" films and they publish their "non-verbal" documentaries in the web page named "http://www.spiritofbaraka.com/". What is the function of music in such documentaries? And what is the "non-verbal" narration effect on the story? In the study, to answer these questions, the movie of Petur K. Gudmundsson, Heild (2014) will be examined. Heild movie is only based on ambient sounds and the music. Movie will be analysed in the context of music use and "non-verbal" narration language.

What is Meant by "A Sense of Belonging" and is it Possible to "Belong" in a Globalised World?

Baris Cagirkan (Bitlis Eren University)
Alper Bilgehan Yardimci (Dokuz Eylul University)

During the 1990s, globalisation became a term very popular and it was used to suggest a variety of international challenges facing nation states (Korpi, 2006). Many homogeneous societies have been transformed into multicultural communities in which people from different cultural backgrounds and ethnicities live together (Martens, Dreher and Gaston, 2010). Globalisation theorists emphasise that in a world characterised by virtual communication, institution, objects, and people at great speed across large distances, social life cannot be seen firmly located in particular places with clear boundaries; therefore, identities are mobile and transient. Social scientists have been preoccupied with understanding a sense of belonging linked to the kinship networks, or family ties, that bind the different members of "traditional" or so-called "tribal" communities. In order to distinguish one group from another, they sought to determine who was related to whom, and how (Baumeister and Leary, 1995). In modern societies today, it makes sense to think of humans as individuals. We have got individual bodies, individual minds, and individual goals and ambitions. But it must be said that being human is not about being an individual anymore. It is about belonging to a particular group of individuals. "Who we are?" is a very simple question but it can be defined by the social networks and communities to which we belong. When someone asks to describe ourselves, we reply this question by talking about our relationships to people and places as sons, mothers, husbands, or friends; as members of nations, ethnic groups, or neighbourhoods; as employees; as consumers of certain brands and the lifestyles that go with them (Giddens, 1998). Through membership within these groups, we make statements about the kinds of people, beliefs, and values that we want to be associated with and, ultimately, the kinds of people we are. In subtle and complex ways, people's lives, as individuals, only become meaningful through our associations with others.

A New Era in Law of Persons: Electronic Personhood

Başak Bak (Izmir University of Economics)

The world is on the edge of creating the most advanced types of Artificial Intelligence (AI). Theory of mind and self-aware AI are not only products of our fantasies, but also the real agenda of big technological companies for the future. Scientist states that people will have been living alongside with humanoid robots by the year 2030. Yet even today, people encounter with many examples of AI in their daily lives. We are living in a new world of search engines, Internet of Things, visual and augmented reality applications, drones, self-driving vehicles, chatbots, smart houses and offices and personalized digital assistants etc., and our legal system is far from being ready for this new world that we are experiencing at. Within these considerations, the European Parliament urged the drafting of a set of regulations to govern the use and creation of AI and robots, and drafted a Report on Civil Rules on Robotics on 27 January 2017. The Report introduced a new type of personality called "electronic personality" and opened a new era in law of persons. The Report also suggested a new form of objective liability for the damages caused by so-called smart autonomous robots, and recommended creating a mandatory insurance scheme along with a supplementary fund to compensate the damaged parties. The rapid changes in new technologies and increasingly wide use of AI in the market have also changed the way we look at our conventional personhood perception. The electronic personhood, therefore, is the latest and the most revolutionary concept in law of persons, and thus needs to be analyzed from a civil law perspective, especially when considering that electronic personhood would enable AI to enter into contracts, or to be a party in a lawsuit representing itself.

Causality Relationship Analysis Between Real Exchange Rate, Export And Import In Turkey (2003 - 2017)

Begüm Erdil Şahin (Istanbul Kültür University)

In this study, the relationship between real exchange rates and imports and exports was investigated by means of VAR analysis using monthly data for the period of 2003: 01-2017: 08. In the study; "Stationary Test, VAR Model, Co-integration Analysis, Error Correction Model and Granger Causality Test" methods were conducted respectively to examine the relationship empirically. The results have shown that any change in the real exchange rate has no significant effect on imports and exports and real exchange rate cannot be used to balance international trade effectively. On the other hand, a causality relationship was determined between imports and exports.

Language Variation; The Case of the Algerian TV Programmes

Belhadj Rymel, USTO University

Human communication can't be effective without the use of an appropriate language for each situation .Both formal and informal settings provide the choice of the language to be used . Television programmers often compete to attract and persuade people .So, the way language is used is of paramount importance because it is an important influencing factor .The radio and the press produce meaning through language. Television engages in signification through unity and conflict of verbal, visual and sound codes. Language is socially and regionally variable. It varies according to the situational context .In fact, one notices differences in the way speakers talk according to the context in which they are. Their speech gives clues about them i.e, who is the speaker? What is the nature of the relationship between interlocutors? Moreover, we find differences in language according to the fields. Each field provides a specific vocabulary .For example, we can't use medical vocabulary in sports commentaries. The relationship between participants shape the human language by using formality scale. We have distinct forms of style : from the most informal to the most formal . Finally, the mode is very important .Each situation , each activity colligates with one or both means of communication (speech, writing).

Linguistic Bases of the Concept of Scaffolding and Its Effects on Language Teaching

Bengü Aksu Ataç (Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University)

Studies related to the concept of "Scaffolding", sometimes called "Pedagogical Learning Support", are gaining importance and increasing day by day especially in the field of Linguistics and Language Teaching. The concept of scaffolding has had significant implications on the applied linguistics and especially in the field of language teaching, as well as being a linguistic basis which dates back to the old times. A model based on the concept of scaffolding can be defined in general terms as providing appropriate educational support where students have difficulty in achieving on their own and cannot reach the desired level of comprehension and skill acquisition. When the linguistic bases of the concept of scaffolding have been searched, Vygotsky's " The Zone of Proximal Development Theory", Krashen's "Second Language Acquisition Theory" and Bruner's "Cognitive Development" theories have been encountered and pedagogical learning support has appeared as a learning model. The main purpose of this study is to analyze all aspects of this pedagogical learning support model, which is included in the literature with its similarity to the concept of scaffolding in order to enable the awareness of foreign language teachers to be developed. A descriptive research model has been adopted in the study, and the type and level of this pedagogical support, its contribution to the language learning processes, and its implications have been emphasized. In terms of providing conceptual data, it is thought that this work can be the basis for many qualitative, quantitative and / or action-oriented work.

Extension of The Algerian City Between Urban Management And Performance Constraint

Benhamadi Abdelkader (Ahmed Ben Bela University 2 Oran)

"The process of urban development so very old even before the colonial period. The appearance of many medium-sized cities filling a void that has always existed between major cities. this quantitative change in the urban reality has been accompanied by perverse effects that the various urban stakeholders have not been able to master, and this is the reason why our cities are characterized by a variety of implantation methods. The technical as well as the financial capacity to cope with the social demand meeting many constraints. The difficulties encountered by different types of cities manifest themselves at different levels, including: - The construction of infrastructures and the provision of local public sources. - The protection of the environment and the management of natural resources. - The promotion of local economic development. These difficulties are often due to a large number of human, technical and financial resources, all the more so since the dysfunctions of the existing local institution systems are worrying. 1- The system of local finances (transfer mechanism, local taxation acceded to credit and local financial management .....) 2- The system of local management such as the procedure of obtension of services and works 3-The system of planning and allocation of local resources (investment programming and budget preparation ...) The permanent nature of urban municipalities has often been associated with the misuse of human and financial resources. Despite the improvement of their capacity for local development funding, do not insist the municipalities pay the necessary attention to increase their performance in providing service to the population.

Use of Surface-Modified Lignocellulosic Waste as a Powerful Adsorbent for Efficient Removal of Cadmium Ions from Aqueous Solution

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Chemical contamination of water by a wide range of toxic derivatives, particularly heavy metals, has become one of the most serious environmental problems. Numerous methods have been applied for the removal of Cd(II) from contaminated water. Although adsorption process proved to be more efficient, research to develop alternative adsorbents with high adsorption capacities is still underway. For this purpose, the aim of this study was set to assess the effectiveness of a functionalized lignocellulosic waste with acetate groups for the sorption of cadmium ions in aqueous media. The removal study of Cd(II) by cellulosic acetate material was carried out by kinetics, sorption isotherms, effect of temperature and thermodynamic parameters were evaluated. The last part of this work was dedicated to assess the regenerability of the adsorbent material after three reuse cycles. The results indicate that adsorbent matrix possesses a high effectiveness in removing Cd (II) with a sorption capacity of 222.22 mg g┬1, yet a better value that those of many low-cost adsorbents so far reported in the literature. Desorption of cadmium ions was achieved by using a brine aqueous solution and regeneration tests have shown that the adsorbent maintains its sorption capacity after three adsorption/desorption cycles. The results found in the course of this study suggest that ion exchange is the most appropriate mechanism involved in the removal of cadmium ions.

Effect of Zn/Bi Molar Ratio. Photocatalytic efficiency of ZnO Doped with Bismuth and Tungsten under Visible Light

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The nanoparticle Bi doped ZnO was synthesized by solvothermal route by varying the molar ratio R (R = 5, 10, 13, 16 and 20) at 160 íC during 24 hours. The obtained materials were characterized on DRX, MEB, UV-visible DRS. The photocatalytic efficiency was studied on aqueous solutions of indigo carmine of 16 mg/L at room temperature, atmospheric pressure and natural pH. Better photocatalytic efficiency was obtained with Bi-ZnO at molar ratio of 10 and calcined at 400 íC for 1 hour. The characterization results showed a high crystallinity of uncalicined Bi-ZnO at molar ratio of 10. However, the crystallinity of materials decrease with others molar ratioof Zn/Bi.

A Path Analysis Model Pertinent to Undergraduates' Academic Success: Examining Academic Confidence, Psychological Capital and Academic Coping Factors

Berke Kırıkkanat (Yeditepe University)
Makbule Kalı Soyer (Marmara University)

Academic success can be defined as the degree of fulfilling the required performance with one's skills and knowledge. In higher education, it reflects one's ability to reach his learning goals, attain the skills and develop the psychological strength necessary for his academic survival and manifest an effective execution of his vocation after graduation. In contrast to the previous studies examining the cognitive factors of academic success, the present study had the purpose of investigating its non-cognitive determinants. Especially, the major objective of this study was to form a path analysis model of academic success in a group of university students, which included the variables of academic confidence and psychological capital with a mediator variable - academic coping. 400 undergraduates from Marmara University and Istanbul Commerce University participated in the study. The Academic Behavioral Confidence Scale, the Academic Coping Strategies Scale and the Psychological Capital Test Battery were used to understand the predictive roles of these variables on academic success. The results of path analyses indicated that the degrees of one's academic confidence and psychological capital had essential direct and indirect impacts on his level of academic achievement through the mediator variable academic coping. Academic coping had also a direct effect on academic success. The findings of the study are pivotal for both educational psychologists and vocational counselors to comprehend the importance of non-cognitive variables emerging in the field of positive psychology on undergraduates' academic accomplishments.
Keywords: Academic achievement, academic confidence, psychological capital, academic coping strategies, university students.

**The present study was conducted as the PhD dissertation in the Program of Guidance and Counseling, Institute of Educational Sciences, Marmara University, named 'A Path Analysis Model Pertinent to Undergraduates' Academic Success: Examining Academic Confidence, Psychological Capital and Academic Coping Factors' by B. Kırıkkanat whose PhD advisor is M. K. Soyer, Assist. Prof.*

Local Press And Women Workers in The Context Of Gender Inequality

Erhan Arslan (Mersin University)
Berna Arslan (Mersin University)

The local press is in a far more important position than other mass media because of the city-specific stabilizing nature of the local community, it also has an active role in social life.In some cases, although local press seems to be a means of propaganda by local administrators and political opponents; it is undoubtedly in the central position to the relations between rulers and people in that region. Also local press fulfills important missions in the settlement of urbanization, accelerating local cultural dynamics, announcing the voices of civil society organizations. While the local press fulfills its function in this central position for urban life; the balance in their own internal dynamics is also important. Because, when the balance of the gender distribution of local press employees deteriorates against women, it is inevitable that a male-dominated discourse emerges. Lack of a large number of female employees in the local press - although increasing in numbers over the last years - and horizontal / vertical discrimination, brings along a male dominated discourse. In local press; transparent walls preventing woman to take place in economy, politics and other services at key points, and glass ceilings preventing their rise in press businesses make the distribution of labor in this area more problematic. In addition, this leads to a series of chained problems ranging from the problematic representation of women in the media to the reflection of sexist stereotypes in discourses. With reference the problemlematic structure mentioned above, this study aims to reveal viewpoint of women workers in the media, in the context of local press. The sample of the study is constituted by female employees in the local press of Eskişehir and Mersin. A questionnaire survey was conducted with a face-to-face interview technique with 39 women media workers , who wanted to contribute to the work, working in these two newspapers. The questionnaire, which consists of 25 questions, aims to reveal demographic breakdowns, career outlooks, professional issues as women media workers, future expectations, advantages and disadvantages of being a woman in the media.

Internal Migration in Turkey and Its Determinants: An Evaluation of Regional Development Perspective

Berna Şafak Zülfikar Savcı (Çankırı Karatekin University)
Hulya Ünlü (Çankırı Karatekin University)

Migration in Turkey; has always been one of the topics that attracted interest, both internal and international migration. Especially after 2000's, as the country became one of the transit countries and then the destination countries, the international migration pattern started to change. On the other hand, the developments in the country in the context of urbanization, globalization and development also changed the internal migration movement. Since the internal migration is related to the socio-economic structures of countries, the examination of the changes in internal migration in Turkey gains importance in terms of both academicians and policy makers. In this study, the determinants of the internal migration movements in Turkey will be determined by panel data analysis method. The determinants of internal migration are usually explained by models based on the viewpoint of "push factors and pull factors" in the mainstream. In this study, a similar approach focuses on explaining the effects of various factors such as the socio-economic status of the regions, the distances to each other, and the social networking effects of migrants on the internal migration movement. In addition to panel data analysis based on various factors, development level of regions will be assessed with statistics and graphics in the context of many different dimensions of development. In the study, the post-2000 era will be considered. It will be difficult to find regional data in detail for both migration and socio-economic indicators. Therefore, the statistics of the Turkish Statistical Institute on the provincial basis show the number of migrants, net migration rate, population, gross domestic product indicators and other factors (related to urbanization , unemployment rates, etc.) will be obtained for the level of regions. There are many studies in the literature, which deals with internal migration in Turkey especially after the urbanization accelerated in the 1970s. On the other hand, internal migration studies including econometric analyzes are relatively few. This study differs from other studies because it contains an econometric analysis based on regions.

Interpreting the European Union's Debt Crisis in the Context of "the Fiscal Crisis of the State"

Berna Uymaz (Istanbul University)

The Fiscal Crisis of the State" by James O'Connor, refers to the tendency of government expenditures to outpace revenues in the U.S. in the late 1960s and early 1970s and so it shows fiscal crisis' inevitability in the capitalist system. Nowadays, the impact of globalization and financialization on public expenditures and revenues manifests itself especially as the European Union (EU) Debt Crisis. The purpose of the article is to show that the high level of public debt of countries is not caused by wrong fiscal policies but instead the relationship between the debt and the capitalist accumulation process should be interrogated. Within this scope, the relationship between globalization and the last crisis in the EU will be examined within the context of "the fiscal crisis of the state" and examples of fiscal policy implementations in Italy will be analyzed.

Scandal on the Internet

Betul Duman (Yıldız Technical University)
Zuhal Güler (Abant İzzet Baysal University)

The word 'scandal' was derived from Latin language and used in two types in the early period. One of them was religious context to refer to Ia) the conduct of religious person disgraced religion; Ib) to something that hindered religious belief or faith. Latter usage held the sense of scandal as moral lapse. The second type was more secular and pointed out to IIa) actions and events that were offensive and discreditable and IIb) conduct which offended moral sentiments or sense of decency (Thomson 2000). The subject matter of the study is to introduce the usage and definition of the word, scandal, within the perspective of sociology and political science through internet search in news headings in Turkey. Today the common use of the word exceeds the narrow religious context and involves all types of moral transgression which are not necessarily linked to religious codes. According to Thomson (2000: 13-14) in modern sense scandal is used to describe actions or events that involves certain types of transgression in terms of values, norms and moral codes which become known to others. Furthermore, taking serious public response or disapproval is integral part of the word's definition. Although there are various transgressions, three types of norms and moral codes are emphasized as scandal-prone. These are; norms and moral codes governing sexual relations, financial transactions and finally the exercise of political power. Later, "talk scandals" was added to this classification. In this study these four kinds of scandal will be used in classification. Main aim of the study is to find out that what types of events, actions and conducts are described as scandal, how and why they are classified in the categories of political- financial- sexual and talk, and finally what are the norms and values that are subject to certain types of transgression. Besides in the overlapping cases, the dominant scandal type and the reasons behind will be set forth. As a data collection, content analysis will be used. Content analysis will be applied in the following stages. First the Word "scandal" will be searched in Google search engine between 1- 15th November. All the news headings will be analyzed in content, categorized in terms of kinds of transgression and response. Then data will be interpreted. Besides the images attached to news will be included to the analysis.

Conflict Factors in the Distribution Channel

Bilsen Bilgili (Kocaeli University)
Emrah Özkul (Kocaeli University)
Songül Bilgili Sülük

Today, rapid developments in social and business life brought by technological innovations require businesses and managers to be more sensitive in business relations. Failure to comply with promises in the relations between the distribution channel members, which is also the subject of the social exchange theory, causes conflicts among many enterprises. Especially, many factors such as increasing education level of consumers, increasing living standards, increasing consumer awareness levels, professional principles developed for harmonization among distribution channel members have come to the forefront. In labor intensive service enterprises, these factors are becoming more important, and the importance of providing these factors in services based on human relations is increasing. In this study, it was aimed to determine the factors of harmony and conflict between travel agencies and accommodation operators in tourism services which is one of the most important areas in the service sector. According to the analysis results of the data obtained from the questionnaires applied to 100 travel agency and 100 accommodation management manager in the Marmara Region, factor analysis was conducted to determine the conflict and cooperation factors between the channel members and the differences between the types of enterprises were investigated. According to the results, proposals for strategic innovation in the distribution channel of tourism services, which are important income sources of our country, have been developed to increase the quality of tourism services.

Management of Contingent Liabilities in Developing Countries

Burak Pirdal (Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University)

Fiscal Risk can be defined as a kind of financial stress that a government could experience in the future. In this context, contingent liabilities which is an element of fiscal risk for countries can be defined as "the liabilities whose timing and quantity are not known in advance and which have adverse effects on government budget in terms of fiscal risk management." Therefore, sound management of these kind of risks is a vital issue for macro-fiscal dynamics of the countries. In this framework, the aim of this study is to reveal the main aspects of the management of contingent liabilities and to devise a useful management strategy of these sort of fiscal risks for governments.

Investigating Emerging Energy Security Issues during the 21st Century: Maritime Transport and Alternative Modes of Liquefied Natural Gas Bunkering

Burak Şakir Şeker (Retired Navy Lieutenant)

Today, shipping is by far the most international of the world's industries. Each and every day, ships of different size and capabilities carry huge quantities of cargo and a very large number of passengers cost effectively, cleanly and safely. Maritime transport is essential to normal functioning the world's economy as over 90% of the world's trade is carried by sea and it is, by far, the most cost-effective way to move en masse goods and raw materials around the world. The global trade in Liquefied Natural Gas is growing rapidly from almost negligible in 1970 to a certain number that is expected to be a globally meaningful amount by the year 2020. In most cases that describe a LNG value chain commercial development, the LNG suppliers first confirm sales to the downstream buyers and then sign long-term contracts with strict terms for gas pricing; only when the development of the respective project is deemed feasible, the sponsors of an LNG project would invest their money towards operation. There are three main modes for refuelling ships via LNG, with probably the permanent installed network being the safest of all. Today, there is no direct infrastructure in place for transferring LNG towards a vessel. The other methods are locally available LNG will be bunkered by loading LNG road tank trucks directly onto the vessel during normal loading operations, or LNG bunkering barge will deliver the necessary fuel. In any case, each of these methods has different aspects; further research can pinpoint the associated advantages. Turning the discussion into the strategic domain, it is proposed to create a world-wide mapping of LNG related infrastructures and then correlate them with the necessary supply chain, namely with which exactly method of delivery will the LNG fuel be made available to a specific port of call.

The International Law Related to Maritime Security: An Analysis of Its Effectiveness in Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships

Burak Şakir Şeker (TSK Emekli)

The paper is a study of international law related to maritime security. The objective of the paper is to identify some of the problems in combating piracy and armed robbery against ships arising from inadequate international law related to maritime security and to make recommendations for improving this body of law. The central issue discussed in the paper is the clarity of the different concepts describing illegal violence at sea. The paper shows that the international law related to maritime security is fragmented and the definitions describing illegal violence at sea unclear. It hampers the effective fight against illegal violence at sea, including acts which are called piracy and armed robbery under existing international law. Consequently, the paper gives several recommendations for improving the international law related to maritime security. Together with other proposals it recommends that further research be focused on identifying what regime of jurisdiction is most appropriate for effective combat of one or another particular illegal act of violence at sea. Such research would allow enumerating in international law all those illegal acts of violence at sea, for which universal jurisdiction should be applied.

Analyzing Content of Financial Information in Annual Reports: A Case From Turkey

Bengü Vuran (Istanbul University)
Burcu Adiloğlu (Istanbul University)

An annual report is a comprehensive report that includes company's both financial and nonfinancial information throughout the preceding year. The aim of these reports is to give information to investors and other decision makers about the company's activities and financial performance. In annual reports companies declare many information like general corporate information, operating and financial review of the company, director's report, corporate governance information, chairpersons statement, financial statements and auditor's report. From the point of decision makers financial and nonfinancial information are evaluated together in order to give right decisions about the companies. While there is an increasing trend to declare more nonfinancial information than past, financials still maintains its importance. Since financial information is comparable in long annual reports, it is considered more rational for all decision makers. Besides financial statements and footnotes companies are also willing to present its detailed financials like ratios, financial indicators, dividends, share prices, share performance. The aim of this study is to investigate the variety of disclosed financial information in annual reports. Study is conducted on annual reports of nonfinancial firms listed in BIST 100 (Borsa Istanbul and results are revealed.

New Humour Culture Examples From Digital Media: Zaytung, Listelist and Onedio

Burcu Akkaya Telci (Maltepe University)

There are various ways to communicate. These could be vocal, silent, written, visual or physical. Humour, which is a very strong way to communicate, is a means of expression to convey a feeling, thought or message by adding wit and jest to it. Probably, it has been the only way to tell kings the truth in the history of the mankind. In Turkish culture, humour first appears as jokes and anecdotes in oral tradition; it is also possible to see examples of it in novels and poems in the following years. Later on, comics and humour writing has gained a wide audience especially in periodical forms (magazines). Within recent years in Turkey, the circulation of comic strip magazines has surpassed that of newspapers'. The internet has set borders aside; its independence of time and space has taken readers under its influence. By the effect of transformative powers of technology, nowadays modern communication technologies overtake media that contents humour publishing as well. The understanding and culture that has been seen in published humour magazines is commonly being maintained, transformed and improved today by websites such as Zaytung, Onedio.com and Listelist. This study summarizes the humour culture in Turkey within the framework of magazines from its historical development to its condition to present day and it looks into the new understanding of news-humour that is usually found in online platforms. In these websites, it can be seen that news are conveyed with a witty and humorous language. In this context, it is possible to say that humour has opened up a new contradictive space for itself in digital medium and created its own culture.

TOPSIS Method: An Application on Financial Performance of Public Listed Construction Companies

Burcu Kocarık (Celal Bayar University)
Anıl Gacar (Manisa Celal Bayar University)

Making financial performance measurement for companies is a very important issue. Companies measure their financial performance and analyze their current situation and make decisions for the future. Looking at the profit figure only to measure financial performance in the previous years, it is necessary to take into account multiple indicators other than the profit figures of companies with the increasing competition in recent years. Recently, TOPSşS (Technique For Order Preferance By Similarity To Ideal Solution) has been widely used as a technique which enables company managers to make better decision by reducing the single value that gives the best result of multiple indicators. The construction sector in Turkey is also a recent issue. Therefore, the aim of this study is to analyze the financial performance of construction companies in 2016 located in Borsa Istanbul by TOPSIS method. In the study, the rates of construction companies were utilized; the data used were derived from the financial reports submitted by the companies to the Public Disclosure Platform. As a result of the study, the financial performances of the companies are presented and the results obtained are evaluated.

A Case Study on the Structure of the Democratic School /

Burçak Ceren Akpınar (Istanbul Aydın University)
Cem Kirazoğlu (Istanbul Aydın University)

This research is important in terms of adding new knowledge to the critical pedagogy literature, knowing how the management processes in the democratic school are working, examining the place of the students, teachers and parents in the school administration so that an alternative management structure can be presented to other education institutions at the end of the research. The aim of the research is to examine the structural dynamics of the school's management and how these dynamics are reflected in the members of the school and its environment, based on the opinions of the students in the school, the teachers, the parents, the administrators and the schools in a school which is declared to be founded on democratic understanding. The research questions are the followings: What are the perceptions of the students about the educational process? What are the perceptions of teachers about the educational process? What are the perceptions of the parents about the educational process? What are the perceptions of the administrators about the educational process? What are the perceptions of the individuals around the school about the educational process? What are the attitudes of the individuals around the school towards the school? Is there a relationship between teachers', students', parents' and administrators' reasons for choosing a democratic school and their perceptions about education? What are the roles of teachers, students, parents, and the people around the school in the school management? In this study, various administrative processes of the school were studied for two and a half months. In addition to this review, semi-structured interviews were conducted with seventy people in total, including ten school staff, thirty school students, fifteen school parentheses and fifteen individuals in the school environment. Observations were made at school for two and a half months, field notes were kept, pictures were taken where necessary and voice recordings were taken. The obtained data were evaluated by content analysis and descriptive analysis technique. The data analysis process is still continuing.

Examination of High School Students' Perceptions Related to Concept of "University Exam"

F. Abide Güngör Aytar (Gazi University)
Büşra Kurtoğlu Karataş (Gazi University)

"Examination of High School Students' Perceptions Related to Concept of "University Exam"

In our country one of the most basic goals of high school students is to enter an exam for the transition to the university and meet the expected lower limits in this exam. We have an ever-changing exam's system and this situation brings with it various changes in the students' perceptions of examination. When examining the literature, it is seen that, researchers generally focus on high school students' concerns about exam rather than their general opinion. Within this scope, the general opinions about the concept of ""university exam"" of high school students were taken through metaphor. For this study researcher created a survey which includes demographic information about students also includes open-ended question which for high school students used personal 'university exam' metaphors via a metaphor prompt "A university exam is ..... because ……" to represent their beliefs relating to exam. In the scope of the study, researcher collected information from a total of 156 students, 93 female and 63 male. 6 data are not included in the study due to data insecurity and deficient information. According to results the most used metaphor is in "university exam in fear/anxiety discourses"(36) and least used metaphor are in" university exam in effort discourses"(25) and "university exam in hopelessness"(25).
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Intra-family Problems and Special Education Support in ADHD

Cahit Nuri (Near East University)

Attention deficit disorder with hyperactivity (ADHD) is defined as a disorder characterised with hyperactivity, short attention period and impulsivity which begins in pre-school children and can continue in adulthood. Although it is one of the most frequently witnessed psychiatric disorders in children, if it is not treated it can negatively affect the psychological, social development and education life of the child. Among diagnosis criteria, symptoms have to be seen before the age of 3 and these symptoms have to be witnessed at least in two places (i.e. school, home). For this reason, they frequently receive negative feedback from their environment and are seen as problematic children by their environment, as a result of which their self-confidence decreases. It is witnessed that most studies on ADHD children are in the field of psychiatry. However, ADHD individuals need special education support although they receive education at fundamental education institutions. The nature of the disease causes these children to display behaviours which disarray the general order of the class. They are having important difficulties in their relations with teachers and classmates. It is reported that teachers who work especially with children with high impulsivity and hyperactivity are having problems in classroom management. In addition to the foregoing, a disease which begins with early childhood has quite a lot of negative impacts on the family. Several studies have shown that the families of individuals with special needs suffer from very high level of exhaustion, depression and anxiety. Parents are having children with some expectations. This is expecting a child who shows normal development. However, when the child is one who has special needs, the family enters the process of mourning. Several parents report that they cannot receive the required psychological support and that the psychological problems that follow are very common. Injuries of ADHD children due to hyperactivity and impulsiveness causes parents to be feel more anxious and exhausted. Despite the willingness to cooperate with the school, due to complaints from the school about behavioural problems, parents feel lonely. Under the light of this information, the paper examined the problems experienced by families with ADHD children and the importance of special education support.

Self-Help Literature As A Commodity:Consumption Through the Construction of Need for Power

Canan Urhan (Beykent University)

In this paper, self-help literature will be discussed as a commodity aimed at passive cultural consumption and produced by the culture industry. Although self-help books are promoted for self-actualization, autonomy and transcendence, I discuss that they only offer temporary mass enjoyment under such disguise. In the creation of such a cultural commodity, the authors of these books appropriate science, religion and indigenous cultures into modern magic while constructing an alleged need for power using psychoanalytic techniques for persuasion throughout the texts. In the conclusion, I argue that it is possible to deconstruct the myth of need for power embedded into these texts through semiotic network analysis and text mining.

The Impacts of the Syrian Refugee Crisis on the Deteriorating Bilateral Relations Between the EU and Turkey

Canan Uzuntaş (Düzce University)

The bilateral relations between the European Union (EU) and Turkey have been deteriorating in recent years. While the EU is blaming Turkey for moving away from the European values, Turkey claims that the EU has been deceiving Turkey about full membership for years despite several arrangements made by Turkey in accordance with harmonization with the EU legislation, and the economic achievements and other developments in various areas Turkey has achieved. However, the Syrian Refugee Crisis has once more proven how important the European Union and Turkey are for each other as strategic partners, when relations are really strained and both sides are blaming each other for the worsening relations with various reasons. Seen as the center of progress, civilization, democracy and human rights, Western world -especially Europe- was the center of the First and Second World Wars, causes of the indefinable pains and tragedies. During these wars, millions of people lost their lives and mass migration movements occurred. About 70 years after the World War II, a mass migration movement this time- in another geography, in the Middle East, has severely affected the European Union rather psychologically and sociologically the fact that also shows that there are no regional problems in the globalized world. Although the European Union has made various legal arrangements in order to solve the refugee crisis within its own structure, it could not achieve the desired result and finally decided to cooperate with Turkey which has been hosting more than 3 million refugees and signed the Refugee Deal with Turkey. As a result of this agreement with Turkey, the European Union managed to resolve the problem -for which it could not find any effective solutions with its 28 member states- in a very short time. As a result, the European Union once more has understood that Turkey is an indispensable strategic partner for the EU. In this study, the contributions of the solution -mutually found by the EU and Turkey for the Syrian Refugee Crisis- on EU-Turkey bilateral relations and the impacts of the mutual solution on EU's viewpoint of Turkey will be examined in depth. Beside these, the parameters of the EU-Turkey relations will be investigated, and how these parameters will shape the EU-Turkey relations in the future will be discussed in general.

Cyprus Folk Songs and Aphrodite of Cyprus

Cemaliye Direktör (European University of Lefke)

Aphrodite is known as the goddess of love and beauty born of the scums of Sea of Cyprus. Kornos, son of Mother Soil, cut the testicles of his father, God of Skies, with a swath. When these testicles fell to the sea, Aphrodite was born of the waves of the sea who is narrated by Heseidos as Aphrodite of Cyprus. The scums which led her birth represent the sperms that exist with orgasm after sexual intercourse. Relatedly, Aphrodite is known as the goddess of sexuality, fertility and beauty. Cyprus has a geographical feature which hosted different civilizations for years. Aphrodite, on the other hand, appears as the heritage of the ancient Greek culture. Cultural values are transferred with folk songs which travel from one mouth to another. In this paper, the perception of woman in Cypriot folk songs, were examined with Aphrodite stories. Among Cypriot folk songs, the most known 6 folk songs were examined. The first of these songs, Feslikan song, handled woman as a person with white and beautiful neck. Throughout the song, desire for the lover, excitement for her, sexual desire and fertility of woman are found. While Feslikan is sowing in the pot of the lover brings to the fore the fertile structure of woman. It resembles the fact that everywhere that Aphrodite touches turns green. If only I could get undressed and go to her cotton bed, You are my soul by Feslikan I cannot break away from you, I cannot be away from the sweet lips of the lover, You are my soul by Feslikan I cannot break away from you, While you are sleeping lap over lap I cannot stay awake brings to the fore sexuality. It is about the sexual desire felt for the woman and the unwillingness for being away from her. In Let's throw oranges to each other, the emphasis is on nomad life. In addition, the beauty of woman, desire for her and her sexuality are brought to the fore. The big orange, there is no one at home, let us embrace my lover let them take the police connotes adultery, which is similar to the forbidden love and adultery story of Aphrodite. The fruit of Cyprus, the real of beauties it can be thought that according to the narration of Heseidos, Aphrodite was born of the testicles which fell to the sea, and people qualified her as the fruit of a family; thus, it can be believed that Cypriot women are associated with Aphrodite. Do you peel orange, do you get enough of its taste, do your arms get tired with embracing just once can be interpreted as the desire for the sexuality felt with the lover. When Cyprus folk songs are examined, it can be believed that they have similarities with the narrations of Aphrodite and that they are integrated with women and sexuality and femininity in Cyprus.

A Proposal for The Simplification of Tax Legislation: The Office of Tax Simplification

Cansu Aydoğdu (Karadeniz Teknik University)
Cemil Rakıcı (Karadeniz Teknik University)

The principles of taxation are the indispensable components for the establishment of a good tax system and achievement of the goals to be expected from the taxation. The classical taxation principles are the justice, certainty, economy and appropriateness as they were figured out by Adam Smith in his work "Wealth of Nations" in 1776. Adolph Wagner, on the other hand, took these principles and classified under four groups by systemizing as financial, economical, ethical, technical and administrative principles by benefiting from the principles of taxation of Smith. The simplicity principle that is one of the modern taxation principles to be considered in the work is actually the requirement of the principle of the certainty. Since, according to the principle of the certainty, the taxes should be exact, clear and easy to understand by all. The simplification of the tax laws is important in terms of such aspect. The simplification of the tax laws will enable either taxpayers or the law enforcement officers to understand in an easier manner, so the tax costs will decrease and contribute to the voluntary obedience to the tax to increase. When the countries in the world, including Turkey are considered, it is obvious that the tax legislations are quite complex. Therefore, the countries go towards regulations to simplify the tax legislations. England is one of the countries having the longest tax legislation on earth. The Office of Tax Simplification was established in the year 2010 in order to contribute the tax legislation to be simplified. The basic aim of the Office of Tax Simplification is to give proposals to the government for the simplification of the tax regulations. The structure, operation and activities of the Office of Tax Simplification will be referred in the work and the establishment of a similar office in Turkey under the Ministry of Finance will be discussed.

The Impacts of Risky Credits on Corporate Credit Market in Turkish Banking Sector, Adverse Selection and Credit Rationing: A Causality Analysis of Manufacturing and Other Sectors

Cenap Mengü Tunçay (Gazi University)
Atilla Gökçe (Gazi University)

In this study, it has been handled that, how the problems of risky loans, adverse selection and credit rationing, originated from risky loans, arised and how these problems affect credit markets within the theoretical framework. It has been tried to determine whether the theoretical approaches about this subject are valid for the credits, given to manufacturing and other sectors (non-manufacturing sectors), in corporate credit markets in Turkish Banking Sector or not and also whether the direction of the causality relationship is convenient for the theory or not due to causality analysis. Causality analyzes have been carried out for the period 1991-2015 between financial structure ratios of the firms, operating in manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors and the credit risk ratios of the sectors, obtained from the sectoral balances of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey. In this context, it has been determined the direction of causality between the ratios of short and long-term loans of firms to their total liabilities and the sector's credit risk. Dynamic relationships between variables have been examined by using impulse-response analyzes and inferences have been obtained. As a result of the analyzes made, by evaluating of the strategies followed by the banking sector to provide commercial loans, some proposals have been developed which may be specific to the manufacturing and other (non-manufacturing) sectors in order to eliminate the risk of liquidated corporate loans.

Fuzzy Categorical Data Through Structural Equality Model And Its Comparison Of WLSMW And WLSMV Estimation Methods Used In Estimation

Cengiz Gazeloğlu (Abdullah Gül University)
Engin Aytekin (Afyon Kocatepe University)
Eren Erkılıç (Recep Tayyip Erdogan University)

Generally, Likert type scales are used as a measurement tool to conduct scientific studies about any kind of field. It is seen in the studies that Likert type scales are used more often especially in social studies (such as Econometrics, Finance, Education, History, Psychology, Tourism etc.). Since the Likert type measurement data are not normally distributed, the researchers encounter some problems when analyzing. For example, parametric tests cannot be applied because collected Likert type data do not show normal distribution. Therefore, non-parametric tests are used instead of parametric tests, and the reliability of these tests is lower than that of parametric tests. When it is evaluated in this sense, it is noticed that it is more effective for scientists to use an accurate and reliable method in the process of forward decision making. The variables that are particularly effective in the diagnosis process of a disease, the strategies that institutions or organizations decide in financial situations, the decision-making mechanism concerning the important issues such as how much credit a bank will give to its customers have great importance for managers and institutions. This study will be pathfinder on what route to follow to make the right decisions in science, social and economic matters. Firstly, the theoretical sub-structure of the structural equation model will be given and how to make the structural equation model via the fuzzy categorical data will be explained. Secondly, it will explain how fuzzy logic Works and by whom and how it was put forward. It will also explain how effective and useful fuzzy logic is in the forward-looking decision-making process. Besides, it will provide information on how to solve the structural equation modeling with fuzzy logic and simulation results of different sample sizes will be reported with the help of various computer programs. As a result, this study may provide insight to those who have an important place in the scientific world, such as financiers, doctors, educators, to make decisions or to make a judgment in the face of a situation on how to use fuzzy logic and structural equation model. When evaluated in this sense, this study will play an important part in the literature as a resource that researchers can easily understand and apply.

Evaluation of the 5th Grade Social Studies Textbook Prepared According to the 2017 Program in the Context of Teacher Thinking

Ahmet Utku Özensoy (Muş Alparslan University)
Cengiz Taşkıran (Muş Alparslan University)

Social studies; understanding yesterday, today, in the context of tomorrow, recognizing social change and development, adapting to scientific and technological developments, is one of the basic lessons to gain high level skills and values. In addition, the importance of social studies lessons in the peaceful coexistence with respect to human rights and freedoms and the adoption of democratic values is increasing. As it is in the other lessons in the frame of this information, the social studies course program has been changed and the social studies textbook has been prepared according to this program. The aim of this study is to evaluate the 5th grade social studies textbook prepared according to the 2017 Social Studies Teaching Program in the context of teacher's thinking. For this purpose, the 5th grade social studies textbooks prepared for the 2017-2018 Education and Training Year were evaluated according to the teachers' opinions. As it is known, according to the 2017 Social Studies Curriculum, in the 4th and 5th grades, only the textbooks were prepared in these classes. As the 4th grade social studies textbook was taught in the first grade, only 5th grade social studies teachers were interviewed. In the study, eight open-ended questions were directed to twenty social studies teachers. In general, the social studies program (aim, skill, value, measurement-evaluation, acquisition) of 2017, the formal subjects of the course book (cover, paper and print quality, writing size and type, front and back sections etc.), the content of the textbook (gain, value, skill, scientific knowledge, activity, etc.) and the effectiveness of the course book, the measurement and evaluation section of the course book, the textbook missing, questions about these issues with incorrect, inadequate directions, questions about teachers' thoughts about the lack of a teacher's guide book and a student workbook were addressed. Qualitative research method was preferred in the research. This method is called state analysis. According to the findings, it was tried to evaluate the 5th grade social studies textbook prepared according to the 2017 Social Studies Course Curriculum in the context of teacher's thought.

Why Are We Using Online Social Network Sites: To Affirm Ourselves?

Ceyda Taşçıoğlu (Uludağ University)
Leman Pınar Tosun (Uludağ University)

In this study, the underlying causes for intensive usage of social network (SN) sites were examined from a psychological perspective by using Self-Affirmation Theory as a framework. According to Self-Affirmation Theory, each person has a fundamental need to protect and maintain one's self-value. When a person encounters a self-threatening situation (receiving negative performance feedback), she may try to protect her self-value by reminding her positive features to herself. This procedure called 'self-affirmation method' is useful in reducing defensive reactions against self-threats (Sherman and Cohen, 2006). Recently, a new method of self-affirmation producing similar consequences with the classical method (value affirmation) was appeared: examining one's own profile page on SN sites (Toma and Hancock, 2013). In this study, a similar method was used for testing whether examining one's own SN profile page functions as self-affirmation procedure when people are exposed to self-threatening situations. Moreover, it was aimed to investigate whether examining SN profiles of close others also functions as self-affirmation procedure for people with relational-self. For these purposes, an experimental study was designed with 208 university students. First, the participants' level of endorsement of relational self was measured. Then, participants were divided into two groups: the ones with high and low levels of relational self. Next, participants were given a visual perception test, then negative feedbacks were provided about their test performances (self-threat manipulation). Next, each participant was assigned to one of the five conditions: value-affirmation, examining one's own profile page, examining a close other's profile page, examining a stranger's profile page or the condition not containing any affirmation. Lastly, participants were asked to evaluate the test and the negative feedback they received. Their levels of defensiveness against the feedback were analyzed. The participants instructed to examine SN profiles (either their owns' or the close others') and the ones in value-affirmation condition were expected to be less defensive toward negative feedback than participants in the control condition. However, no significant difference was found. This may result from the fact that negative performance feedback was not successful at creating self-threat. The findings will be discussed within the scope of Self-Affirmation Theory and the measurement methods for self-affirmation.

Accedint Experience in "New Life"

Cihan Camcı (Akdeniz University)

Orhan Pamuk's New Life, is based on a character, a wanderer who resembles us Karl Jaspers's well known sentence: philosophy is being on the way to ╔ Existentialist, post-modern philosophy, which can well be named post-romantic philosophy, seeks the meaning of life as a whole that is left aside by modernism.New Life tells us explicitly, we see that life is nothing but a temporal stretching between birth and death. Osman repeats this motto several times throughout the novel: What is Life? A time... What is time? An accident" Osman's words repeated constantly in the novel: What is Life? A time... What is time? An accident ╔ What is life means, what is the meaning of the life for me? The meaning of the life is its temporal structure out of which we cannot step over in order to understand it. We do not understand it at all. We can have an intuition of it that is more like reminiscence, a recollection of what we have always already been living through. We have an acquaintance of what we are coincidentally thrown and have been in.

Online training for the teachers, Case study in Republic of Macedonia

Cvetko Andreeski (University "St, Kliment Ohridski" - Bitola)
Marina Blazhekovikj Toshevski (University "St, Kliment Ohridski" - Bitola)

In the Republic of Macedonia the main policies and strategies for development of education are driven by Bureau for the Development of Education. Many training courses for the teachers and professors in high school are conducted in organization of this institution. We made a research about attitudes of the teachers in 83 schools in Republic of Macedonia on the representative sample of more than 2 000 respondents. Some of the results of this survey are presented in this paper. The main idea is to deliver future courses online by using online training tools and teaching materials. This way of working can be transferred further for the students in high school.

Urban Transformation from Apartment Buildings to Residences: A "New Life" in Bomonti (An Istanbul Neighborhood)/

Çağlayan Kovanlıkaya (Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar University)

National and multi-national construction corporations have been carrying out several projects in "rentable areas" of Turkey on the framework of the urban tranformation, and especially of Istanbul. The neighborhood of Bomonti has been a major area of urban transformation of the post-2000 period, especially for its central location within easy reach of transportation networks. Its distinguishing character comes from the fact that older buildings are increasingly mixing with a variety of vertical residence-type structures, told to offer a “new life”, and locals already settled in for decades, with a new profile of higher-class professionals. At the same time, a slum-like group of structures made out of tin (teneke mahalle) is still part of the neighborhood. This paper draws upon interviews conducted with upper and upper-middle class residents, in an attempt to understand and analyze their relationships to their neighborhood, their perception of it, and their life practices in this residential space

The Place of Contingent Liabilities in Public Investments and Their Importance in Public Finance Management

Çağrı Çarıkçı (Istanbul University)

In recent years, the method of public private partnerships gained a lot of importance in large scale investments. One of the main characteristics of public private partnerships is the risk and yield transfer between the public sector and the private sector. The most important reasons of preferring public private partnerships in fulfilling public investment projects are expressed as effectiveness and being extrabudgetary. In other words, by being able to finance the investment by extrabudgetary sources, the public sector borrowing requirement will be reduced and thus, public funds will be used more efficiently. However, with this aspect, the public private partnership model means that the expenses that the state will make for the aforementioned investments will be taken off-budget. The important point in terms of this paper is how the financial risks and liabilities undertaken by the state in the public private partnerships are accounted within the state budget. In this day and age, the issue of monitoring financial risks that have a big place in scope and magnitude in public fiscal management in a correct and efficient manner is very important. Contingent liabilities that are also called hidden financial risks because they are extrabudgetary affect the sustainability of the public budget, therefore they have to be importantly approached within the public finance management. The purpose of this paper is to research how the contingent liabilities that arise from public private partnerships affect the public fiscal risk management and the importance of its accounting in terms of fiscal transparency. For this, how practices from different countries recognize risks that arise from public private partnerships will be examined and then compared to the situation in the example of Turkey. The accounting criteria of contingent liabilities within the scope of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board and the IMF Government Finance Statistics will also be examined in the paper. Another purpose of this paper is to develop policy suggestions for Turkey related to contingent liabilities in the light of the international standards and varied country practices.

City sense of Kirsehir among Ahi Evran Students

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Cities are important places having great effect on people's lives. No matter how it affects; while people construct cities, cities also form people. Within that context, the main problem of the current research is to reveal city sense on Kirsehir belonging ti students studying at Ahi Evran University. KKAO is developed by researchers was used to determine students' city sense of Kirsehir. That scale has 44 items and 3 dimensions. One of those dimensions would help to determine the city perception of participants regarding Kirsehir; another dimension would reveal participants perceptions in terms of socio- cultural features of the city and participants' economic perceptions on Kirsehir would be presented with the help of the last dimension. It is seen that alpha value conserning KKAO as a whole is .920; it is .718 on attitude dimension; .915 on socio-cultural dimension and .809 on economy dimension. The validity of that scale is presented by exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis result and it is detected that the alpha value is also reliable. KKAO will be administered to 1900 university students studying in Kirsehir in 2017- 2018 fall semester. The study was conducted by using sceening model among quantitative research design and the sample was defined tabakali olarak. The size of the sample was identified by considering departmants at university. The ratio of total number of students to the number of students studying at the relevant units was considered while forming the sample. The main problem of the research is what the city sense of students studying at Ahi Evran University is. Besides, the followings are the sub questions: Does city sense change considering the department studied, grades, gender and being native resident of Kirsehir or not? What is the symbol of the city? What are the suitable attributions of the city? What are the first three matters reminding Kirsehir?

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Investigation of Preservice Teacher' National Park Perception Levels/

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Human beings are both fighting nature and benefiting from the opportunities that it provides. In the early days, when mankind realized that the nature he/she use it without thinking about the future anxiety and the continuity of the generations was destroyed over time and that began to threaten themselves, has been thinking about protecting the environment, trying to make joint decisions and to make laws. Into the decisions taken for the common future of all living being on earth are also included protected natural fragments of nature. These fragments of nature that are in the national or international natural and cultural protection areas, rest and tourism areas are called national parks. The idea of creating the first national park was put forward in the early 19th century and in 1898 the Yellowstone National Park was the first application of this idea. The way to leave a livable world for future generations depends on protecting the environment and on providing good environmental education to younger generations. Therefore, there is a great responsibility for the teachers who are in charge of environmental education. In this research, it was aimed to determine the national park perceptions of the primary school teaching, science and social studies preservice teachers who are expected to give environmental education to primary and secondary school students in terms of different variables. It was used the "National Park Perception Scale" (NPPS) developed by researchers to determine national park perceptions. This scale consists of 31 items and three dimensions as educational value, self-efficacy belief, and selective perception. The scale was applied to 751 preservice teachers at different grade levels in Ahi Evran University Faculty of Education in spring term 2016-2017. In the results of the research conducted using the survey model from the quantitative research designs, it was determined that general national park perception level, self-efficacy belief and selective perceptions were medium-level; educational value perceptions were high. While there are a significant difference in favor of the male candidates in the sex variable, the 4th grade in the class level variable and the visitors visiting any national park; there aren't a significant difference in income level and department variables. Keywords: National park, preservice teacher, national park perception, geography.
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The Relationship Between Self Perceptions, Locus Of Control And Social Anxiety Levels Of University Students

Çare Sertelin Mercan (Istanbul University)

Bireyler başkaları üzerinde belirli bir izlenim bırakmak istiyorsa ancak bu izlenimi bırakabileceklerinden kuşku duyuyorsa kaygı yaşarlar (Schlenker, 1980). Kişiler başkaları tarafından nasıl algılandıklarına önem vermiyorlar ya da istenilen izlenimi bırakmayı başaracaklarına güveniyorlarsa sosyal kaygı ortaya çıkmaz. (Demir, 1997). Sosyal kaygısı yüksek olan bireyler, kendi davranışlarını abartılı biçimde olumsuz değerlendirir. Sosyal ilişkilerinde hayal kınklığı yaratan durumların nedenlerini kendilerinde ararken, hoş olan durumlarda kendileri dışında nedenler ararlar (Emmelkamp ve ark. 1994). Kontrol odağı ise, bireylerin olayların oluş nedenlerini kader, şans veya başkalarının davranışları gibi dışsal faktörlerle mi yoksa kendi davranış, tutum ve düşünceleri gibi içsel faktörlerle mi açıklamaya çalıştıkları ile ilgilidir. Bu araştırma, üniversite öğrencilerinin kendilerine yönelik algıları, kontrol odakları ve sosyal kaygı düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkiyi inceleyen ilişkisel tarama modelinde bir çalışmadır. Çalışmaya katılan öğrencilerin kendilerine yönelik algıladıkları saptamak amacıyla Gilbert, Allan ve Trent (1991) tarafından geliştirilen; Şahin, Durak ve Şahin (1993) tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanan Sosyal Karşılaştırma Ölçeği, kontrol odaklarını saptamak amacıyla Dağ (1991) tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanan Rotter'in İç-Dış Kontrol Odağı Ölçeği, sosyal kaygı düzeylerini belirlemek için ise Liebowitz tarafından geliştirilen ve Gümüş (1997) tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanan Sosyal Durumlarda Kendini Değerlendirme Envanteri kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini İstanbul Üniversitesi Hasan Ali Yücel Eğitim Fakültesi lisans programlarına devam eden 253 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Sosyal Karşılaştırma Ölçeği'nden alınan olumlu puanlar ile Sosyal Durumlarda Kendini Değerlendirme Envanteri'nin ölçtüğü yüksek sosyal kaygı puanları arasında negatif yönde anlamlı bir ilişki saptanmıştır. Bu bulguya göre bireylerin kendilerine ilişkin olumsuz değerlendirmeleri onların yüksek sosyal kaygıları ile ilişkilidir. İç-Dış Kontrol Odağı Ölçeği'nin dışsallık boyutu ile ölçtüğü yüksek sosyal kaygı puanları arasında da anlamlı ilişki saptanmıştır. Sosyal kaygı puanları ve kendini karşılaştırma ölçeğinden alınan puanlar cinsiyete göre istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı bir fark vermemiştir. Kız öğrencilerin, dış kontrol odağı erkek öğrencilere göre daha yüksek düzeydedir. Araştırmanın bulguları, ilgili alan yazın çerçevesinde tartışılacaktır.

Sociology in Turkey Until 1980/1980'e kadar Türkiye'de Sosyoloji

Çiçek Coşkun (Başkent University)

Most of the social sciences, including sociology, received academic legitimacy in the 19th century. Non-western societies encountered the economic and scientific developments in Europe in the 19th century and found out that their measures couldn't respond. Thus, they started to follow developments in the Western world. Sociology developed as an academic discipline around 1880 and soon came to Turkey. The two important people who helped to the foundation of Turkish sociology are Prince Sabahattin and Ziya GÜkalp. Since then, sociology has been an important academic discipline in Turkey. Turkey lived important social changes during its history. One of the most important changes is migration from rural areas to urban areas in the country between 1950 and 1980. Sociology studies interested with this social change and important field researches were done. In this study, development of sociology discipline in Turkey, its importance as an academic discipline after the foundation of Turkish Republic and major studies that were done during 1950-1980 period will be examined. With this aim, development of sociology in the Western world will be examined first. Second, development of sociology in Turkey since its advent in Turkey until 1980s will be reviewed. Third, some of the important field researches during the aforementioned period will be examined.

Evaluation of Decision Making Process of Individual Investor in Behavioral Finance

Çisem Bektur (Sakarya University)
Seda Atasaygın (Sakarya University)

Today, anomalies are frequent in financial markets. It is not enough to explain these anomalies with financial models based solely on mathematical formulas. The current models assume that the investor is rational and that the market operates in an effective form. However, when the investor decides, he/she loses the concentration of rational thinking by being under the influence of many psychological and sociological factors, especially emotions. In the direction of investor decisions, which are moving away from the rationally, they lose their ability to function effectively in the market. In the behavioral finance model, which suggests that the investor is not rational, it is suggested that the investor is influenced by the cognitive factors while making decisions affecting the financial markets as well. Within the framework of behavioral finance, it was attempted to determine whether the individual investor was influenced by the cognitive prejudices in decision making. A survey was conducted on 500 individual investors with savings of 100,000 and above in the capital and money markets. Survey data were interpreted using SPSS program. Pearson correlation analysis, Mann-Whitney U test and Kruskal Wallis variance analysis were performed to test the hypotheses generated. According to the findings, when the individual investor decides, the result which is influenced by the cognitive prejudices is reached. It has been seen that the results of the research overlap with the behavioral finance model.

Electronic Word of Mouth's Effects on Brand-Consumer Interaction on Social Media

Nahit Erdem Köker (Ege University)
Deniz Maden (Ege University)

One of the most important factors that affect the consumer decision-making process is the past experience of people among consumer's own network. In order to not to regret consumption decisions, consumers search for similar consumption experiences of others within their network. An opinion of a member from consumer's circle of friends or an expert may be much more persuasive than many corporate communication messages. Therefore, corporations tend to give more importance to word of mouth communication. Currently, consumers are not only limited to the opinions and experiences of the people within their own network about a product or a service. Thanks to the Internet and social media, consumers are immediately able to reach the opinions and experiences of other consumers that they do not even know. Today, many consumer experiences about products, services and brands are being disseminated through the Internet and social media. Before taking a purchase decision, consumers search for information and previous experiences of others on these medias, which led to the rise of electronic word of mouth communication activities by many corporations. The objective of this research is to observe consumers' tendency to electronic word of mouth communication and how these tendencies shape consumers interactions with brands on social media. Within this objective, this research follows a quantitative approach. To gather data, a questionnaire has been formed using the most convenient scales about social media brand interaction and electronic word of mouth communication. Correlation, regression and t-tests have been used for the data analysis. Results indicate significant relationships between brands' communication efforts on social media with electronic word of mouth communication.

An Empirical Model for Brand Attachment, Brand Affect, Perceived Brand Quality and Brand Trust's Effects on Social Media Consumer Engagement

Nahit Erdem Köker (Ege University)
Deniz Maden (Ege University)

Advancement of information communication technologies changed the speed and the structure of how individuals and brands communicate with each other. Social media consists of various forms of electronic communication through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other contents. Along with the structure of communication between individuals, social media has also transformed the way corporations communicate with their publics. While more and more individuals participate in social media platforms, it gradually became a necessity for corporations to have a strong presence on these platforms. Corporations create and apply strategies in social media both for their corporate and brand communication activities. Today, many consumers gather information about brands from social media platforms and similarly, they diffuse their ideas and experiences about brands on social media platforms as well. Due to the increase in individual-brand interactions, individuals are able to engage with brands and this engagement reveals many opportunities for brand communication strategies. Therefore, it is important for brands to determine the factors that may increase brand engagement and its efficiency. Following a quantitative approach, this research seeks to investigate brand attachment, brand affect, perceived brand quality and brand trust's effects on social media consumer engagement through an empirical model. Data has been gathered through a questionnaire form that consists of scales from previous research. In light of the data collected through questionnaires, the research model has been tested using structural equation modeling and the findings have been discussed.

New Subsistence Tools and Poverty Patterns in the City

Denizcan Kutlu (Namık Kemal University)

This study discusses the ways in which the urban poor cope with economic and social risks in Turkey, narrowly within the framework of the labour market policies and the social security system, and broadly, the transformation of the traditional welfare regime. In the study, this discussion will be conducted in terms of working poor and unemployed poor who receive social assistance in particular. In Turkey, especially in the 2000s, labour market politics, social security system and welfare regime are undergoing extensive transformation. Basically, this transformation, which has complementary economic and social aspects, such as commodification, expropriation and proletarianization, precarious work and unemployment, has taken on new economic and social risks in terms of old and new poor of the city. It is observed that Turkey's traditional welfare regime and the poor can not cope with these risks. In 2000, social assistance became active at this stage; have become a form of non-wage income and subsistence tool for migrant dispossessed laborers, preparing them for the urban labour market as a first resort social security technique against risks; low-wage / low-income work has become bearable and has served as a bridge to the poor in the process of integration with the community, the city and the labor market. The urban poor who can not cope with the new economic and social risks are both prepared and folded to work at low wages in the labour market through social assistance. Social assistance seem to have taken on a function of compensating for the tendency of the traditional welfare regime to transform and dissolve in each of the basic elements of work, housing and family. Thus, it can be said that the process of moving to the slum and finding employment around it has to be redefined as process of access to social assistance in the 2000's. Nevertheless, it is observed that social assistance has not lifted poverty, raised the poverty line, households have become increasingly beneficiaries of social welfare, and have tried to maintain their lives in a level of increased, untransferable and permanent poverty. On this basis, it can be said about the existence of new forms of poverty in the city that take the form of transfer from transferable poverty to generationship of social assistance. In the study, based on these observations and findings, the new subsistence and poverty patterns in the city and the class bases of urban poverty will be determined by a classification effort towards the social structure of the reserve army of labour.

Understanding of Women's Labour Migration: Analysing Migration Through a Gender Lens

Derya Demirdizen Çevik (Kocaeli University)

Immigrant domestic workers recognized as unqualified labours have been influenced by international labour migration labelled as global exploitation system. This system has been developed with transferring domestic works to women from poorer countries through a global division of labour. In this pattern, the exploitation of women's household labor has been moved from household level to global level while traditional gender roles of women are being reproduced by a global division of labor through immigrant women. Along with this process, women have increasingly participated in global migration, and international migration came to a new stage called "feminization of migration". In this study, we planned to question the dynamics that lead women to migrate in the context of gender, globalization and the specificity of domestic works. This research discusses how the gender approach, which provides a convenient method of analysis to conduct this questionnaire, is included in migration studies, and what contributions it provides to research beside its deficiencies. In addition, statistical data of women in international migration is being used to seek answers to the question of whether women's immigration has increased globally in real. This research will discuss the factors leading women to migrate in two parts. In the first part of the discussion, it will be questioned how globalization give women a ground to migrate. In the second part, this paper will focus on why women migrate for domestic works in the context of relationship between gender and globalization in the other part. As a result, this research will analyze women's migration patterns and the relationship between domestic work and migration.

The Current Dabates on the Severance Pay System and Draft Law on Fund

Derya Demirdizen Çevik (Kocaeli University)

Severance pay one of the important rights of employees refers to a compensation to employees who regard it as an economic guarantee when they do not work. Although the entitlement of severance pay requires some positive conditions, such as retirement, employees' death, military service for men, leaving job within one year following the marriage of women, being dismissed for unjust reasons or being dismissed by the employer for just cause under Article 14 of Turkish Labour Law numbered 1475, severance payment may be usurped by the employers at times. Even though the current system has some structural problems, the Turkish Government made some attempts to change the system substantially by and brought out a hot debate. Accordingly, this paper aimed to discuss thoughts and actions of the parties such as the government, trade unions and employer unions in Turkey on the issue. With these discussions, it is aimed to draw attention to possible future problems for employers.

Multidimensional Components of Subtitling / Altyazının Çok Boyutlu Bileşenleri

Derya Oğuz (Marmara University)

Subtitling which is one of the most widespread methods of audiovisual translation, is not only implemented at a considerable rate in the cinema sector, but is also preferred as a method of translation for foreign soap operas and for various programmes. The aim of subtitle translation is to ensure that the foreign audiovisual product is conveyed to the viewer with all its emotion and rhythm, through the communication of the subtitling method. The translator has to take into consideration several dimensions whilst realising this translation process. On the one hand, the translator is tasked with trying to formulate content in line with the objective, whilst on the other hand grabbling with the length of time the subtitles should remain on the screen and the limits on character use. The limitations mentioned above, compel the translator to shorten the text. Inasmuch as subtitle translation requires competency in both languages, it also prioritises translation internal to a language and literacy skill. In the study at hand, first, the general characteristics of subtitling were examined, along with the limitations from the perspective of the subtitle translator and the considerations that had to be taken into account during the translation process. Secondly, the study examines the technical components of subtitle translation, the relationship between oral language and written language, the rules of subtitling, subtitle abridgement, auxiliary translation techniques and the use of subtitles in the teaching of foreign languages. In addition to this, the semiotic dimension of subtitle translation is also dealt within the study, in order to explain how signs become meaningful, and to stress that subtitle translation requires a multidimensional translation approach.

A Research on Technology Usage by SMEs Operating in the Manufacturing Industry

Derya Öztürk (Ordu University)
Yeliz Kasko Arıcı (Ordu University)

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are becoming more and more important for countries' economies. Due to their small and flexible structures enabling them to adopt technological developments, SMEs are indispensable elements for countries' economies in the sense that they can make positive contributions not only to economic and social development but also to production and the generation of new areas of employment. Today, adapting to new competitive conditions, responding to customer needs and requests, and protecting market share can only be realized by pursuing technological innovations. In this context, the aim of this study is to comparatively analyze the use of technology in SMEs. Simple random sampling was used to select SMEs operating in the manufacturing industry sector in the Organized Industrial Zone in Samsun, and a survey was carried out with 131 SMEs. Data were analyzed using frequency analysis. SMEs were classified as small and medium-sized according to the number of employees, and then compared using the chi-square test. Relationships between responses were examined using Phi-coefficient and Cramer-V coefficient. Results show that SMEs' computer use in their production lines varies by 18.4% according to business size and that MEs use computers in their production lines more than do SEs ($p < 0.05$). 41.2% of SMEs state that they undertook technological innovations last year and that recent technological change has increased the operational efficiency by 96.9%. The main reason for recent technological change in SMEs depends on business size and there is a relationship (43.4%) between them ($p < 0.001$). The main reason for the recent technological change in SEs and MEs is customers' preferences and new product development, respectively. An enterprise's computer use in its production line depends by 35.4% on whether R&D activities are undertaken within that enterprise. Computer use in the production line is twofold higher in enterprises with R&D activities than in those with no R&D activities ($p < 0.001$), which does not depend on business size ($p > 0.05$). Nearly half of both SEs and MEs state that they can pursue technological innovations in production for their businesses even though they do not undertake R&D activities. 77.7% of SEs and 85.7% of MEs which pursue technological innovations in production state that they have reached the planned production capacity that they set for themselves at the time the enterprises were established. Achieving planned production capacity depends by 29.2% on computer use in the production line ($p < 0.01$), regardless of business size ($p > 0.05$).

A Study on Workplace Environment Ergonomics and Conditions of Employees in Rice Factories

Derya Öztürk (Ordu University)
Yeliz Kasko Arıcı (Ordu University)

Effective use of production factors is essential for the survival of an enterprise. It is therefore imperative that enterprises evaluate each of the production factors, which are natural resources, labor force, capital, entrepreneur, technology and knowledge, for the production of goods and services. Of these production factors, labor force is considered the most important one, without which it is impossible for the other production factors to carry out production by themselves. For this reason, it is possible to protect the labor force factor and to increase production efficiency in the future by firstly arranging the workspace according to the ergonomic structure. The goal of ergonomics is to prevent people from being damaged due to excessive workload pressure and demands, and to improve productivity by ensuring harmony between employees and their jobs.The aim of this research is to elicit information pertaining to employees' views on ergonomic working environment and conditions, and to analyze changes in their views depending on demographic characteristics. For this purpose, a survey consisting of 42 questionnaires was conducted of employees of rice factories operating in the city of Samsun. Data were statistically analyzed. Results show that as the term of employment (year) increases, employees' satisfaction with salary, working hours, overtime, hygiene of the workplace, transportation services and working in any of the rice production departments increases ($p < 0.05$). Similarly, of employees who state "I can decorate and modify my workspace," the proportion of those with 21 + years of employment is about twice as many as those with 1 to 5 years of employment. On the other hand, employees' satisfaction with standing for a long time decreases as the term of employment increases ($p < 0.01$). The effect of lighting of the working environment, business trips and social activities on production efficiency, and satisfaction with working in any of the rice production departments vary according to age ($p < 0.05$), while other factors are not affected by age ($p > 0.05$).

Microbiological properties and mineral contents of honeys from Bordj Bou Arreridj region (Algeria)

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The present study aimed to characterize 30 honey samples from Bordj Bou Arreridj region (Algeria) in respect to their floral origins, physicochemical parameters and microbial safety. Mean values obtained for physicochemical parameters were: pH 4.11, 17.17% moisture, 0.0061% ash, 370.57şS cmş1 electrical conductivity, 21.98 meq/kg free acidity, 9.703 mg/kg HMF and 85.64í schade diastase activity. The mineral content was determined by atomic absorption spectrometry. The mean values obtained were (mg/kg): Fe, 7.5714; Mg, 37.68; Na, 186,63 ; Zn, 3,86 ; Pb, 0,4869 ş 10-3 ; Cd, 267 ş 10-3. Aerobic mesophiles, fecal coliforms and sulphite-reducing clostridia were the microbial contaminants of interest studied. Microbiologically, the honey quality was considered good and all samples showed to be negative in respect to safety parameters. The results obtained for physicochemical characteristics of Bordj Bou Arreridj honey indicate a good quality level, adequate processing, good maturity and freshness.

The Relation Between Emotional Labor and Organısatıonal Cynıcsm in Nurses: A Research In Isparta City Centrum Hospitals

Dilek Ev Kocabaş (Süleyman Demirel University)
Ömer Lütfi Antalyalı (Süleyman Demirel University)

The study aims to investigate the relationship between levels of emotional labor and organizational cynicism of nurses working in hospitals in Isparta province center. The universe of the work is composed of nurses working in Süleyman Demirel Research and Practice Hospital, Isparta State Hospital and private hospitals in Isparta. In the study, Emotional Labor Scale which is developed by Diefendorff and the others and Organisational Cynicism Scale that the validity and realibility of Turkish form is studied by Korhan Karacaoğlu ve Fatma şnce (2010) are applied. As a result of the study, a meaningful relationship was found between the emotional labor behavior of nurses and organizational cynics attitudes. A positive meaningful relation is found between emotional labor behavior sub-dimension superficial behavior and organisational cynicism sub-dimension cognitive attitudes. A negative meaningful relation is acquired between emotional labor behavior sub-dimension deep acting role play and organisational cynicism sub-dimension affective attitudes. A negative meaningful relation is obtained between emotional labor behaviors sub-dimension genuine feelings and organisational cynicism sub-dimension affective attitudes.

The Impact of Global Financial Crisis on Relevance of Accounting Information: Evidence from Emerging Countries

Doğuş Emin (Ankara Sosyal Bilimler University)

This study aims to examine the impact of 2007-2009 global financial crisis on relevance of accounting information for emerging countries. As relevance of accounting information is defined as the ability of information disclosed by financial statements capture and summarize firm value, this study investigates how 2008-2009 global financial crisis affected the ability of accounting information to capture the firm value in emerging countries. For this purpose, this study examines the value relevance of net income, book to market ratio, leverage, and size on market returns for pre- and post-financial crisis periods for 1200 listed firms from 16 emerging countries for the period of 2004 to 2012.

Alleviating the Impacts of Foreign Originated Terms in Microelectronics on Turkish Language Using A New Approach to Term Derivation Algorithms

Dursun Akaslan (Harran University)
Ali Kırçay (Harran University)
Nurettin Beşli (Harran University)

The negative impacts of technological advancements on Turkish language have been also observed on account of the use of foreign terms, especially in the fields namely computer, electrical and electronics. In Turkish Language, affixes are used as a letter or groups of letters adding to the end of a word to make a new word regardless of whether it is derivational or inflectional ones. The characteristics of Turkish language structure mentioned above might be used to alleviate the negative impacts of foreign languages on Turkish especially in the discipline of computer, electrical and electronics. The purpose of this study is to propose a new approach to studies of term derivation algorithms using the properties related to derivational and inflectional suffices. By achieving this purpose, we target to create a comprehensive dictionary of terms in microelectronics for a terminology unity. For creating a comprehensive dictionary of terms in microelectronics, five-stage was followed; (i) In the first stage, suffixes used in Turkish and English languages are compared and matched to create a consistent guide of translation of terms in microelectronics. (ii) In the second stage, the most frequently cited works at the time of this writing in microelectronics were selected for the investigation of terms' common roots used in microelectronics; (iii) Turkish studies such as lecture notes, conference proceedings, and journal papers relevant to microelectronics were also examined to specify the Turkish equivalents of common foreign originated roots in microelectronics in the third stage; (iv) In the fourth stage, search engines such as Bing and Yandex were used to measure the prevalence of foreign originated words and their synonyms on the Turkish Language to determine the most effective synonym of the foreign originated terms; (v) In the final stage, we propose a new term derivation algorithm based on the most effective term used in the Turkish language relevant to microelectronics regardless of whether it is a foreign originated or Turkish. The research findings of this paper indicate that a standard language form for the derivation of terms might alleviate the impact of foreign languages on Turkish.

Investigating Reading and Learning Styles of Students in Interacting with Electronic Books using Eye Tracking Techniques

Dursun Akaslan (Harran University)
Mustafa Alpsülün (Harran University)

Individuals' eye movements are measured to understand where they are looking at any given time and how their eyes are shifting from one location to another using eye tracking techniques. Observing the eye movements of people provides useful and interesting information because eye movements indicate where a person's attention is directed. In this study, the authors of this paper aim to investigate the reading and learning styles of students using eye tracking techniques. For this reason, we investigate the interaction of students with electronic books in computer environment using several eye tracking techniques namely the number of fixations, complete fixation time, and average fixation duration. Students studying in the Program of Computer Programming in Siverek Vocational High School at Harran University in Turkey were invited for the study. In response to our invitation, 33 students had participated in the study whereas the records of 26 students were valid. An electronic book designed to teach students how to use variables in MATLAB programming language was selected to understand the learning styles of students in three-phases. In the first phase, a pre-test was applied to students to measure their current knowledge about variables. The variables in MATLAB programming language were taught in the second-phase. Lastly, a pro-test was applied to determine the final knowledge of the participants. The findings reveal that the reading and learning styles of females and males are not same in the study. It is clearly observed that female students tend to read electronic materials very carefully line-by-line at the beginning whereas their interaction becomes like male students through the end. The findings of this paper may be indicative of designing and publicizing electronic books in the future studies.

A Dictionary Study of terms in Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) for Terminology Unity

Dursun Akaslan (Harran University)
Nurettin Beşli (Harran University)
Ali Kırçay (Harran University)

Language is described as a system of communication consisting of three components namely sounds, words (or expressions), and grammar. However, specific words or expressions used in relation to a particular subject or an activity constitute scientific terminology. Great developments in Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) have led to many new words or terms being adopted and used in the same form as the foreign origin in the Turkish Language. Using these words or terms in lecturers, conferences, meetings and reviews has caused some problems and confusion in the use of the Turkish Language. These problems can only be dealt with the creation of a common and standard language form. The purpose of this study is to create a comprehensive dictionary of terms in HCI for a terminology unity. This dictionary of more than thousand terms aims to define all terms frequently used in a specific or technical sense in HCI. For creating a comprehensive dictionary of terms in HCI, four-stage was followed. In the first stage, the most frequently cited works at the time of this writing in HCI were selected for the investigation of common terms used in HCI. In this way, the number of words and their frequency in the most cited works were computed to understand specific or technical words in HCI. Turkish studies such as lecture notes, conference proceedings, and journal papers relevant to HCI were examined to specify the Turkish equivalents of common terms in HCI in the second stage. In this way, the usage of foreign originated terms (e.g. sensör) and their various synonyms (e.g. duyargaç, duyucu, algılayıcı or almaç) was revealed. In the third stage, search engines such as Bing and Yandex were used to measure the prevalence of foreign originated words and their synonyms on the Turkish language. Finally, the most effective term used in the Turkish language relevant to HCI was selected for our dictionary study regardless of whether it is a foreign originated or Turkish. The research findings of this paper indicate that the foreign originated words in HCI have more impacts on the Turkish Language. Moreover, our findings reveal that, for a terminology unity, we should start to change our views against foreign originated words.

The Perceptions of Prospective Teachers on Educational Systems of the Future

Faruk Öztürk (Abant Izzet Baysal University)
Duygu Saniye Öztürk (Abant Izzet Baysal University)

The aim of the present study is to determine the understandings of prospective teachers, who are studying at educational faculty, on the relation between the future imagination/creativity and education concepts in the context of critical mind power. In this context, the viewpoints of the students on imagination, utopia, dreams about future and similar topics were analyzed. The phenomenological approach, which is one of the qualitative research designs, has been used in the study. The study group was formed with the criterion sampling method. The criterion of the sampling group was "being a university student". The undergraduate students studying at Educational Faculty of Abant Izzet Baysal University were targeted as the units that covered the criterion defined for the sampling. In this context, a total of 25 undergraduate students 8 of whom from Social Sciences Teaching Department, 7 of whom from Science Teaching Department, 5 of whom from Primary Teachers Department, and 5 of whom from Psychological Counseling and Guidance Departments were included in the study. The focus group discussion and interview technique were used as the data collection tools in the study. The data obtained in the study were evaluated with qualitative content analysis and descriptive analysis approach. The data were separated into categories and were evaluated with the content analysis method under certain concepts. The basic concepts were formed as based on the statements that were emphasized or intensified by the participants in a frequent manner. For this reason, the words or word groups that referred to the same opinion in the data that were collected in the study were categorized together. These groups were collected under general concepts, and the basic categories were formed in this way. These categories constituted the main themes. When the categories were being formed, the viewpoints that were emphasized frequently in the responses were grouped as themes. These themes were as follows; Utopia Perception/Perfection, Future and Dreams, Tradition and Change, Education and Future. As a result of the study, it was determined that the majority of the students perceived the utopia concept as a negative way and in a "fail to happen" manner. Students do not include imaginations and dreams in their plans and attitudes about the future, and have realistic and logical viewpoints. A great number of the students are not satisfied by the existing educational system, and they dream about a future which does not consist of rote-learning based education system and which makes use of any types of technology.

Expression of Gender Theme In Contemporary Art Practices

Ebru Dede (Kadir Has University)

In this study, the works of art of Hossein Edalatkhah, Monica Bonvicini, Elmgreen & Dragset and the performance of Sarah Lucas were interpreted in connection with gender theories and contemporary art movements. The focus of this study is primarily on artworks which are deceptively simple and quiet with their imagery but have very meaningful content. Object artworks have an important potential for the use of subjects. Against pschoanalytic approach of Freud and Lacan, Hossein Edalatkhah critiques phallocentric bias and discusses patrilineal identification system excluding other sexual identities with his minimalist work of art named "He". Monica Bonvicini's work of conceptual art "Satisfy Me Flat" opposes to identify the woman as an object for the Phallus. The gay couple Elmgreen and Dragset's object artwork named "Boy Scout" shows the possibility to rewrite the cultural life as Foucault argues. As Butler states that the gender imposed by the power can only be imitated by the body performatively, but can never be realised. Feminist artists aim at deconstructing the limits of sexual identity in the heterosexual system. The performance of Sarah Lucas is for the purpose of recovering the woman the perception of "the monitoring object" and showing the presence of the woman as a subject. The performance of Sarah Lucas have also been interpreted in the context of the relations between objects and subjects. The works and the performance of contemporary artists make visible the theories of postfeminism with the possibilities of interdisciplinary practices of contemporary art which provides a favourable environment for gender and women's studies.

Diversified Business Groups in Emerging Markets: A Discussion Based on Finance Theory

Ece C. Akdoğan (Çankaya University)

Business groups which refer to a collection of legally independent firms tied together in some formal and informal ways are a widely observed organizational form in the world, especially in emerging markets. Since the group firms typically operate in multiple unrelated industries, business group formations are usually regarded as a mechanism for corporate diversification. The prevailing arguments on the reasons for corporate diversification in the literature mainly concentrate on risk reduction, managerial motives for growth and competitive advantage which is argued to be the main source of diversification benefits. It is argued that corporate diversification can enhance competitive advantage through providing market power, economies of scope, availability of internal capital and labor markets, and enabling information advantages and savings from internalization of transactions. However, economies of scope would provide a competitive advantage by sharing the common resources through the internalization of transactions for diversified firms as opposed to unaffiliated firms, only when the resource could be obtained more economically and beneficially, internally than it could be obtained from outside. This feature of economies of scope is especially peculiar to emerging economies which are generally characterized with poorly functioning institutions leading to market imperfections enforced by severe information and agency problems. In this respect, business groups are generally viewed as an efficient response to transaction costs in an economy. The literature on business groups in finance primarily concentrates on two approaches. The first one, through focusing on the corporate diversification feature of business groups, questions its causes and effects, and seeks answers to various questions in corporate finance while the second approach rests on corporate governance and mainly concentrates on the conflicts of interest between controlling and minority shareholders. Through providing a discussion on the above mentioned issues and some other main stream arguments on the subject, the main focus of this study is to evaluate the costs and the benefits of business groups in emerging markets and to shed light on why they are so common in emerging countries.

Reflections of Asymmetry Specific to Age and Gender Determination in Human Skeletal Remains

Ece Demirelli (Cumhuriyet University)
Fadime Suata Alpaslan (Cumhuriyet University)

The tradition of burial has come from the Homo neanderthalensis, a member of the Hominidae family, in which the human being is present, as well. Human skeletal remains are particularly visible in cemetery areas. The first step in the palaeodemographic studies on the remains derived from these areas is the sex and age determination.The sex determination of the skeleton belonging to the adult individual in the grave is performed by a simple visual inspection. However, although some methods have been developed for the measurement of cranium and pelvis, visual measurement alone does not yield reliable results. In skeletons, two methods are generally used for gender determination.One of these methods is the morphological features of skeletal remains and the other is metric measurements.The parts that best reflect the gender criteria in body skeletons are the hip bone and skull skeletons.While there are specific developmental differences in the skull skeleton, there are more vital activities related changes (asymmetrical changes) in the hip bone and other skeletal remains. Skeleton studies use macroscopic and statistical methods and techniques in age determination.Criteria used in age determination methods are calculated using different methods depending on the changes in growth and development process. Age plays an important role in determining individual differences in predicting sex, as well as living conditions, habits and professional activities.The reliability and validity of the analyzes are increased when the gender and age differences between the differences in methodological problems and populations as well as differences in sexual dimorphism due to the body asymmetry of the individual are taken into account.

Assessment of the Child's şnvolvement in the Media as a Violation of Rights From the Social Work Context

Ecem Naz Nazlıer (Hacettepe University)
Burcu Genç (Hacettepe University)
Ali Dikmen (Hacettepe University)

Nowadays, it is an undeniable fact that the media has entered into every aspect of our lives. The effects of media on individuals vary. However, this effect does not always happen on an as-demand basis. The primary concerns of the media (rating, circulation, etc.) sometimes conflict with the individual's well-being. Undoubtedly, the most affected group among these individuals is children. Children are used in the media as a commodity, and the high benefit of the child is overlooked. The child, who is in the media outside his or her will, is put in the status of child labor. There are national and international documents governing the employment of children. These documents contain provisions on jobs that children may be employed, fees, rights and protection of working children. However, when we look at applications, there are deficiencies in these laws and contracts. In the society, the presence of children in the media is not perceived as child labor, but it seems to be a very demanding situation. Social work discipline must play an active role in the protection of the child in the media with a rights-based approach.

Teneke Mahalle in Bomonti-Feriköy: The Waves of Migration from the '93 War to 1999 Earthquake, Social Encounters, and the Dynamics of Transformation

Egemen Yılgür (Nişantaşı University)

The urgent demand for housing of the migrants who took refuge in the Ottoman Empire after the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, arising with their eviction from the temporary settlements in 1880s enforced the formation of teneke mahalles. Teneke Mahalle in Bomonti-Feriköy, which was among the oldest of these settlements was built by the migrants who had come from the regions which is in Romania today. In time, the settlement of different migrant communities from Balkans and the participation of the poor from various Anatolian cities diversified the local population and the teneke mahalle which had been formed as carriage-drivers' settlement welcomed partly workers and partly families who experienced the ways of temporary work in informal sector. There was a considerable transformation in the general environment which occurred in relation with the development of gentrification processes around Bomonti and the improvement of local substructure in 1990s and 2000s. However, the settlement of around 10 families who subsist on paper-collecting and whose houses in şzmit were damaged by the 1999 earthquake and their living conditions which remind the former situation in the first formation period of the teneke mahalle means the cohabitation of the typical teneke mahalle poverty and middle class daily routine of the new residents around in a narrow space. In this study, depending on archive sources, review of literature and oral records the aforementioned historical process and social mechanisms which influence the development of the process revealed with the main lines.

Cyberbullying: A Study on Iranian News Coverage

Ehsan Shahghasemi (University of Tehran)
Zahra Karami (University of Tehran)
Ali Rabiei (Payame-Nour University)

New technologies are mainly developed to alleviate human pains, but, they at the same time are susceptible of creating new problems. Internet has solved many of our problems but it has also created new ones. Cyberbullying has been one of the problems that by nature is only possible by the help of Internet. It is true that bullying is as old as the human history, but in the last two decades and as a result of widespread adoption of Internet and West 2.0 technologies, bullying has gone viral and today we are witnessing an increasing rate of cyberbullying that in special contexts like Iranian culture has had a grave impact on people's, and particularly women's, lives. In this study, we have analyzed 35 news stories in Persian language news sources (weather print or online) about crimes which involved a kind of cyberbullying. We conducted a qualitative analysis on this data and our results have implications for academics, families, young girls, policymakers and law enforcement officials.

The Reciprocal Nature of Social-Ecological Systems

Elif Akgün (Marmara University)
Osman Geyik (Dicle University)

Advances in production processes have led fast human population growth. Human affect the ecological systems by consuming, extracting resources, emitting carbon dioxide, altering land cover, fragmenting ecosystems, reducing biodiversity and charging waste. Many research has been done up to now stated that the damages are already in an irreversible phase and carrying capacity of the earth is on the verge of exhaustion. Especially, the upward trend in demand for non-renewable energies raises the concerns about the sustainability of social-ecological systems. Sustainability, basically, means that the ability of biological systems to remain diverse, productive and balanced indefinitely in order that future generations can utilize them at least as much as we do. To guarantee sustainability, it is important to comprehend the interaction between social and ecological systems. Current models consider only the impact of social systems on ecological systems. However, changes in ecological systems have very critical feedbacks on social systems. For instance, in current models population is predicted exogenously without taking migration, land degradation and spread of diseases stemmed from climate change into consideration. This study, will evaluate the new phenomenon known as bidirectional coupling of social and ecological systems models by providing real life examples.

Urban Cost Formation and Interaction with People

Elif Atıcı (Anadolu University)
Mehmet İnceoğlu (Anadolu University)

The forces in our world have not been as effective on humanity as water. The world is covered with a hundred percent water; from the smallest living thing to the largest living thing, each of them is made to live by water. It is not possible that you have a life without water. It is not only influenced by living beings, but also on the inanimate environment. The disintegration of the rocks is the result of soil, the plants that are formed by the seeds being thrown into life, again by water. Throughout history, streamlines are important to people and life has begun to shape around water. In this context it is known that the first civilizations were built between the Nile and Euphrates rivers. As well as the environmental factors in the water affect the designs for human use; water usage in the design is greatly influencing. Sometimes it is an obstacle and sometimes the unifying water elements; Today, cities are used for recreational purposes, social activities and ecological regulations. The water that presents life to the city satisfies their spiritual needs by giving peace to the people. It turns into watery places and people; the shores that offer the opportunity to see, touch, hearing, and the forms of these shores differ in their use. Urban water, a natural element, is still influenced by the natural elements and the environment. The characteristics of the area where the water is located, the type of climate, the presence of the shores surrounding the water reveal limitations and variations for the use of the human being. In our country, there are cities that are ripe and small, with rivers and arms. There are streaming arms which are used and not used in this presence. The aim of this study is to show how the coastal designs of rivers and tributaries selected from different climatic regions have an impact on the people who experience these areas and the factors that affect the use of these areas. In these factors, it has been analyzed how the urbanization of the cities and the use of the rivers in the city changed. As marine cities and terrestrial cities belonging to different regions in order to be able to identify the environmental influences of climate types; Istanbul GÜksu Stream, Adana Seyhan and Eskisehir Porsuk, and Amasya Yesilirmak are selected as the study area. By determining the forms, design and effects of coastal use of the selected areas; it is expressed how the water matter will be shaped in the city and how the elements affecting it change according to what.

Female Academics Tried Out with Locality, Right Next to Europe

Elif Hacısalihoğlu (Trakya University)

In the last decade, there have been changes about universities, such as increasing the number of the universities that were established in a rush, and within a very short period of time, in each city, decomposing existing universities to form into new universities, highly increasing numbers of the faculties and student quotas in Turkey. Besides the academy, these changes also cause different social effects at the local level, in the cities they are located. Cities, except metropolis, have a stagnant and closed structure comparing to others. But with the increasing number of newly opened universities, and the student quotas, they have taken part in a new period. The employment gap occurred during this process, accelerated and intensified the mobility of academics from the universities in the metropole and central cities towards these cities. Female academics are involved in academic life with relatively high employment rates in Turkey though, on the other side comparing to men, women live under socially restrictive conditions in province. For this reason, these phenomena requires to discuss experiences of female academics in particular. This study examines feminity-masculinity in Thrace as a province experience, and joining into the province as a non-local academic. Thrace region has its own distinctive provincial features such as locating just between on the border of Europe and Turkey, many locals have the roots from abroad, locating between the mobility of Istanbul- Bulgaria and Greece line, the noticeable appearance of women in public, and the existence of a relatively old and large university. This study discusses how female academics establish relationships, under the gender and provincial influences, association with the Thracian's own province features. It is aimed to discover how the features of the provinces affects the female academic experiences in different ways. In this research, academics from one of the public universities located in Thrace will be interviewed in detail. Also as a female academic, working in a public university in this region, experiences and observations of the researcher will be adapted to this search as well.

A Study for the Relationship Between Family and Work Family Conflict and Life Satisfaction/

Elvan Okutan (Sakarya University)
Özlem Balaban (Sakarya University)

It is one of the most important problems today that employees have to work happily in their business life and be happy in their family life by balancing their work and family lives. Work and family roles are often the most important role that one plays in life, and often these two roles can conflict. This conflict is directly affected by the level of satisfaction people experience in life. It can be seen that the satisfaction level of the employees who are living in work family and family conflicts will decrease. In this context, in this study, it is aimed to put forward the relationship between employees' work family and family business conflict and life satisfaction. The research is conducted with questionnaires on the validity of the relevance and reliability of the scale. As a result of the research, it is tried to determine the relationship between work family and family work conflict and life satisfaction levels in the scope of the findings in questionnaires obtained from the questionnaires.

Possibilities of University and Academicianship under the Provincialism of the Eastern Black Sea

Emek Yıldırım (Artvin Çoruh University)

The Eastern Black Sea is a region, for which a quite positive or quite negative attitude is demonstrated generally upon some certain clichÄs from the outside. From the inside, although some points could be similar with the pictures seen from the outside, in details it is observed that there are many different factors fracture with these points. If it needs to identify in general; it is a region that on the one hand nationalist, conservative and etatist vein is so powerful, and on the other hand there are a significant and massified public opposition composed of vivacious ecologist and dynamic women movements besides a long-dated leftist tradition. However, in addition to the existence of autochthonous peoples from different ethnic origins and their identity consciousness still living upon their own culture and language, it is enough to understand how ironical geography is the Eastern Black Sea Region by investigating the endeavors to melt Turkish nationalism and etatism in a same pot through the socio-economical ties with the state. Into the bargain, although it is a place in which trading and mobilization are so intensive due to the border and the relationship with the state is always good, this region is made itself more extraordinary by the presence of such reality as the still-existed Black Sea provincialism. In addition to the existence of such old and established university as Black Sea Technical University which has a significant place in the region, there are also many universities and/or faculties opened in every city of the region by virtue of that it has been establishing universities in every city in last 10 years. However, in spite of this fact, the relationship between the universities and the local people does not progress through this kind of perception. At the same time, living in a small city or a town and working at a university of the region as an "outsider" woman could bring many difficulties, despite of its strong social and economic dynamism. Therefore, in this presentation, basically being such a female academician in the province will be tried to investigate through the socio-economic topography of the Eastern Black Sea Region.

Being A Brand City in Tourism: An Evaluation on the Province of Bursa

Emel Adamış (Uludağ University)

Due to the rapid development of tourism, in recent years, countries and cities have been in a cut-throat competition in order to raise their income. Country leaders giving importance to this competition have focused on destination or regional marketing rather than marketing and branding the whole country. As one of the alternative ways of attracting more tourists, the idea of being a brand city in tourism has gained currency. This idea has stemmed from the possibility of marketing the cities/places like commercial products as in business world. Branding of a city means the transformation of the city into both intangible and tangible values in terms of cultural, political, and commercial aspects. In this sense, there have been lots of successful city examples that passed through this difficult process. The purpose of this study is to elaborate the concept of branding at city level in terms of tourism within the theoretical framework. In the first part of the study, city branding and related concepts were explained. The second part of the study contained the reasons of branding and successful brand city examples. In the last part, the studies conducted for branding of Bursa in tourism, as one of the target cities during the process of Turkey Tourism Strategy Action Plan (2007-2013), were researched and some recommendations were given.

Anaysis of A Game Theory: Heritage and Rent Seeking

Emel Gümüş (Kocaeli University)
Ümran Gümüş (Kocaeli University)
Şevket Alper Koç (Kocaeli University)

The constancy of the volume of the heritage leads to a zero sum game to be played by the inheritors. This situation leads the inheritors to engage in searching supporters process. At extreme, this process may lead inheritors to kill each other. Supporter seeking process is of great importance in the interaction between the inheritors. The process of supporter seeking is analyzed by the rent seeking game. The main reason for this is that the supporters found by the inheritors constitute a source of rent for themselves.

Person-Job Fit and Innovative Work Behavior: The Mediating Role of Job Engagement

*Emine Kale (*Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli *University)*
Fatih Pektas (Aksaray University)

Individuals' actions are of crucial importance for continuous innovation and improvement. Innovative work behaviour is an individual's behaviour that aims to achieve the initiation and intentional introduction (within a work role, group or organization) of new and useful ideas, processes, products or procedures. Person-job fit is the match of the requirements of a job with the personality, knowledge, skills and competency of an person. The existance of person-job fit affects innovative work behaviour positively. In addition, indiviuals with job engagement are more successful because they do their responsibilities at work with high energy and performance and with participating physically, cognitively and emotionally in their work. The purpose of this study is to investigate the mediating role of job engagement on the relationship between person-job fit and innovative work behavior. Data were gathered from three, four and five-star hotels serving in Cappadocia region. Data were collected using a questionnaire and 243 applicable questionnaire forms were gathered at the end of the study. Structural equation modeling was implemented in the study to empirically test the proposed research model. The study found that person-job fit makes a direct and indirect impact on employees' innovative work behaviors. Results from structural equation modeling supported that job engagement fully mediates the relationship between person-job fit and innovative work behaviors.
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Dilemmas of Turkish Cinema History: The Lack of Critical Cinematic History Approach and Film Institute

Emrah Doğan (Governorship of Kocaeli)

Two people have shaped history of Turkish cinema. The forms of writing these two people's history are different from each other. However, they are representatives of the same understanding of history. Nijat Özön, one of these historians, has written the first history of Turkish cinema in scientific terms and introduced the general framework of Turkish cinema history. Agâh Özgüç, another cinematographer, has brought popular topics of Turkish cinema to the past. The structuring of classical history in Turkish cinema has prevented the writing of a critical and holistic cinematic history. The tendency of documentary in classical history has been an important criterion in cinema history writing. Thus, the history of Turkish cinema was written by documentaries with rich cinema archives. Descriptive and documentary history conception dominating Turkish cinema has caused cinematic aesthetics, economic, technological and social studies not to be done. At the same time, this shows us that an institutional film institute is not in our country. In the West, film institutes play an important role in writing an advanced cinematic history. The British Film Institute, for example, is an important contributor to film research with its rich archives. At the same time, there are advanced materials for different cinema history writing. This study criticizes Turkish cinema historians' archivist position and examines the contribution of powerful film institutes to their own cinemas.

How Do We Act Freely? A Nomological-Probabilistic Model of Explanation for Free-Actings

Emre Arda Erdenk (Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University)

In this paper, I am going to suggest a new model of explanation of the freedom of acts. To do this, I will, first, claim that the nature of freewill is metaphysically irrelevant to explain how we act freely. Secondly, I will evaluate the conceptual background that I am going to use when I will argue for the account of free-actings. In terms of this, a broad understanding of the libertarian view and with Humean preliminaries concerning actions will be examined. By means of these, I will introduce a model by which we can explain how our acts are free, while indeterminism is true. I will call this the nomological-probabilistic model of free-actings. In this paper, perhaps, I will only demonstrate this model as a proposal and nothing here is stated exclusively conclusive. However, I will argue that this nomological-probabilistic model is consistently well sufficient to explain the relation between human action and the indeterministic nature. Ultimately, the consequence of this model will be that we can understand free will and our free-actings in terms of libertarianism in a non-mysterious ground. This way, we will no longer need to appeal into accounts such as agent-causation theories, which are seemingly mysterious.

Multi-Based Discrimination For LGBTI Refugees in Turkey: uman Rights Violations and Struggle Against

Emre Özcan (Başkent University)
Merve Deniz Pak (Baskent University)
Mehmet Can Aktan (Baskent University)

The problems faced by LGBTI asylum seekers and refugees in Turkey are much more pernicious, as they are not far from the challenges faced by all asylum seekers. Under this context, all kinds of discrimination towards the identity of sexual orientation and gender as much as the politics that ignored come out as a violation of human rights at the points of access to services. This situation reveals the "multi-based discrimination" experienced by LGBTI refugees. LGBTI refugees, who are defined by the United Nations as fragile / vulnerable groups, need to benefit from socio-economic rights, education, employment, and accommodation and health services on equal platforms and protect themselves from being forced to return to their countries of origin. At the same time, homophobic, transphobic violence and sexual harassment are the greatest attacks on the right to live. This obligation to mask the identity of LGBTI refugees as a reflection of hate crimes creates psychiatric problems that can result in suicide, especially when there is insufficient psychosocial support. Besides, one of the major problem areas is access to community resources and social services. LGBTIs are not among special needs refugees in Law of Foreigners and International Protection (YUKK) where procedural facilities for special needs holders are regulated, which is an obstacle for LGBTIs access to social services. Despite, asylum seekers can benefit from universal health insurance with YUKK when they are registered; but LGBTIs face economic and legal problems in accessing the right to health because of both bureaucratic and "linguistic barriers", as well as trends that violate confidentiality. When considering the embroiled situation created by public institutions, all these frameworks necessitate effective methods of struggle of non-governmental organizations working in this area in order to prevent right violations and discriminatory practices carried out by LGBTI refugees especially by public officials. This method has to be transformed to include the provision of new resources needed by LGBTI refugees. With all these, this study aims to reveal discrimination and human rights violations in LGBTI refugees, in satellite cities, and in other cities, and the obstacles to access to community resources.

Weighting Fitness Center Selection Criteria Using SWARA Method in Group Decision Environment

Engin Çakır (Adnan Menderes University)

In recent years, people have begun to spare more time to especially sportive activities as a result of acquiring awareness in healthy nutrition and healthy life. This condition has increased the demands in fitness centers where sportive activities could be realized. Together with this heavy demands, fitness centers have been opened in many city centers with great investments; however, many fitness centers have either gone bankrupt or constantly lost money due to intense competition in the sector. It is important to increase the number of customers and/or retain present customers for the continuity of fitness centers. In order to do this, it is required for fitness centers to meet customer expectations in the best possible way. The objective of this study is to determine the importance level of weighting fitness center selection criteria by using the information obtained from numerous decision-makers and guide fitness centers in meeting customer expectations. The application was conducted in Nazilli district of Aydın. The criteria were revealed via information obtained from regular customers and full-time trainers of the fitness center by using interview technique. A total of 15 customers who were selected randomly from 3 different mixed (women and men) fitness centers with the highest number of customers in Nazilli district were accepted as decision-makers. Questionnaires were applied to 15 decision-makers based on application stages of SWARA method, which is a multi-criteria decision making method, and the acquired data were evaluated in the SWARA method. Thus, to which criteria fitness centers should pay attach more importance was revealed.

Interpretation of the Routine of Daily Life Over the Typology of "Temporiser"

Ercan Geçgin (Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University)

In the daily routine of social life, 'temporisers' are the social types who draw attention with their spooky and uncanny stance. They are the ones that ramble around endlessly, on the limits built upon social interactions' possibilities of credence and insecurities. They are the ones who are labeled as twisted since they constantly invade and abuse social boundaries and threaten collective moral principles, the ones who show up at unexpected moments and have an eye on any opportunity. They are the ones who have success in their career just as much as they benefited from opportunities in their comfort zones. They are in competition with the other temporisers. They have carried the remnants of petty business to their action repertory, hence, they are sneaky; expert of small matters. To make use of an opportunity in every situation and condition is the necessity of their personality. Their lifestyle and their specialty of being a temporiser offer them the talent of acting with the habitus of a temporiser. They are experts of misleading the negative influence on them to more positive. They are the externalized reason of moral panic in the reconstruction and association of society and a reference frame in building social sensitivity. It is possible to be faced with these distressing type of person in any situation in daily life, also to come across or learn about in daily news or social media. In addition, it is also possible for any individual to become a temporiser because of the wobbly ethos of social sphere, or to be insulted if he/she refuses. In this study, to exhibit an ideal typology, it is based on the instances in the news or the representations in the fields like literature or cinema of the temporiser profile. The typification is approached by the following cases: 1. socioeconomic and sociocultural context that establish the temporiser typology; 2. the epistemology of the typology's action repertory and social logic; 3. the sensitivity of the ones that are not included in this typology against to be labeled as a temporiser and their social integration arise from moral panic and the externalized function of the temporiser typology on establishing moral boundaries. In this way, it is tried to clarify the position and interaction frame of the temporiser type in the light of sociological theories of daily life.

The Impact Of The Leadership That Reinforces Learning On Organizatonal Commitment

Ayşe İpek Koca Ballı (Çukurova University)
Erdinç Ballı (Çukurova University)

The importance of learning organization (LO) is increasing every day because of it's effects on organizational output. Therefore, the study of learning organization and it's effects is important for the success of organizations. Learning organization can be defined as the process of development in the thinking and actions of people belonging to, or working with organizations, which then become institutionalized and integrated into organizational practice, Learning organization consists of 3 different building blocks. One of them is the leadership that reinforces learning. In this context, the purpose of this study is to analyze; impact of leadership that reinforces learning on organizational commitment. Questionnaire technique has been used as the data gathering method and for this purpose organizational commitment scale of Meyer & Allen (1991) and leadership that reinforces learning scale of Garvin, Edmondson & Gino (2008) have been used in this study. The staff in the 4 and 5 stars hotel business in Adana province were included to the research and acquired data have been analysed with Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). As a result of the research; leadership that reinforces learning influences emotional commitment (ş=,43, t=4,98) and normative commitment (ş=,28, t=3,30) from the dimensions of organizational commitment; it was determined that there was no significant effect on continuity commitment (ş=,08, t= 0,97).

Cultural Intelligence: It's Relation With Demographic Variables and Career Decision Of Tourism Students

Erdinç Ballı (Çukurova University)

Cultural intelligence (CQ) refers to individual's abilities and skills to effectively manage interactions in cross-cultural situations. It is a multidimensional concept comprising four dimensions: metacognitive, cognitive, motivational and behavioral. Tourism businnesses are also multicultural environments where people from different cultures come together as both employees and customers. For this reason, it is important to examine the cultural intelligence levels of tourism management students who are tourism workers and professionals in the future. The purpose of this study is; the determination of the relationship between cultural intelligence level both demographic variables and career decision of tourism students. Questionnaire technique has been used as the data gathering method. 'Cultural Intelligence Scale (CIS)' developed by Ang et al.(2007) has been used in this study. The scale was rated on the 5-point Likert type. The study group of the researchers constitutes 282 university students studying in the tourism departments of Cukurova University in the fall semester of 2016-2017 academic year. As a result of the analyzes, it was determined that the average level of cultural intelligence of the students was 3,66. As a result of confirmatory factor analysis; the four-factor structure of scale is verified. Also; there were relation between these dimensions and demographic variables of students, such as: gender, class and abroad experience. In addition, significant correlations were found between the cultural intelligence levels of the students and their career decision.

The Effect of Individual Pension System (IOS) on the Saving-Investment Level and the Economy in Turkey

Erdoğan Teyyare (Abant İzzetBaysal University)
Kübra Sayaner (Abant İzzetBaysal University)

Investment is one of the major factors that affect economic growth and its sustainability. Investments are mostly driven by saving schemes. Saving, in broad sense, is defined as the difference between income and consumption. The amounts saved should be turned into investment and channeled to economic activities through a financial system so that savings can contribute to the economies of countries. This study examined the saving and investment levels in Turkey within the framework of the "Individual Pension System" (IPS), an investment tool which has been on the agenda in recent years. The system was first on the basis of voluntary participation, but then was made partially mandatory by regulations. The study addresses the change induced by the IPS in the level of national savings, how much of the savings was channeled into investment and the potential effects of investments on the economy. The study revealed that the IPS was effective on savings and a considerable part of these savings was turned into investment through the financial system. However, the current figures show that the investment amount is not sufficient compared to the developed countries, thus pointing out the necessity of increasing the scope of IPS and the level of mandatory participation in the system.

Labor Income and Employment Factors: Application on Turkey

Erhan Çankal (Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University)

This study aims to extract significant information as to how individual, demographic, and economic factors may play role in determining labor market revenues by making use of human capital model. The estimation of human capital models will shed light to the contributing factors to earnings. The estimation of these models enables us to determine the variables that are vital in explaining the individual earnings. Household Income Distribution and Budget surveys that are published by Turkish Statistical Organization contain a micro level data, which allow a researcher to investigate and conduct econometric analyses. This study focuses on the returns to educational achievement. It is expected that the positive relationship between educational attainment and the revenues exist. In this context, the returns to education will be investigated for the years of 1994 and 2005. The results of the study will be discussed and compared in aiding to construct satisfactory educational and labor market policies.

Reproduce of Gender Inequality in The "Ideal Profession" News and The Responsibility of Media

Evin Doğan (İstanbul Şişli MYO)

Media is one of the areas where gender inequality related to participation labour force and professional life is reproduced and presented. Media restricts the choice of profession ,which need determination by susceptibility, interest, skill or ability, through “sex” and “sexist roles” and it presents optimum a choice of profession which is suitable to gender roles for women. Media reiterates gender discrimination/inequality with discourses such as "The most ideal professions for women", "The professions where women are most successful" or "The most suited professions for women."

The Determinants of Credit Risk in Turkish Commercial Banking Sector

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Muhittin Kaplan (Istanbul University)
Erhan Çankal (Yildirim Beyazit University)

This paper analyzes the bank-specific determinants of credit risk (i.e., non-performing loans) in the Turkish banking sector over the period 2002 and 2015. By using data from 23 commercial banks, the study conducts a panel data analysis via pooled-OLS, fixed effects and random effects and finds evidence for a statistically significant relation between efficiency and credit risk. This implies that higher technical efficiency causes higher quality loans, and lower credit risk. Also, higher lending is not adversely related to credit risk. Meanwhile, state-owned banks are more prone to credit risk.

Neoliberalism and Economic Growth

Erika Torres Godinez (UNAM)

The purpose of this paper is to analyze local development as a way to boost economic progress in those economies oriented toward the free market. Since the 70's and 80 various economies transformed state guidance regarding their participation in the production and distribution, at least in the discourse of boosting economic growth, consolidate public finances, controlling inflation and of course, address the issue of external debt. The transition to market economies, or under a neoliberal model meant not only the removal of the state of much of the economic activity, but it meant redesigning institutions to achieve its purpose.Through the first steps known in the Washington Consensus, the mid-80s and later reforms they boosted second and third generation and consolidated a new economic model whose results failed to strengthen the potential for growth and income distribution equally. The linking of national economies to the international market by implementing neoliberal policies revealed no weaknesses a new institutional design; but the fragility of the economic structure of the poorest countries. The initial response from the authorities was the revision of own policy, which, among other things, boost the development of social programs, which by themselves do not generate productive linkages to overcome poverty. Another way, and that is what is interesting to note, is as through the promotion of local development can be incorporated into those regions or communities that their conditions are prevented to participate in this global market. Among the elements that contribute to the strengthening of such strategies is to recognize in the theory of development not only sources of economic growth, but the conditions under which aims to promote them. In this sense I intend to highlight the life of Albert Hirscham thinking about the strategy of economic development. Finally, it seeks to highlight differences in the level of development between the regions of a country, its social complexity, and the role that is not only government or business, but also the civil society in the policy design. Upon recognition of inequality and the role that the main actors in society, including government, may have a sound policy whose results are reflected in job creation, improvement of living conditions of the population and the long-awaited economic growth. With the above strengthen the domestic market and substantially improve the context through which the insertion occurs in the international market. That is, the momentum of local development is the means through which governments could act in an efficient and effective way to boost economic growth in regions which are disadvantaged or lag before the arrival of neoliberalism either as a result of the same.

Stone Bridges in Niksar

Erkan Atak (Sakarya University)

Niksar is located 54 km north east of Tokat Province and is one of the settlements established on Kelkit Valley in the internal part of the Central Black Sea. Niksar, which has always been an important center since prehistoric ages, joined the Turkish territories immediately after the 1071 Malazgirt victory. Niksar, which was the center of the beylik during the reigns of the Danishmends, was governed by Turkish states and beyliks in later periods. Niksar, which is established on the fertile lands of the Kelkit River, is an important gateway point in the Seljukian road network. Many different types of buildings that were built before and after Turkish periods in and around Niksar have reached the present day. In particular, the number of buildings that were built by Anatolian Seljuks, Ottomans and various Turkish beyliks starting from Danishmends is high. Bridges have an important place among these buildings. The historical stone bridges in and around Niksar district center were discussed in the study. On the way to Niksar-Erbaa, the Talazan Bridge over the Kelkit River is one of the important bridges that were built during the Seljukian period. In Niksar district center, there are single arched bridges connecting two sides on Çanakçı Stream. In addition, on the way to Tokat-Niksar, only abutment remains of Hamidiye Bridge on Yeşilırmak have reached the present day.

Issue of Diplomatic Asylum in International Law/Uluslararası Hukukta Diplomatik Sığınma Meselesi

Esra Ata (Karadeniz Teknik University)
Sinan Can Konyalı (Uludağ University)

Diplomatic asylum, which means escaping the prosecution of local authorities by taking refuge in the embassy building, has been a topic of discussion for centuries. There is no general rule and ordinance on diplomatic asylum, and there is no universal regulation in the treaty law, especially the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. According to the prevailing opinion, the embassy does not have the right to shelter at the embassy building, since criminals can not be turned into a place of refuge for criminals to escape from justice. In practice, however, there is a distinction between ordinary crimes and political crimes. As a general principle, it is accepted that the embassy building can not be a shelter for ordinary criminals. The issue of asylum in political offenders is not a definite quality. Today, it is argued that political offenders can recognize this right in a very limited and exceptional way. Granting asylum to political offenders is humanitarian, and if there is an urgent danger for the lives of the accused defendants or criminals, and the danger continues to be recognized temporarily. In this context, granting asylum to political offenders is based on humanitarian considerations than legal reasons. One of the reasons for the discussion of diplomatic asylum stems from the conflict between the right of sovereignty that the state has and the diplomatic immunity afforded to the state that protects it. The State is exclusively authorized to investigate and punish an offense committed in the country due to its sole and full authority within the territory of sovereignty. But with the recognition of diplomatic asylum this right is taken away. Although the recognition of diplomatic asylum is considered an intervention in the internal affairs of the state by not delivering the offenders, the absolute immunity granted to the embassy buildings does not legitimize the arrest of the criminals by forcibly entering the embassy buildings. However, the home state does not have to provide safe passage rights to those granted asylum according to existing international legal rules. In our study, we will assess the place of diplomatic asylum in international law and the way in which states practice. As a result, we will indicate that a universal regulation on diplomatic asylum should be made in order to prevent conflicts between state.

Abuse of Diplomatic Immunity from Jurisdiction and Possible Reccommandations

Esra Ata (Karadeniz Teknik University)
Sinan Can Konyalı (Uludağ University)

Diplomatic immunity from criminal jurisdiction still remain among the most problematic issues in modern diplomatic law. Within the scope of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the absolute immunity of persons and criminal jurisdictions has been regulated, which has led to the abuse of this right by diplomatic representatives who have not assimilated the grounds for granting diplomatic immunity and privileges. The damages and the grievances brought by the unsuccessful diplomatic representative on the grounds of the violation of the laws of the receiving state have led to the questioning of diplomatic immunity and privileges and the idea that these immunities should be limited to official processing or functional necessity. It has also been expressing thoughts that should not be accepted for this immunity in a heavy crimes. These proposals also seem reasonable for the cause of justice at first glance, but they are contrary to the 1961 Vienna Convention and will give rise to some difficulties in implementation. In the 1961 Vienna Convention the possible proposal for abuse is limited relating to declaration of persona non grata or is limited to the cutting of diplomatic relations. In other words, there are mechanisms in the present international law against the abuse of diplomatic immunity and privileges. However, the mobilization of these mechanisms is largely based on the political will of the states. Although this creates a deterrent effect on diplomatic representatives, it does not provide compensation for victims in possible violations. In our study, it has been assessed that diplomatic immunity from criminal jurisdiction provided to diplomatic representatives by international law, abuse of diplomatic immunity from criminal jurisdiction, which may have sensitive and political consequences in the sense of international relations, and possible proposals against such abuses. As a result, the establishment of independent international courts to judge diplomatic representatives; The 1961 Vienna Convention foresees a compulsory mechanism for the elimination of victimization against possible abuses; we shall indicate that the inclusion of a special duty to the sending State to punish this person in case of serious crimes committed by diplomatic representatives may be an effective solution.

Relationship Between New Career Attitudes, Perceived Supervisor Support and Work Engagement: A Research

Esra Aydın Göktepe (Istanbul Arel University)

he researche's purpose has been determined as to specify the role of work engagement in perceived supervisor support's effect on new career attitudes in banking sector. Perceived supervisor support scale has been developed to realize this purpose. After the interviews conducted with 26 white-collar employees in banking sector and the scale has reached its final version with equation modelling. After scale developing, data collected from 353 white-collar employees in banking sector analyzed to determine the role of work engagement in perceived supervisor support's effect on new career attitudes. In this research, boundaryless and protean carrer attitudes are focused as new career attitudes. In the lihgt of obtained data, it is determined that work engagement and supervisor support has fully mediating role on the boundaryless and protean career attitude. It is determined that work engagement's vigor-absorption dimension and perceived supervisor support's tangible and intangible dimension has fully mediating role on boundaryless career attitude's phsical mobility dimension. It is decided that work engagement's vigor-absorption dimension and supervisor support's tangible support dimension has partially mediating role on boundaryless career attitude's psychological mobility dimension. It's been concluded that work engagement's vigor-absorption dimension and perceived supervisor support has fully mediating role on protean career and protean career's self-values driven career management dimension. It is been concluded that according to demographic variables, differences exist on boundaryless career attitude according to departments, protean and self-directed career attitude dimension according to gender and marital status.

Providence and Problem of Evil in Seneca

Esra Çağrı Mutlu (Yüzüncü Yıl University)

Seneca is engaged with the problem of evil in the first six section of On Providence. According to this, he speaks of a divine being who sees everything, watches and protects people. But if there is such a thing, why are people still suffering from bad things, misfortunes, disasters. According to Seneca, evil exists in connection with the presence of good, and the main reason for that, is to strengthen the virtues of people in the face of the negativities, evils of life. Seneca also responds to this problem through father-son analogy. For all Stoics have a pantheistic understanding, in other words it is possible to talk about a "friendship" between gods and people. A father who loves his son will let him live the hardest things so that son can become stronger and be aware of himself. This way he wants his son to discipline himself. Son, who overcomes the difficulties and goes after good, is not affected by things like suffering or death; he finds in himself the power of endurance. What is important, therefore, is not which bad things happened to one, rather what he did against these things; how strong he was. Whatever comes to the wise man, he knows how to fight with them, because he has a grasp of how the universe works; the universe has become from contraries. The pleasures that seem good, to Seneca, are actually bad because the person who goes after them, neglects her soul and decays slowly; he becomes useless and selfish. In this context, together with Seneca, Stoic philosophers advise us to see the good sides of things and learn from them instead of complaining about. The bad things that happen to good people are actually for their goodness because, like a hard work athlete, the person who emerges from the struggles becomes stronger, he realizes itself. In this context, it will be emphasized that Stoic philosophy in general, in particular Seneca, what providence means exactly and what Seneca thinks about how people should behave against the bad things under this providence.

A New Way in Economy Policies of Islamic Republic of Iran: The Doctrine of Resistance Economy

Esra Dik (Mersin University)

Western countries interest Iran historically due to its natural resources and geopolitical position. Iran has been under constant pressure from foreign interventions since the Islamic Revolution in 1979. In response to these different interventions and sanctions, Iran has developed various defense mechanisms. Although reformist governments seek to articulate with global capital in certain periods, it is not possible for Iran to preserve both its conservative elements and market economy conditions. The skeptical attitude towards western countries has resulted in neoliberal practices taking place not through foreign capital but through Iran's own internal dynamics. The security of the regime and the desire to strengthen the country's economy against domestic and foreign threats reveal new approaches in Iran. Ayatollah Khamenei's "doctrine of resistance economy" is a new road map for Iran's economic policy in this sense. The year of 2017 was called resistance economy: production and employment year by Ayatollah Khamenei and he declared that this doctrine will make the Iranian economy more resistant to external shocks and threats . The new economic policy is aimed at maximizing the internal dynamics of the country against the sanctions, especially reducing the dependency on oil incomes to the lowest level. The aim of this study is to analyze how far the doctrine of the resistance economy, which has been adopted recently in Iran, can be implemented by the elected reformist Rouhani government in the second period.

An Examination of the Relationship Between Emotional Intelligence and Conflict Management and A Research

Esvet Mert (Pamukkale University)
Sabahat Bayrak Kök (Pamukkale University)

People have been coming up against uncertainty conditions. Researches indicate that the situations and problems encountered during this process shall be solved not only via cognitive intelligence, but also the emotional intelligence. Emotional intelligence is an individual's ability to discover his own emotions, to emphatize with others' emotions. Conflict management is the management of the conflicts and disturbance between the parties for the benefit of the organization by getting the conflict levels among the persons or groups within the organization under control. The purpose of this study, hereby, the emotional intelligence and conflict management strategies have been discussed is to determine and examine the relationship between the emotional intelligence dimensions of the individuals and the conflict management strategies they use. The research has been done 304 hotel employees. The results have shown that a significant and positive relationship between optimism and compliance, optimism and domination, optimism and reconciliation, evaluation of emotions and integration, use of emotions and integration has been ascertained. A significant and negative relationship between the evaluation of the emotions and avoiding dimension has been ascertained.

An Analysis of the Effect of Social Networks on the Success of Entrepreneurs in Terms of Gender

Evren Konak (Anadolu University)
Serap Benligiray (Anadolu University)

Entrepreneurship has always been and will continue to be a source of interest for scientists, business community, governments and policy makers. The most important reason why the entrepreneurship is so popular is that entrepreneurship has positive benefits to the economy of the country. While entrepreneurship creates added value within the country, the number of employees increases, which is positive for the country's welfare. Entrepreneurship has been studied and examined from different perspectives. Social network approach is frequently used in recent researches on entrepreneurship. It is stated that through the social network information and resources necessary for the enterprise's initiative can be reached more easily (Jack vd., 2010; Dodd a.e., 2002; Aldrich ve Zimmer, 1986; Kim ve Aldrich, 2005; Singh, vd., 1999). It is stated that social networks are important in terms of providing important resources for successful entrepreneurs (Garcia ve Porter, 2009). Recently It is also stated that social networks may have different consequences for male and female entrepreneurs (Manolova, 2007; Robinson ve Stubberud, 2009). In this context, social network, entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship process and social network effect on entrepreneurship success were investigated in the context of gender on entrepreneurs in small and medium sized enterprises. Research results, analysis, conclusions and evaluation are given in the next sections.

The Role Of The Employer's Trademark On The Job In Terms Of Perspective Of Potential Employees

Evren Konak (Anadolu University)

A brand is an affirmative or negative thought that depends on the formation of an object or entity and is the result of the interaction of the items in the mind of the individual (Dichter, 1985:75-81). One of the answers of the question "How does the image form?" Is that many images are formed "accidentally"(Peltekoğlu, 2004:359). Once people have a true image of an object or person, they become selective about grasping more information about that object or person (Tengelimoğlu and Öztürk, 2004: 221). A brand is a symbol that contains many things associated with a name, and many things, including the owner's, can be marked (Levitt, 1980) but the role and impact of the employer brand is similar to that of the brand itself (Gary, 2007). In the business world where competition is becoming increasingly challenging in every sense, it is important to be a "brand" both in terms of organizational sense and products. At least as important as this is the concept of being an employer's brand, which has recently begun to be studied both in the world and in Turkey. Tim Ambler and Simon Barrow are the creators of the concept that emerged as "employer branding" (Barrow, and Mosley, 2005). The employer brand concept was first used in 1996 and described in the form of "value, systems, policies and practices" aimed at attracting, motivating and retaining existing and prospective employees of the business (Backhaus, 2004: 115-136). In this study, it was theoretically examined what the effect of the employer's brand would be on the job applications of the individuals who are interested in the potential work.

The Influence of Perceptions towards Destination on the Reasons of Preference: Case of Pamukkale -

Eylin Aktaş (Pamukkale University)
Yasemin Bozkurt (Pamukkale University)
Seher Ceylan (Pamukkale University)

Tourism literature frequently deals with which destination tourists decide to visit, which factors influence this decision, how the decision-making processes are and how they choose one destination out of many in competition. Destination preference is a subject being studied since 1980s. Changes occur in destination preference reasons, and different desires and reasons come up rather than conventional sun-sand-sea triple. One of the important factors influencing the decision to visit a destination and preference of one destination among many is perception towards destination. Perceptions towards destination include many factors such as destination image, tourism attractions provided by destination, services provided by various tourism businesses within destination, and destination's socio-cultural structure and way of life. In this line, the purpose of this study is to analyze the influence of perceptions towards destination on preference reasons in frame of Pamukkale destination's case. Field study was utilized as a method in this scope and data were gathered through questionnaire. Sampling method involved decisional sampling, one of the non-random sampling methods, in order to make data collection process more effective. For this purpose, face-to-face interviews were conducted with domestic and foreign tourists who visit Pamukkale and questionnaire form was filled during these interviews. 1032 people in total agreed to participate in the study and 994 questionnaires were found to be acceptable. Destination preference reasons were based on variables of Thermal Facilities, Security, Historical-Cultural Attractions and Natural Attractions. Explanatory factor analysis was conducted in the frame of main dimension of perceptions towards destination, in order to determine on which factors these perceptions focus. The results of explanatory analysis led to removing 18 items from the scale and a 25-item scale was obtained falling under four factors. These factors were Destination Image (11 items), Socio-Cultural Structure (6 items), Communication-Transportation (5 items), and Food/Beverage and Entertainment (3 items). Findings of the study suggest that Destination Image and Destination's Socio-Cultural Structure are important factors influencing preference of participants, who indicated that Thermal Facilities, Historical-Cultural Attractions and Natural Attractions were the reasons for them to visit Pamukkale, while all four factors were influencing the preference of participants, who indicated that they visited Pamukkale because it was a secure destination.

An Overview On Dystopia, Risk, Surveillance and Urban Security

Ezgi Ören (Ataturk University)

After the September 11 terrorist attacks in the United States, intensive analysis and discussions has occured on new conceptualizations such as wars against terrorism, preventive intervention, continuous warfare, active-preemptive defense, risk-based security, and so on in the social sciences literature. By the way, we should think about what is going here and now, what kind of changes are taking place in our everyday life and how these changes have arised, what kind of society has emerged. This work aims to provide a theoretical assessment regarding the social structure depicted in dystopias written in the twentieth century and trough the theories of thinkers like Michel Foucault, Ulrich Beck, Zygmunt Bauman and David Lyon; urban security practices and its effects on transforming the cities in the context of spatial and vital practices. In the first part, we will analyze the social construction that is conceived in three important dystopias written in twentieth century.(Y. Zamyatin-We; G.Orwell-1984; A.Huxley-Brave New World) around transparency, confidentiality and surveillance concepts. As it is known, these writers have expressed the belief that the ideal society imagination in utopian spaces can, in fact, be transformed into a centralized totalitarian power structure with intense surveillance, inspection and control practices, and that any individual freedom will vanish within this social order. The second part will be a theoretical construction effort that benefits from Michel Foucault's Surveillance Society and Ulrich Beck's Risk Society perspectives. While order, space, and power analysis through Foucault's panoptikon metoforma provides many intellectual materials which will help us better evaluate today's surveillance practices, Beck's theory will give an overview on the notion of the risk concept; commonly used in all areas of society. In the third and final part of our study, we will shift from the general theoretical framework we have drawn to the narration of specific practices connected with it. In this sense, how CCTV technologies are used as surveillance and control means in what contexts, types, application areas, new risks and security in cities, public spaces, how to monitor and record all kinds of living areas, MOBESE applications, security problems of city residents etc. among the subjects we will mention. The basic argument is that we need to organize the risk management in every aspect of the city, such as the oversight and control of crowds, and the need to think about how cities, and generally society itself, are redesigned under the guidance of this contingent, unpredictable risk perception.

Examination of Paranasal Sinus Cavity Morphology in Terms of Gender - Age and Identity

Fadime Suata Alpaslan (Cumhuriyet University)

Anthropology is a scientific discipline that examines the human being in all its cultural and biological aspects. Forensic anthropology, on the other hand, can be described as an area where human skeletal remains are examined morphologically and identification is made. Forensic Anthropology calls for a response to the question of how external factors influence the skeletal system and conducts its work on an individual basis. Determination of factors such as gender, age and ethnic group, if the skeleton or bone remains are related to a person, if it belongs to human beings, comes at the forefront of the subjects concerned with forensic anthropology. Many methods for identification are based on biometric parameters such as fingerprint, face, iris and retina. But such biometric measurements are not available for dead people. In these cases, the parameters of the human skeleton, dental record, thorax, spine and shoulder, as well as the sinus cavity parameter can be used for identification. Sinus cavity; (frontal, ethmoid, maxillary, and sphenoid) paranasal sinuses evaluated in four separate groups, each pair of which opens to it, and the respiratory epithelium is filled with air-filled cavities. Paranasal sinuses are highly complicated anatomies that can vary according to the individual. Sinusoidal asymmetry emerges as a technique used to identify individuals by analyzing sine measurements from X-ray films. Disasters such as aircraft accidents, fire, earthquakes and floods can benefit from the paranasal sinus cavity difference in the identification of individuals (disaster victims) who cannot be identified by the methods available. Paranasal sinus cavity features can be visualized by computed tomography in paranasal sinus skeletons of catastrophic victims and paranasal sinus cavity morphology can be measured taking into consideration the characteristics such as "circularity, width, height, area, circumference and ferret diameter", these measured values can be compared between individuals to reveal differences. Since paranasal sinus cavities give different appearance to different people, it can be used as an alternative method in terms of gender - age determination and identification by radiographic imaging method.

Perception Vs Experience of Islamic Banks in Pakistan

Falak Khan (FAST-NU)

Islamic banking has grown rapidly in the past three decades with its existence in more than 75 countries globally. The banking system litigates itself to be following Sharia law in its true sense, which is questioned by many religious scholars. This paper follows a qualitative approach to find out the differences of perceptions of Islamic banks and their experiences from two perspectives i.e. customers of Islamic banks and managers of Islamic banks. Our analysis suggests that there exists a difference between what people see Islamic banks are and what they experience. This gap is growing and calls for Islamic banking system to take measures in order to grow their banking system further.
Keywords: Islamic banking, perceptions, experiences and Sharia compliance

Foreign Policy of Iran and Russia in the Middle East: Identity and Divergence

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Fatemeh Atri Sangari (People Friendship University of Russia)

Both Iran and Russia have many common interests in the Middle East and are cooperating in this region. However there are too many divergences on different issues between two countries. Authors of this paper relate these divergences to the concept of "identity". Identity in foreign policy of Russia has a meaning different from the meaning of this concept in Iran's foreign policy. While Iran sees the Middle East as a ground for realizing slogans and ideals that are tied with its revolution, Russia has a pragmatic viewpoint to the region and is ready to cooperate with all partners that can put an end to numerous wars across the region. According to this viewpoint the Middle East is as vital for Russia's interest as other regions and Russia is even gaining privileges in this region to protect the identity that is tied with other neighboring regions including the Central Asia and Baltic. This paper will focus on the concept of identity in Iran and Russia's foreign policy and will explain the consequences of different definition of this concept to the approaches of two countries.

Turkish Foreign Aid under the Justice and Development Party: A Harbinger of Philanthropic Ottoman Cultural Heritage or an Instrument of Foreign Policy

Fatih Çağatay Cengiz (Ondokuz Mayıs University)

According to 2014 Global Humanitarian Assistance Report, Turkey became the most "generous" country in 2013 with respect to its international humanitarian assistance. Turkey's foreign aid spreads from the Middle East to Central Asia and Balkans, as well. This paper aims to decipher and understand the material factors behind generosity and magnanimity of the Turkish state not only in the context of pragmatic domestic policy making processes but also in the context of the escalation of the refugee crisis in Europe. In other words, while massive flux of refugees from peripheral zones provides cheap and informal labour for Turkey's industrial base, the EU can also securitise its borders. In this multi-dimensional context, it can be argued that one of the political linchpins of Turkey's pro-active foreign policy is its foreign aid policy, which entails the "good governance" component of the Post-Washington Consensus. This policy is motivated by Turkey's strategic calculations and aims of enhancing Turkey's presence in its sphere of influence. Founded in 1992 after the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, TİKA has been one of the institutional tools of Turkish foreign policy ever since. It initially aimed to provide assistance to the "Turkic" republics and expanded its sphere of influence and increased the number of its Programme Coordination Offices to Turkey's neighbours. Theoretically, the concept of sub-imperialism in association with the world-systems theory will be used in the paper to refer to the asymmetric power relations within the global order, consisting of a trichotomy of categories of actors for the maintenance of dependence: imperialist center, subimperialist agents and periphery. Echoing the world-systems theory developed by American sociologist Immanuel Wallerstein, subimperialist country functions as a mediator between the imperialist center and the periphery to the advantage of the former. Foreign aid becomes one of the tools of subimperialist county's foreign policy to reach new zones of influence. In the light of practical data and theoretical debates, the paper concludes that Turkish foreign aid under the Justice and Development Party is used as an instrument of Turkish foreign policy to advance its soft power, especially in the Middle East.

Those Left in Darkness: Status of Afghan Refugees in Turkey

Fatih Kahraman (Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University)

It is possible to say that Anatolia hosted refugees from various geographic areas during different periods of history. Particularly, the periodical flow of refugees towards Anatolia starting with the Balkan Wars also included in Turkish refugees from Greece, Romania, Yugoslavia and Cyprus, later on under different circumstances, and thousands of Afghans came to Turkey, fleeing from Soviet Invasion in 1979. The group that became obliged to migrate from the region due to the war having broken out after the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet Union in 1979 consisted of the Uighurs, Kazakhs and Kyrgyzs as well as Uzbeks. Millions of Afghans leaving their country after Soviet invasion also came to Turkey as well as Pakistan and Iran. It may also be expressed that over 120,000 Afghan refugees constitute a significant part of the population in Turkey. This study deals with the problems that Afghan refugees, who are among the non-Syrian refugee groups in Turkey and whose population and problems have gradually increased in the recent years, experience during the social adaptation process, especially such issues as legal status, employment, accommodation etc. within the scope of various studies conducted.

Education in the Turkish Public Bureaucracy: An Assessment on the Education of the Bureaucrats of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Fatih Ünal (Süleyman Demirel University)
Osman Kürşat Acar (Süleyman Demirel University)
Nesrin Çoldur (Süleyman Demirel University)

The definition of bureaucracy which leaves a mark on all over the word as a word is completion of the matter for execution of government. As we can see at definition, bureaucracy education is one of the most important actions that determine the government's future. Extant systems are getting incapable to be influential in the world that becomes global day by day and new civil management ideas which suits developing word conditions getting exist. Thats why matter of repreparing the progress of education which makes government decisions comes true certianly in our country, is one of the most important matters of Turkish bureaucracy. In this project we had deal with problem of managing bureaucrats and necessity of being suitable to global conditions has emphasized. In this study, which has the method of qualitative analysis bureaucrat cultivation processes of G20 countries were examined and compared with Turkey. As an example, changes in the success and failure of the post-1990 Turkish Middle East policies have been associated with the bureaucratic merit and training of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.It has been attempted to reach the result by using the Ministry of Foreign Affairs personnel policy literature, related legislations, activity reports, published studies.In this case the idea of necessity of starting a bureaucracy school showed up and the result of necessity of school has founded.At this point as a result the idea that bureaucracy schools affiliated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be established has emerged and necessity of bureaucracy school was found to be necessary.

The Implications of Global Forces on Teachers' Work – A case for Turkey

Fatma N. Gümüş (İstanbul Kent University)

The questions of competitiveness, efficiency and productivity as a part of public policy have become an important issue in education in response to both the global and domestic needs of the larger economic world. As a consequence, a radical change emerged in the policy of schooling, constructed to favour a teacher's performance system in its varying forms, as a result of the idea that holding accountable teachers' for their measured performance can lead for better trained students in educational institutions. Some quality strategies have borrowed for the establishing of uniform standards for the teaching profession. Turkey could not escape from the developments around the world and the demand for having better education to compete the economic imperatives of globalization. Teacher performance appraisal was introduced as a remedy to sort out the problems related to teaching and learning. It is seen as a means to set some professional standards to strengthen the quality of teaching, and also as a means to professional development and personal satisfaction of teachers. Hence, it aims to reform Turkish education through changing structures of the system as a result of the idea that the restructuring of teaching standards will lead to greater quality for better-trained students in educational institutions**.** On the other hand, according to the UNESCO report on education systems, Turkey has been ranked at the bottom among the involved countries, for autonomy of teachers' on decision making of lesson' content. There has been a continuing decrease on teachers' autonomy between 2009 and 2015 (UNESCO (2017). This paper asks weather - and to what extent—teacher professionalism may in fact be realized if there is lack of autonomy for the process whereby individuals are required to be developed professionally.

Development of Reading Skills with "Task- Based Language Teaching" in Foreign Language Courses,

Fatma Karaman (Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University)

In foreign language teaching reading lessons; in the traditional sense, the text is read directly in the text, with the questions that the student can answer without adding anything, without entering into the mental effort of criticism and interpretation. Whereas when learning activities are carried out, the skills of the student and the learning environments in which he / she can use different senses are created, the motivation of the student will be improved and the lesson will be made more enjoyable. For example, the visualization of the content of the text according to the aesthetics of reception through paintings, as well as the interpretation of the text in the same way that the text is reformulated by the student in a different way and the text is given a different dimension, can contribute to the structural and semantic analysis of text. These types of questions directly addressed in the text should be avoided, because the purpose of reading activities is not only to understand the text contextually. In this study, it was investigated what should be done before and after reading in reading lessons, how to activate the learners, what to expect from the students in the reading and how to improve the reading lesson by task based method.

Sharing Parental Roles And Religiosity

Fatma Zehra Fidan (Celal Bayar University)

Parenthood, one of the most important functions of the family, is at the center of sociological discussions on the distribution of gender roles as the primary role models that shape human life. Today, the parental roles shared by men and women are a heritage of traditional cultures. The influence of these roles on spouses pushes couples into unequal parenting roles. In this study, an answer will be sought in the question, "How does the perception of religiosity affect the sharing of parental roles by highly educated, working, religious mothers?" The data for the study were obtained from in-depth interviews conducted with eight highly educated, working and married mothers. Six of the participants described themselves as women trying to be religious, and two of them described themselves as a non-religious, feminist woman. The differentiation of the women in terms of religious attachment aims to reveal the effect of religion in the sharing of parental roles. The data were analyzed using discourse analysis. The research found that, in the parental role distributions, the role of the fathers is not denied; however, the primary role of raising the child is assigned to the women. The fact that women's religious orientation does not have a distinctive effect on parental role sharing is another important result of this study.

The Effect Of Perceived Organizational Support On Individual Creativity: The Mediating Role Of Organizational Trust

Ferda Üstün (Hacı Bektaş Veli University)
Atyşe İpek Koca Ballı (Çukurova University)

The purpose of this research is to determine whether the perception of organizational support is mediated by organizational trust in the influence of individual creativity. In this research on the administrative staff of a university in Turkey, the interrelationships between dependent and independent variables are investigated with the research model revealed. As a result of research, positive relationships between organizational support perception and individual creativity and organizational trust were determined. According to the results of the research, organizational trust has a partial mediating effect between employees' perceptions of organizational support and individual creativity.

Building A New Hegemony In Turkey In The Afterwards Of 2008: Transition From Consent To Tyranny

Ferihan Polat (Pamukkale University)

When historical survey specific to Turkey is reviewed, painful neoliberal transformations which resulted in destructive social consequences could be seen. In the present study which aims to suggest an explanation to economic and political transformations in the post-2000 period, the backbone of the study is comprised of how consent mechanism could be operated in the society of post-2008 society in spite of the socially classifying neoliberal policies. In order to determine how and from which social class context neoliberal policies were allowed in Turkey after 2008, traces of new hegemony strategies steering from consent to tyranny were tried to be revealed.

An Alternative Analysis for the State Budget in Turkey

Seda Canpolat-Bicakci (Ankara University)
Fethiye Burcu Türkmen Ceylan (University of East Anglia / Ahi Evran University)

This study analyses the state budget in Turkey based on "Fiscal Crisis of the State" the seminal work of James O'Connor (1973). According to O'Connor, the state's budget decisions are political economic because it must fulfil two contradictory functions: accumulation and legitimation. These two functions arise to be contradictory due to the conflicting roles of the state in a capitalist economy. While designing the budget, the state should provide the conditions of profitability of capital and conceal this, yet also maintain the legitimacy of the system. The conflicts arise in different fragments of society in this process, easily increase the budget expenditures, while that is not the case for revenues, ultimately lead to a structural gap and a fiscal crisis. Though this is the main argument of the theory, this study's scope is limited to observe the state's role in the economy by focusing on the budget expenditures and revenues after 2006. In this context, the first part of the study concentrates on the expenditures and their classification based on O'Connor's theory. According to this, budget expenditures are classified within the frame of the functions of the state as "accumulation expenditures" and "legitimation expenditures". The second part of the study starts with an analysis of the composition of revenues. Following this, consumption taxes and their role in accumulation is addressed by looking at tax cuts imposed during the 2009 economic crisis. On the expenditure side our findings are compatible with the basic thesis of the theory which is to be "the state grows, because it grows". For taxation part, it can be concluded that taxation arises to be an instrument of macroeconomic stabilisation and transfer from households to private sector, thus arises as a means of exploitation.

Use of Face Measurement in Forensic Anthropology

Fikri Özdemir (Hitit University)
Vahdet Özkoçak (Hitit University)

Forensic anthropology, human skeletal remains, physical characteristics of living people; is a branch of physical anthropology that examines the anatomical and anthropometric structure of the facial region, especially at first. Today, the increase in judicial cases, migration from rural to urban centres', migration from neighbouring countries due to the battles in our borders have led to differences in the anthropometric structure of the society. These differences vary according to sex, age, race, and region of residence. A lot of studies have been done on this subject in many parts of the world and our country by using various techniques, and many articles, articles by anthropologists, anatomists and plastic surgeons have been the topic At this point in time, these studies are not only of a certain age group, gender and limited areas; it should be done in people of different ages, both genders, living in different regions. These studies should be done with the technical equipment that will provide the fastest, reliable and lowest cost result. In the literature related to the face that will reveal the differences according to the sexes, age, race, and the region where they live, the measurements should be obtained from the previously determined points and updated with the ratios between them and the regression analysis. By the standard data obtained, a data bank can be created which will help to re-identify from the face that can be experienced in the future and to solve the judicial events fastest.

Reproduction of Traditional Motherhood Myth in Teknosa Advertising

Filiz Bilgin Ülken (Mersin University)
Anıl Dal Canbazoğlu (Mersin University)

On one side, the capitalist masculine thought attributes divineness to the woman who is mother, on the other side it locks her between four walls, and gives her the responsibility of turning these four walls into a nest. It is expected that the woman devotes herself to child and home caring by receiving her approval in a hegemonic frame. It legitimizes these obligations by conceptualizing them as an extension of the biological sex of a woman, as a natural result and even as an instinct. This study which aims to open up the problematic whether the motherhood practices shaped in patriarchal thought is a situation wanted naturally and motivationally by women or obligations imposed by gender roles for discussion is on the side that the motherhood is a social and cultural fiction and cannot be explained by natural impulse of gender acceptances. Therefore, in ascribed gender roles, the differences accepted to exist inevitably between man and woman are not natural but constructed. The advertisement which is a fact discussed inseparably from the values of the society in which it exists is unavoidably fed by the culture, myths, values and beliefs of this society and also it reproduces and reflects all of them. Positioning mother in the media texts as more altruist, more responsible, and more self-sacrificing than the father has re-legitimized the domestic and maternal roles of women which is accepted as traditional and natural. The aim of the study, in which it is discussed that how maternity is constituted in texts of advertisement and how the myth of "maternity" is both produced and reproduced, is to examine how "maternity" notion takes place and reflected in advertisements in context of gender role models and stereotypes specific to the advertisement of "Teknosa 'Mother's Day". In this study, which criticized the reproduction of the traditional maternal myth, semiotics method is used in analysis. Utilizing Umberto Eco's semiotics and Barthes' concepts of flat meaning, side meaning and myth, it is tried to analyse how "traditional mother" is constructed and how it is produced repeatedly.

A Critical Approach To The Use of Feminist Discourse in Advertisements: "Nike - Know Us Like That"

Filiz Bilgin Ülken (Mersin University)
Pelin Özüölmez (Mersin University)

That the gender studies enable to question discrimination against women and the women within society create awareness on their economic, political, cultural and social rights awake also interest of the industry as a rising value. That the gender awareness and feminism become an affirmative subject day by day make the subject popular and being discussed with commercial concern. For the industry, advertising is a significant tool used to change the attitude of the target group positively towards themselves and products and to increase their sales. While the qualifications of product like quality and durability were emphasized in the advertisements of Fordism, with the post-Fordism it is focused on the problem of identity rather than the qualities of the product. The industry promises privileges, status and identity to its target group via advertisements. In consumption societies, in which people create an identity by means of what they consume rather than they produce, the products consumed also carry symbolic meanings. From this point of view, consumption is not only need-oriented but also an effort of attaining identity and status constituted with indicators. On the basis of presupposition that gender is a notion constructed socially and culturally, it would not be wrong to say that mass media has an important place in this construction process. Advertisements, a source of income especially for mass media, have a significant role in forming our gender acceptance. It can be said that advertisements as an emerging value reproduce traditional patriarchal feminine roles. However, besides the advertisements in which women are represented in their traditional roles, it has been also come across with the advertisements in recent years that represent women as subjects. One of these examples is the advertisement of "Nike - Know Us Like That" which builds its topic on antagonism of traditional and modern. With the notion of 'myth', Barthes emphasizes that the meanings of visual image is need to be analysed at the cultural dimension so that the civic culture could be understood better. Accordingly, he develops semiological method incontrovertibly. Therefore, in this study, "Nike" advertisement questioning the cultural values of the gender building process will be examined by Barthes' semiological method.

The Impact of Multi-cultural Team Performance on Job Satisfaction in Hotels

Işıl Arıkan Saltık (Muğla Sıtkı Kocman University)
Filiz Gümüş Dönmez (Muğla Sıtkı Kocman University)
Umut Avcı (Muğla Sıtkı Kocman University)

Cultural differences and conflicts have been amongst the most common and big challenges in hotels recently. To cope with these conflicts is needed to understand cultural diversity and interaction. The growing employment share of multi-cultural teams in tourism industry makes human resources management more complex and challenging. Hence, measuring the performance of multi-cultural teams is substantially significant as it contributes to determining the impact on important business outcomes such as job satisfaction. In this research, it was aimed to reveal the relationship between multi-cultural team performance and job satisfaction of hospitality employees. The data were collected from a hotel employing people with different cultures and located in Turkey. The results indicated that there was a positive relationship between multi-cultural team performance and job satisfaction. Besides, it was found that the number of employees from different cultures in the team demonstrated a difference in multi-cultural team performance. In addition, multi-cultural team performance was analyzed in terms of the participants' demographics, namely, gender, educational status, age and marital status. The research was accomplished by providing advices to both multi-cultural hotels and researchers and limitations of the research.

How does Human Memory Functionally Change in the Context of Survival, Death and Happiness?

Filiz Sayar (Cumhuriyet University)

When stimuli are evaluated for relevance to grassland survival context it appears that more numbers of stimuli are recalled in survival context than other contexts (Nairne, Pandeiarada ve Thompson, 2007). This memory superiority is called the survival processing effect. In this sense, it is suggested that survival is one of the best encoding processes. On the other hand, it is claimed that death awareness (mortality salience) creates memory superiority over survival processing (Hart and Burns, 2012). While some research suggests that the survival memory advantage overlaps with the structural mechanism of mortality salience, there are also studies suggesting that the two processes are independent of each other. In the present study, the survival scenario was compared with the conditions of death, happiness, and the pleasantness of words. While the standard survival scenario in Experiment 1 was compared with the short and undetailed death and happiness scenarios; the death and happiness scenarios used in Experiment 2 were presented by closely matching with the survival scenario in terms of characteristics such as concreteness, complexity and elaboration. As a result, as expected, the survival processing effect in both experiments emerged. On the other hand, no significant difference was observed between death and happiness conditions. These results show that death and happiness processings are independent of the survival processing and that emotions can not explain survival processing effect. It was observed that false memory was higher in short and indefinite scenario in Experiment 1 under the condition of death. In Experiment 2, such a result was not observed. That is, the more abstract and uncertain death scenario resulted in more false memories. In addition, the results of both experiments showed that the highest ratings were given in pleasantness condition but the highest recall obtained in survival condition. As a result, there was no congruence effect.

Resources of New Urban Poverty

Fuat Ercan (Emekli Öğretim Üyesi)

In recent years there has been a decline and decline in poverty-centered work in the field of academia and social policy in general. The project proposes two adjectives to overcome the tension that has been observed since the production and application: City and new statements of poverty. We may say that, while factually, the dominant approach to project-centered work on poverty continues, with the assumption that now life is mostly urban-centered, and that the city contains differences with changes observed in nation-state and capital accumulation. I call this dominant style soldering engineering. Soldier engineering is analyzing the new poverty that is emerging in the city, concentrating on the measurement of the poverty, that is, the acceptance of the phenomenon. These measures are not only used to expose who are poor, but they are also the basis for poverty reduction policies. Prior to poverty studies; i-) that measurement-weighted analyzes hide the functioning aside from considering poverty- ii-) We continue to criticize the poverty reduction / prevention policies for the new poor who have emerged as a result of metrics, providing short-term legitimacy to political power. These two criticisms have to be made, but now this criticism is insufficient. When we assume that the new urban poverty is a living reality, it is necessary to participate in the analysis of the causes of poverty, which is due to the change of the new class position or class position that the changes observed in urban life make clear. In our work, we will discuss the changes observed in the urban area from the point of view of nation-state and capital accumulation, and analyze the functioning situations of the new (urban) poverty states. Such a study makes it necessary for the nation-state to incorporate the financial constraints of the problematic and the dynamics of re-valuation of capital accumulation and relative surplus-value production conditions. In particular for Turkey, the analysis will be taken into account, with the consequences of the slower decay of the more decisive traditional classes of transition (the rural population leaving the country and the traditional artisan segment of the city). The other two variables are changes in the direction of the capital to new valuation areas and changes in the state of service delivery. The first analysis of structural continuity and the interplay of capital accumulation and intra-organizational transformations on nation-state will provide insight into what we should look for in the new urban poor. With these tips, the new urban poverty will be discussed.

Searching for New Methods in the Delivery of Local Public Services: Co-production and The Case of Turkey

Fulya Akyıldız (Uşak University)

The aim of this study is to examine the public services offered in Turkey, especially through the co-production method at local scale. Co-production of public services; are out of public-public and public-private cooperation methods, and are realized by public-civil society or public-citizen cooperation method in particular. The issue of co-production of public services has been underestimated in Turkey. This study aims to fill this gap and to attract the attention of the academic field to this topic and to give new ideas especially to local politicians and practitioners. It has been determined that the co-production method has been widely used in social welfare services, which especially affect the daily life and the quality of life of the people at the local scale.

Europeanization in the Context of Good Administration and Governance Approaches: An Assessment of Turkish Public Administration

Fulya Akyıldız (Uşak University)

As part of the current developments in public administration, the notion of good administration means that modern administration understands how the needs of the people and public interest must be provided in a most effective and fair manner. Good administration involves that the administrative authorities respect the interests of the citizen and interest to the benefit of the citizen. Good governance is the involvement of national and international organizations, private sector, non-governmental organizations and other institutions, besides the state, in the framework of "co-administration" and "multi-actor administration", in particular in the designation and implementation of public policies. The aim of this study is to give information about the "good administration/right of good administration" and good governance approaches which are important in the context of European Administrative Space and Europeanisation in public administration and to evaluate these concepts and administration approaches in the context of Turkey, the candidate of the European Union (EU). Within the scope of the study, the statements on good administration and good governance in the Turkey Progress Reports published by the European Commission are analyzed through the current situation of Turkish public administration and public administration reforms.

A Qualitative Analysis of Teacher-Student Interaction from Social Constructionist Perspective

Gamze İnan Kaya (İstanbul University)

The aim of the study is to investigate teacher-student interaction in the frame of social constructionism and reveal the dynamics of construction of reality in the classroom discourse. Depending on this theoretical background, the method of the study was discourse analysis. In the current study, primarily data was collected via one-hour-long video recordings of 15 primary school teachers' classrooms. Following that, semi-structured interview questions depending on the themes revealed in the video data were generated. In the discourse analysis phase, the researcher subjectively differentiated interpretive repertoires, subject positions and ideological dilemmas in the data related to teacher-student interaction in the classroom. These discursive constructs were used as means for understanding the reality construction through interpersonal relations of teachers and students within the classroom.

A Parental Pratice: "Sharenting"

Gamze İnan Kaya (İstanbul University)
Av. Umut Kaya (İstanbul Barosu)

The parent-child relation has a major role in social, emotional, cognitive, physical and moral development of children. The aims of parenting are sustaining the health and security of children, helping them to be raised as productive adults of the future and transferring cultural values to them. Today, child-rearing practices have been more complicated since digital media are commonplace and pervasive in daily life including modern household. Sharenting, which is parents' sharing on their children and their own parenting practices in the social media, can be defined as a recent parenting practice. This phenomenon may have social, emotional and legal aspects in the parent-child interaction. The purpose of the study was to investigate 'sharenting' from the parenting styles and legal perspectives and discuss the frame of 'appropriate sharenting'. To achieve this aim, the related legal regulations and literature on parenting was scrutinized and suggestions for 'appropriate sharenting' were presented.

Transformation of Labor Power into Human Capital: Is It Sustainability of Growth or Historical Continuity of Accumulation?

Gizem Şimşek (Siirt University)

Especially after the 2001 crisis, Turkey entered an important structural change process. The driving force of this structural change is that the accumulation of capital in Turkey has reached a certain stage. The stage of accumulation has led to the shift of the production structure from labour intensive production to capital intensive production. This tendency is directly related to the increase in the relative surplus value in production. As a matter of fact, it has come to the agenda to increase the productivity of the labour power and the means of production, to which the surplus value production has developed in direct proportion to the productivity. The high productivity of the means of production requires that labour productivity be at the same level. This gave a new direction to economic policies in the post-2001 period, and in these policies, the main objective is to ensure the sustainability of economic growth in order to improve global competition environment among the inter-capitals. The conditions for sustainable economic growth are linked to the production of high-tech products and the development of human capital through productivity growth. It is in the process of the historical continuity of the accumulation process that the labour power acquires a new form parallel to the demands of both the local and global scale of the production process. The aim of this study in this context is to show the influence of the labour power on the basis of the articulation of capitalist relations, which come to a certain stage in Turkey in the post-2001 crisis, through the production of relative surplus value to the capitalist function of the global scale. In so doing, this study will open conceptual links to phenomenal changes pointing to the transformation of labour power, and discuss the insufficiency of growth-centred analyses from this point of view an accumulation-centric analysis.

The Secret Of Success And Permanence On The Path From Green Movement To The Civil Society Organization: A Study On Greenpeace Mediterranean

Gökçe Işık Aydın (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University)

The environmental problems that started to enter the world agenda after the Industrial Revolution also led to the birth of the first environmentalist movements at local scale. Over time environmental problems became global and combating them on a global scale was a necessity. Along with the new social movements that developed in the 1960s, environmental movements were reshaped as ecological movements. In 1971 Greenpeace, one of the largest organizations fighting environmental crime on a global scale was founded. Greenpeace conducted its first activity in Turkey in 1992, and in 1995 Greenpeace Mediterranean Regional Office, which included Turkey, was established. The purpose of this study is to discuss success and permanence of Greenpeace, a non-governmental organization that has managed to remain young since 1971. To this end, the structure of the organization ranging from voluntary participation process to campaign and communication strategies is analyzed by holding interviews with eleven people working at the Greenpeace Mediterranean Office. The importance of this paper arises from the establishment's biggest purpose that is struggling on the path of "creating a world where Greenpeace does not exist", which is the biggest role of the organization that provides some guidance to other non-governmental organizations.

The Journalism of Terror in Media: A Comparative Analysis on Turkish and Kyrgyz Newspapers

Gökçe Yoğurtçu (Kırgızistan Turkey Manas University)

News on terrorism is one of the main issue which have news value in national and international media. While advances in communication technologies are expanding the propaganda field of terrorist organizations, many acts of terrorism are primarily aimed at taking place in the media. Critics on the media's representation of terrorist acts in the national and global context are increasing in parallel. In the news, the power of attraction caused by the pain, the blood and the shocking images can serve to gain recognition of the terrorist organizations and to reach the broader target masses, as well as to deepen the psychological fear in the society. Therefore, it is expected that the media will act with the awareness of social responsibility about news on terrorism. In this study, content analysis of news on terrorism news in the global scale in the high circulation newspapers of Kyrgyzstan and Turkey within 2017 was carried out and the manner of taking place of terrorist acts in the newspapers was evaluated. Within content analysis; the subject of the news, the topics covered in the news, the actors of the news, the photos used in the news, and the principles of news have been analyzed.

Voting Behavior: A Literature Review in Context of Political Promises and Ideologies

Gökhan Arslantürk (Polis Akademisi Kayseri Polis Meslek Eşitim Merkezi)
Ali Dönmez (Çankaya University)

Voting preferences are seen in many different areas such as general or local elections, NGO's, courtrooms, international organizations etc. In the political literature, the voting behavior, which means the preferences of individuals or communities, reflects the link between the large mass of citizens and government. Political candidates take advantage of different advertising strategies, diverse products of communication technologies, political communication principles and political promises in line with voters' expectation in campaigns organized during the election period. In this way, they aim to direct voters' preferences to them. The purpose of this review is to provide a perspective on voting behavior and related variables. For this purpose, basic theories used to explain voting behavior and examples from the literature on voting are presented. In addition, the relationships between voting behavior, political ideologies, political promises, and demographic variables were addressed. Also, the results of studies on the persistence of voting preferences have been addressed. In addition to the studies carried out abroad in the related literature, the results of the study on voting preferences in Turkey were also included.

An Example of Seyhan River Transit To Be Evaluated of Demirköprü in Terms of Cultural Tourism

Gökhan Uşma (Adana Bilim ve Teknoloji University)

The bridges, which are among civil architectural works, were built on the caravans and postal routes that would enable to develop economy and trade of the community as well as considering the strategic situations of the armies. People built bridges by placing wooden beams on stone and tree feet. However, in terms of the durability of the bridge, they began to build stone bridges over time. The Turks gave great importance to the roads and bridges they used for military and trading purposes. Anatolia has geographical features that make it possible to construct permanent bridges for nearly two thousand years. Despite the fact that timber samples older than the 19th century cannot be reached today, there are many examples of masonry bridges made by most Anatolian civilizations. Along with the durable materials that will help the development of architecture such as iron-steel that has emerged as the result of the Industrial Revolution, engineers started to build iron-steel bridges. There are no early metal bridges within the Turkish borders. One of the examples of these bridges in Anatolia is DemirkÜprü on Seyhan River. The Seyhan River is one of Turkey's rivers flowing into the Mediterranean. It pours the boundaries of the Seyhan and Yüreşir settlements in the metropolitan area of Adana and pours to the Mediterranean in the Deliburnu on the Adana-Mersin border in the western part of Çukurova. DemirkÜprü is a historical iron bridge on the Seyhan River that connects the Seyhan and Yüreşir districts with the railway. It was built by Germans in 1912 with German capital before the beginning of the First World War. It is a kind of steel cage bridge with a total length of 312 meters. The purpose of the study is to emphasize the importance of DemirkÜprü, which is one of the few metal bridge examples in Turkey and has an important place in the cultural tourism. It is one of the bridges that need to be given care, gained tourism and conserved.

A Traditional Van House Example: Celal Gülpınar House

Gökhan Uşma (Adana Bilim ve Teknoloji University)

Van has been home to many civilizations throughout history and is an important city with its historical, cultural and architectural heritage. It is known that the history of Van extends as far as the pre-writing period, as a result of the archaeological excavations and works done. While different civilizations bring different types of architectural structures to each other, their interactions with each other have an important influence on the formation of the urban texture of Van. Van residential architecture continued to develop in the old city of Van, located in the castle before the rebellion of 1915, but all the houses were burnt with this rebellion. In the light of the remaining photographs and engravings from the old city of Van, it is understood that the houses in the city are mostly constructed as single storey or two storey and with flat roof. The houses were built in adjoining order because of the fact that the city was located on a small area. Adobe blocks was used as building material. Muslims and Armenians have lived peacefully in the old city of Van, located in the south of the castle. With the influence of the nationalism movement, Muslims and Armenian people started to disagree. On the other side the city's land started not getting enough due to population growth. So, the city has begun to grow towards the periphery of the city, which had previously been used as a vineyard and garden. People have begun to build houses in the present-day Van neighborhoods. These residences were built as one-storey and two-storey buildings, as in the old city of Van. Generally, it can be argued that wealthy families built two floors and bigger houses and that the poor people built single-storey and houses with small program. Due to the rapid growth of the city, climate and natural conditions, most of Van houses, that most of them are devastated, collapsed after 2011 earthquake. Celal Gülpınar House, which is the subject of the notification, is at risk of collapse along with being able to survive. Within the context of the notification, the place of Celal Gülpınar house, which was not mentioned in the sources before, will be revealed in Van houses through examining the plan, facade, structure and material properties of it.

Examining Candidate Social Studies Teachers' Attitudes Towars Contemporary World Issues

Nevzat Gümüş (Dokuz Eylül University)
Görkem Avcı (Dokuz Eylül University)

This study was carried out in order to determine candidate social studies teachers' attitudes towards the contemporary world issues.In this study, a descriptive survey model was used to determine whether the attitudes and approaches of candidate social studies teachers to contemporary world issues differ according to various variables (gender, class, age and socioeconomic status of candidate teachers.The research group of the study constitutes the students of Dokuz Eylül University Social Sciences Teaching. The Personal Information Form and the Attitude Scale Intended For Contemporary World Issues will be used to collect the data. Personal Information Form: The personal information form contains items that examine the gender, class, age and socio-economic status of the students. Attitude Scale Intended For Contemporary World Issues: " Attitude Scale Intended For Contemporary World Issues " developed by Kılıçoğlu, Karakuş and Öztürk (2012) was used in order to collect data in the study. Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient ş = .92, KMO value of 0.936, Bartlett test value of ş2 = 4721.614, sd = 276, p <0.001 in the study of Kılıçoğlu, Karakuş and Öztürk (2012) shows that the reliability of the applied questionnaire is high (BüyükÜztürk, 2010). Studies on the analysis of the research are going on and the SPSS program will be used in the analysis of the research data and t-test, ANOVA, percent (%), frequency (f), arithmetic mean (X), standard deviation (SS) values İşwill be used in the analysis of the data. In this ongoing study, it is predicted that candidate social studies teachers who have to keep up with current events and problems of the epoch and update themselves in this direction will have higher awareness and attitudes towards Contemporary World Issues. It is also estimated that the attitudes of candidate teachers who are taking the course of Contemporary World Issues in the their fourth year will be significantly different in comparison to the low-classes.

Attracting Skilled Labor: Does Potential Meet Reality In Turkey?

Kemal Eker (National Defense University)
Görkem Bahtiyar (National Defense University)

Attracting skilled foreign labor is an important part of migration policy. In this light, countries such as Canada, New Zealand and Australia which are referred to as traditional destination countries use various point systems in order to evaluate residency applications quantitatively. The United States, on the other hand, although being the foremost destination country, does not use a point system. Point systems do set objective standarts in migration policies; however, these systems do not take into account the factors which effect the decisions of prospective immigrants comprehensively. Research show that migration flows are effected by factors such as common culture and common language, among other non-pecuniary factors. Turkey, facing an increasing number of immigration applications in recent years set to design and implement her own point system which is announced in the context of the "Turquois Card" project. It would be a wise decision for Turkish policy-makers to take into account aforementioned factors which are absent in the traditional point systems. Furthermore, we regard the process of immigration as a demand and supply mechanism. The government presents some opportunities and a place in the society to prospective immigrants with skills that would contribute to its economy and prestige. On the other hand, skilled prospective immigrants have a wide range of options, countries offering residency to them. In order to design a more realistic point system for skilled immigration. Turkey must take into account this demand side of the story and also must utilize its cultural appeal. A point system taking into account the "demand" side of the immigration process would not only be a more realistic policy, but also this approach would me more useful for future and further integration of the skilled labor into Turkey.

Child Development Students' Awareness Of Child Abuse And Neglected

Gülbaşak Yerli (Sakarya University)

According to child protection law even if the child is mature at an earlier age, a child is defined as a person who has not completed the age of 18. Abuse is a tragic problem that affects the child with the physical, psychological, sexual, social, and economic dimensions of the child, who have removed the well-being of the child, and that affects and affects his or her family. The aim of this study is to determine the level of awareness about child abuse among the students studying at Sakarya University Health Services Vocational High School Program. This research, which is a research study which is a descriptive and evaluative study, was carried out on 196 students studying in the Child Development Program of Sakarya University Health Services Vocational School. The reason for the relatively low number of these students and the fact that the entire universe is accessible no sample was taken. The data were collected by a questionnaire developed in accordance with the purpose of the research by the researcher. The obtained data were processed and analyzed by SPSS (10.0) program. Findings obtained in the research are as follows: 74% of the students who participated in the study had information about child abuse and neglect and 26% did not receive any information. The proportion of those who participate in directing violence to their children's disputes with their friends is far greater than those who do not, if the participants will evaluate their views on the symptoms of physical abuse.When we look at the views of participants on the manifestations of sexual abuse, Is the sexual exploitation of the pornographic telephone conversation? 21.4% of the participants did not participate in this expression and this result is very worrying. Participants' views on the symptoms of emotional abuse is 19.4% of those who do not qualify as emotional abuse by their mother and / or father's avoidance of physical contact, this result is engrossing. Participants' views on the causes of abuse have been stated as being a baby, being a girl, and being a child with many children. The results show that the sources of information about exploitation of the participants are the internet and media, and in particular about 20% of the statements about the presence of sexual and economic exploitation should be done in a serious awareness-raising work. Because these students have a significant workforce in kindergartens after they graduate, they are important for the detection of abuse because they work with individual children. In this respect, it is necessary to educate the professionals who work individually with children in the development and regulation of child protection policies.

An Actıon Crossing The Line In Ottoman Poetry: Imıtating The Lover and Punishment

Gülçin Tanrıbuyurdu (Kocaeli University)

"Love" that has gently been sung for centuries in verses of different poets as the main theme of the Ottoman Poetry has the leading place in the list of elements that must absolutely be adopted by this literature as a compulsory emotion. This emotional mood determined by the traditions is represented in the form determined by the same tradition, in the person of "Lover" and "Beloved", the key characters of this literature. In this pattern of relation, the lover who endures all pains for the sake of his/her love and spends days in longing and separation grief represents the active aspect of the emotional mood. The essential mission of the lover is to be attached to the beloved with an unconditional loyalty putting his/her life at stake on the path to the beloved. On the other side of the said pattern, there is a beloved one who was idealized and whose all characteristics from head to foot were specified beforehand. The beloved is always in the foreground as the one "Building Love" and "Leading To Love" and has infinite value even though he/she is in passive position because she has not taken part in the love actively. Nobody can presume to liken to him/her. Qualifying mostly the beloved as in the ruler position in the verses of poems necessitates to punish any and all hands reaching and words touching to him/her. According to the poets who wrap themselves in the Lover, it is presumption to try to liken to the beloved and to say or imply that he/she looks like him/her in any aspect and it requires to absolutely punish as one of the major offenses. In this study, in the light of exemplary couplets selected from different centuries, it will be identified in which aspects "imitating", namely "trying to liken to" to the beloved who has the idealized and perfect beauty constitutes a crime and which punishments are required, and the equivalents and social projection of these crimes and punishments in the ottoman criminal law.

Being an Academician Within the Grip of Locality : Well, Professor, Where Are You From?

Gülçin Taşkıran (Gaziosmanpaşa University)

The difficulties faced by women in working life show similarities and differences in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. While the visibility and limitations of women in public are determined by the existing gender notion and dominating potency relations, they are subject to gender discrimination even in professions with high social status. Although the representation of women in the field of academy increases quantitatively day by day, the fact that people who determine dominating potency relations are not women, because of their very little or no part in administrative and management staff, they cannot determine the rules which also causes them to run their professions in the shadow of masculine power. This, however, reveals quite different and difficult situations in universities outside metropolitan areas, both in terms of the visibility and limitations of women in public space, and of their relations with the local and the living conditions, compared to metropolitan conditions. This study, which is an academy-oriented discussion, focuses on the difficulties of being a female academic in non-metropolitan universities, both in professional and daily life. In-depth interviews will be conducted with male and female academics working in a public university in order to examine the discrimination that being a female academic and a minority has brought about. In this interviews, whether the discrimination that academics are subjected to varies by sex, by being from the city that the univesity is in (or from a familiar culture), by being close to the dominant/opposite ideology will be examined in parallel with locality and the subject of being a female academic will be brought to discussion in the light of regional and spatial differences.

Labor in Neoliberal Period: A Qualitative Study Within The Context of Right-to-Work

Gülçin Taşkıran (Gaziosmanpaşa University)

Ranked among the fundamental rights in international and national law and being a comprehensive human right, the right to work doesn't mean only having a job that yields money. It is a concept involving fair, convenient, secure, and guaranteed working. However, today's neoliberal labor market conditions caused reducing the meaning of this right given by labor day after day. The purpose of this study was to determine the meanings given by workers on the concept of right to work under the neoliberal labor market conditions. Within this context, 38 workers, who work in service industry inappropriate to their qualifications in Tokat, were interviewed using semi-structured interview forms. The findings of the field study showed that all of the interviewees viewed work as a right, but defined this right as a job brining money, and thought that they were unable to reach this right only when they were unemployed. Those who worked at jobs inappropriate to their qualifications were getting unskilled day by day; however, they thought that they used their right to work since they had a job no matter what the quality or security of it was. Difficult conditions of labor market, high unemployment rate, long-term unemployment, not working at jobs inappropriate to qualifications, working unsecured with low wages, and no unionization force the labor to consent the current situation, and cause them to view the right to work, which is in fact involves rights to work at fair, convenient, secure, and decent jobs, as having a job with payment.

Mughal Painting In Terms Of Occidentalizm: European Influence On The Court Atelier And Its Reflections On The Illustrated Manuscripts

Gülsen Tezcan Kaya (Sakarya University)

The unceasing rivalry and cultural-artistic interaction between the East and the West is existent throughout the history. While the researchers have focussed for years on the subjects studying the East with a Western point of view, studies analysing the West from the Eastern perspective are recently on the rise. Mughal Shahs, who ruled between 1526 and 1858 as descendants of Timur, had illustrated manuscripts produced under their patronage which illustrates their interaction with the Europeans. The influence of European art became evident for the first time during the third Mughal ruler, Akbar Shah's (1556-1605) reign. After the Portuguese claimed Goa, they captured Gujarat and Akbar Shah employed an ambassador there. On his return (1578), he took the artefacts which the Europeans brought together back to the court thereby accelerating the interaction. Various resources also mention some craftsmen who were sent to Gujarat in order to learn about the European techniques and styles. Following this, Akbar Shah invited three Jesuits from Goa to Fatehpur Sikri to join his religious discussions. Thus, he regarded Christians and Christianity as an inspirational source for his eclectic thought. It was the Bible that the Jesuits brought along, Christian paintings, and the paintings of the Virgin and Child some of which were copied from the Early Roman icons by Manuel Godinho, Portuguese Jesuit painter. The third Jesuit mission who stayed in Mughal court between 1595 and 1615 would be of primary influence on both the illustrated manuscripts and the style of their painters. The painters that worked in the court atelier during Akbar Shah and Jahangir Shah period interpreted these European subjects, figures, clothes, furniture and motives with an Occidentalist approach by integrating their existent traditions with the European techniques. Therefore, they could produce entirely original works of art.

Analysis Of "Genocide And Racism" Concepts In The Written Press About " Arakan Events" By Critical Semiconductor Analysıs

Gülsüm Bircan (Üsküdar University)
Gülsüm Bircan (Lefke Avrupa University)

It is emphasized that the media reflects the news in the context of power, economic, political, and cultural relations with the ideologies of its employees and communicates what they understand to the outside, and it is stated that news rhetoric brings its reality to the reader in the struggle for power. Thousands of events are emerging in the international community, and it is stated that which of them will be selected and subject to the news text, how the reader will be transmitted, the meaning of the print media reflecting its own ideology, and the fact that it is related to its construction through its own reality. (Müminoğlu, 2008. S, 72-78). The aim of the research is to examine the news about the "Arakan Events" published in 2012-2017 and to reveal how the Cumhuriyet, Milliyet and Turkiye newspapers interpreted and constructed the concepts of "genocide and racism" and the ideological structure of this event in the news. The greatest factor in bringing these newspapers into the sample is that the newspapers have different ideological ideals in political and religious matters. In the study, how the dominant discourses in the text were constructed and shaped was tried to be shown by using the method of Critical Discourse Analysis method developed by Van Dijk. According to the results of the analysis on the news, it was determined that three journalists who represent different political postures and have different ideological thought positions re-produced the event within the frame of ideological thought. According to the results of the analysis, it is seen that Cumhuriyet Newspaper has built news on "Humanity", Milliyet Gazetesi on "Ethnic", and Türkiye Newspaper on "Religion" (Muslims). In additon, while the Cumhuriyet and Milliyet newspapers carried the Arakan Events to internal politics contests, The Turkish newspaper, on the other hand, makes discourses about the unity of all Muslims.

Trade, Human Capital and Technology Diffusion in Turkish Manufacturing Sector*/ Türkiye şmalat SektÜründe Ticaret, Beşeri Sermaye ve Teknoloji Difüzyonu

Gülşah Özşahin (Marmara University)

In this study, the effects of international trade (exports and imports), human capital, and technology frontier on the change in productivity are examined in the manufacturing sub-sectors in Turkey. Knowledge capital stock accumulates with international trade, R&D investments, and foreign presence. Therefore, other effects on productivity, FDI and R&D are other control variables for technology diffusion and adoptive capacity. The manufacturing sub-sectors are determined according to the NACE Rev. 2 two-digit classification system. According to the estimation results, technology gap has a positive lagging effect on technology development. In addition, the effect seen in the next year, suggests a rapid adaptation to the technology, and it may be a sign that there may be a convergence to the technology frontier in the future. Besides, productivity level and change in productivity are higher in import-competing sectors. While, the net exporter sectors consist from medium-low and low technology sectors. The relationship between import penetration and change in labor productivity is positive and significant, while, the relationship between export intensity and change in labor productivity is negative and significant. Turkey can increase the access to various products at all quality levels, and this can improve productivity. The adverse effect of exports on productivity change may be because the exports are mostly to European Union and high technology countries. Despite, continuing in international markets adversely affects the productivity change; Turkey should continue to produce in the international market in order to benefit from gains through trade.

**This study is based on Gülşah Özşahin's Ph.D. thesis named "Trade, Foreign Direct Investments, Research and Development, Human Capital and Technology Diffusion in Turkish Manufacturing Sector" which is prepared under the supervision of Prof. Dr. A. Suut Doğruel at the Department of Economics (Eng.), Marmara University and defended on 29 September, 2017.*

Examining Health Status of Females in Urban and Rural Areas in Turkey: A Bayesian Approach

Gülşah Sedefoğlu (Özyeğin University)
Mehmet Ali Soytaş (Özyeğin University)

Examining the self-reported health status of individuals is a comprehensive topic and more information is available in the literature. Related studies show that health status of individuals differs from each other when we consider socioeconomic and demographic variables such as income level, body mass index, education level, age, marital status, place of residence. In view of gender differences, females are less likely to report good health status compared to males considering mentioned variables. Even if many studies have been existed in the literature for self-reported health status, there is less information found in female health status considering to importance of place of residence as urban and rural areas. This study aims to analyse the health status of females in rural and urban areas to highlight the importance of the female health status with socioeconomic and demographic factors using a survey data from Turkey for the year of 2012. For this aim, descriptive statistics are used to give background information on the female health status, and Bayesian probit model is implemented to female health data. Results indicate that increasing income level is more important in rural area to report a good health response. Increasing number of age has a reducing effect on reporting a good health response for both urban and rural areas but the effect is higher in urban area. Although employment has a negative effect on good health status in rural area, it has a positive impact in urban area. Increasing education level is more important in rural area to reporting a good health. While being married has an enhancing impact on the good health status, increasing level of body mass index cause a decrease in reporting good health status.

Mirziyovev's First Year in Presidency: Any Hope for Change?

Gülşen Aydın (Atatürk University)

It has been more than a year since Islam Karimov, the leader of Uzbekistan between 1989 and September 2016, passed away. This study aims to examine the changes taking place in the country after Shavkat Mirziyoyev assumed power and evaluate whether they can be regarded meaningful. To this end, first, the reign of Karimov will be examined. The strengthening of executive branch in Uzbekistan at the expense of legislative and judiciary, silencing or forced exile of the opposition forces, curtailment of the civil and political rights of the citizens, restriction of autonomy of civil society organizations and media will be explored to shed light on the highly authoritarian presidency of Karimov. After examining how Mirziyoyev replaced Karimov as president, the study moves on to analyzing the changes introduced by Mirziyoyev in the politics, economy and foreign policy of Uzbekistan. In this regard, his positive steps including freeing political prisoners, moderately relaxing the controls on organizing peaceful rallies, establishing presidential reception centers to reply citizens' complaints, implementation of currency convertibility system and repairing relations Uzbekistan neighbors, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan will be explored. The study concludes with arguing that the changes introduced by Mirziyoyev raise hope for political and economic development of the country (democratization and increase in the GDP with necessary improvement in Human Development Index) as well as peace and cooperation in the region, however it will take time to see whether these chances will be enduring.

Is Per Capita GDP Stationary in Latin American Countries? Panel Stationary Approach with Smooth Shifts and Sharp Breaks

Gülten Dursun (Kocaeli University)
Maria Fernanda Vitola Gomez (Kocaeli University)

The present empirical study investigate the stationary properties of the per capita real GDP series in 20 Latin America countries from 1950 to 2010, using the trend function proposed by Li, Ranjbar and Chang (2015) and applying the panel stationary test with both sharp and smooth breaks. The presence of structural changes in the GDP per capita series can mean a break in the deterministic trend and can create a nonlinear model. The empirical results from the traditional panel-based unit root test indicate that the per capita real GDP in Latin American countries are non-stationary. Panel unit root test results, which take into account sharp and smooth breaks, rejected the null hypothesis of stationarity for all countries except Colombia, Paraguay and Dominican Republic. Thus, it can be said that the proposed test has more power when the non-linear process is taken into account in an unknown form with the structural changes of the real GDP per capita. The results of this study have proved that per capita real GDP series is resistant to stability, although most Latin American countries take sharp and smooth breaks into account. This implies that the per capita real GDP series may affect the level of real output of monetary and fiscal policies to be implemented for the 17 countries that are not stationary.

Using Social Media in Political Communication Process: Twitter Usage of Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump in 2016 US Elections

Gülten Özdemir (Anadolu University)

Rapid developments in information and communication technologies have caused many changes in our lives and in our ways of communication. Due to increase of internet usage and mobile devices, it has become inevitable for people and organizations to take part in social media networks. In social media, not only personal accounts, but also corporate accounts became a crucial medium which allows to communicate with the target audience directly, and interact in a different way from classical media. In the political communication process, usage of social media is increasing day by day in order to reach to the young electorate which is not known to use mainly traditional communication channels. This trend has reached a climax point during the US presidential election in 2008, and information and communication technologies have played a crucial role in the election of Democrat Party presidential candidate Barack Obama. It is observed that many leaders prefer to communicate their opinions directly and primarily through wider masses in real time on social media channels rather than through classical communication methods such as press conferences. In this study; it is aimed to reveal the power and influence on target groups by the social media when the leadership influence of the leaders is taken into account. In this direction, the analysis will be conducted by content analysis of the messages of Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, who were competing during the US presidential elections in 2016, over the last twelve months of the election process. When this analysis is done, Twitter messages will be evaluated into categories such as health, education, economics, approaches to global problems, and their interactions will also be considered. It has been observed that studies based on such content analysis were performed mostly on the local basis in the literature survey on the subject. For this reason, it is thought that the research can contribute to the literature in a specific way.

From Garbage Dumping to Waste Incineration, şzaydaş Waste Incineration Plants At Its 20th Anninersary And Environmental Paradigm Alterations In Turkey

Günay Gönüllü (Kocaeli University)

Fact of environment, environmental problems and policies for solution of these problems became the focus of politic-economic discussions recently. Environmental problems' becoming to such a point to threaten the natural life and humanity revealed the vital importance of the challenge as well. While attempts for solving the environmental problems of the developed industry countries through technological change have been continuing, one of the problems introduced to the consumption society has appeared as waste and garbage problem. Due to various reasons in Turkey, such as rapidly increasing population, immigration and unhealthy urbanization, urban solid waste (garbage) quantity has reached enormous dimensions. In the recent period, as the garbage problem has come into prominence in Turkey and as this problem has become a serious urban environmental challenge for various urban and city administrations, this issue was began to be discussed as well. In parallel with economic and technologic developments; both the quantity and types of domestic and industrial solid waste have been increasing gradually. One of the most important duties of the local administrations is to collect, handle and dispose of the solid wastes in compliance with applicable techniques. Solid wastes; when are not disposed of in compliance with technical requirements conditions and hygienic conditions; cause air, water and soil contamination. Solid wastes in our country are generally collected without being recycled and are generally disposed of through irregular storage. A very few part of precious materials in solid wastes are being recycled, whereas the remaining part is being buried into the soil. Therefore, a potential economic value transforms into a potential source of contamination. Accordingly, in the study, particularly, considering the model; Turkey's primary waste disposal plant which is located in Kocaeli; şZAYDAş, waste solid management applications and municipalities' approach towards solid waste problem shall be assessed economically an environmentally. Besides, various suggestions shall be offered for enabling the introduction of recyclable solid wastes into economy and enabling the disposal of unrecyclable components of solid wastes in compliance with technical and hygienic conditions or for maintaining their storage.

The Issue of Literary Genre in Literature Teaching: A Discussion on Teaching Process of 'Biography'

Gürkan Yavaş (Kocaeli University)

Significant changes have been made since 2005 in the curriculums of Language and Literature courses that are taught in high schools in Turkey. However, it is emphasized in all those changes that Turkish Literature should be taught through texts and this can only be realized with an approach centred on literary genres. The issue of literary texts and the literary genres in those texts still continue to be important in the teaching process of Turkish Literature, restructured as a single course with the name of "Turkish Language and Literature" in 2015. The biography, sometimes considered as a "lower" or "secondary" literary genre, is one of the unchanging topics of literature in high schools. The biography is generally considered together with autobiography, CV or resume, which are thought to be closely related, and therefore they are taught in the same unit. In this article, the answer to the question of how the genre 'biography' is taught will be looked for via Turkish Language and Literature Course Book prepared for the 9th grade in 2017-2018 academic year and handed out to the students. Besides, a new discussion will be opened. This article aims to find out how the genre 'biography' is defined in the book mentioned above and which qualities the texts selected from Turkish and world literature to set an example to the genre have. It is also aimed to find out the connection of 'biography' with texts selected to be used in student activities and the connection of 'biography' with other text types. In the light of these findings, some evaluations and suggestions are aimed to be given.

Introduction and Marketing of Optimum Transportation Systems in Metropol Cities: Istanbul Sample

Güzide Oncü Eroğlu Pektas (Istanbul University)
Engin Damar (Istanbul Technical University)

The concept of transportation, the service sector, is a process that brings goods, people and animals from one place to another, taking into account the benefits of space and time. In addition, the contributions of transportation in social, political and cultural fields can not be denied. Transport has an important role in the process from the production of the product to the meeting with the demand as the supply of this produced product. The transport of these products from one location to another and the combination of supply and demand is of great economic benefit and helps countries to develop. Therefore, it can be easily said that countries place great importance on transport policies. Along with the objects, people also have started the use transportation means, taking into account account the factors of speed and comfort to go from one place to another. In large and developed cities, life and the environment are beginning to be affected negatively. This adverse impact has brought with it the objective of finding the most efficient and environmentally-friendly means of searching for the optimum transport of existing transport systems. The objective with optimal transport systems is to select the ideal of the available transport modes. The marketing activities to promote the mobility of the bows as optimal transport systems will be detailed in the study. People living in big cities are being asked to use non-destructive means of transportation and move on. It was aimed to raise awareness among people living in major cities with the European Mobility Week event around the world, thus promoting sustainable and environmentally friendly transport measures. The event, which has been celebrated in the second week of September every year for the last fifteen years, attracts great interest in Europe. Throughout the event week, participating cities are aiming to raise awareness of motor vehicle traffic restrictions in city centers, public transport and sustainable action alternatives. In the study, this marketing movement in transportation was discussed, the success of the organization was considered and this activity in Istanbul was examined. The statistical data from the metropolitan municipality and the organization in Europe were compared.

Brand Value Concept in Fashion Marketing: An Empirical Study on Ready-Made Clothing Sector in Turkey

Güzide Öncü Eroğlu Pektaş (İstanbul University)

With 21st century postmodern marketing, new marketing trends and the emergence of fashion and fashion have become much faster. The effect of globalization and consumption have also increased at the same rate. Today, fashion marketing has manifested itself in many sectors such as technology, education, clothing and food. Fashion marketing has recently shown itself in almost every sector, even leading sectors. Fashion Branding Consumption triangles are concepts that stimulate each other and influence it in a way. Brand value is anything related to the brand that relates to the brand name and symbol, increases or decreases the value of the offer. We value brand equity separately for producers, retailers, commercial enterprises, even consumers. In the study, the importance of fashion marketing and fashion marketing was mentioned and the values of the clothing sector in Turkey and brand values were interpreted after the concept of brand value was explained. The sector has been assessed in detail with secondary data obtained from Brandfinance, trade rooms and sector reports. As of the beginning of the year, the graphs of change have been interpreted. In the study, after the concepts of fashion marketing, brand, brand value are explained literally, the market shares of the brands in Turkey are looked at and interpreted. In the next phase of the study, it was planned to work with the brand research of the brand values of the ready-to-wear brands with Hirose method through quantitative research management. The increasing importance of fashion marketing and shaping the brand values and the consumer market has been a subject that closely related the marketing scientists and the brands working in the sector. With this precept, it is valuable both for the sector and for academic studies to be an exemplary study.

Social Intranet as an Organizational Communication Tool

H. Buluthan Çetintaş (Atatürk University)

Today there are technological developments in every area. Organizations use the new technologies extensively in realization of organizational tasks and fulfillment of their responsibilities. The use of these technologies accelerates the business process and productivity is achieved. One of the most important elements supporting organizational productivity is organizational communication. Effective communication helps to make work within the time and budget. It also facilitates sharing of information, thoughts and experiences within the organization. Especially Web 2.0 technologies are preferred for organizational communication and other organizational sharing. These technologies also support the work processes of employees and can provide positive contributions to them. But it is important to prefer the appropriate communication tools and using them correctly. Until today many communication tools are used for organizational communication in organizations. Traditional communication tools are often described as one-sided information, non-feedback, high production and distribution costs. However, new technologies change the property and distribution of organizational publications. The online environment has become a network in which organizations can share and distribute their own publications. One of the various networks that organizations can use is intranet. The intranet is a closed network system for external users that allows employees to access organizational information through a web browser. It is a tool that is frequently used to carry out information sharing and organizational communication. The purpose of the study is to treat the intranet as an organizational communication tool. In this context, intranet development, social intranet, usage of intranets in organizations, usage results, positive or negative effects on organizations will be evaluated.

Losing an Empire, Saving the Homeland: Memory Politics and the Media in Turkey Related to World War I

H. Esra Arcan İştanbul University)

The beginning of the 21st century unfortunately resembles the beginning of the 20th century when the world went through disastrous years during World War I (WWI). There are disturbing conflicts all around the world but once again the region around Turkey, from Ukraine to the Middle East is under fire of war and terror. Therefore it is crucial to understand the importance of peace and peace oriented memory politics and remembrance of the past all around the world as well as in Turkey. Thus, this study tries to reveal the meaning and the place of WW I in the cultural memory of Turkey. Turkey as the successor of the Ottoman Empire has been disconnected with the past, therefore WWI memories have faded in cultural memory. Recently, battles against allied forces, British Empire, France and Russia, in Gallipoli and Sarıkamış are becoming a part of the cultural memory through new war commemorations. Reconstructing the past through war commemoration is a common characteristic of constructing cultural memory. This paper focuses on two front lines of the Ottomans in WWI; Gallipoli and Sarıkamış and attempts to show how the most glorious victory of Gallipoli and the disastrous failure of Sarıkamış have recently been reconstructed through commemorations by official and civil efforts. Increasing amount and contesting content of broadcasting and news reporting of Gallipoli and Sarıkamış commemorations indicate an attempt to reconstruction of the past in Turkey. Because of that, the study also reveals the role of the Turkish media in the construction/reconstruction and the invention of the national past and the cultural memory.

Dissociation of a Collective Memory: Exiling the Holocaust from Turkish Collective-Cultural Memory

H. Esra Arcan (İstanbul University)

Dissociation is a complex concept that refers to a process by which memories are disconnected from each other and to symptoms such as depersonalization and derealization (Yehuda, 1996.)Dissociation is also defined a disconnection between experience and consciousness or among elements of consciousness. (Staub, 2013) Dissociation studies mainly focused on researches related to victims of persistent hostility, violence, discrimination on a personal level, I suggest that it also should be studied in a societal level because manipulated cultural memory construction also causes dissociation as a societal level. So whipping out the painful private memories from the cultural collective memory is another type of dissociation that is intentionally disconnecting memories by power as a certain type of power relation. In Turkish collective-social memory there is no space to Holocaust as a memory of Jewish-Turkish citizens' past that causes painful memories. Unless we remember past by facing and confronting it, we both Jews and Turks will be suffering of past and there will not be recovery of distorted perceptions and disconnected memory. Therefore, construction of distorted past and its current perceptions harms both collective consciousness of the minority and majority. Commemorative ceremonies and embodied practices are two essential components of social-cultural memory (Misztal, 2003) hence; this study examines the commemoration of Holocaust in Turkey as an official practice and concludes that the Holocaust memory is absent and exiled in Turkish collective-social memory. Besides, the study shares data of a pilot study that aims to understand if there is any remembrance of the Holocaust as a painful memory related to Jewish-Turks in Muslim-Turkish population's memory and concludes that the holocaust is an exiled phenomena in Turkish cultural-social memory.

Analysis of Welfare State Models Based on New Social Risks

H. Gülçin Beken (Gümüşhane University)

E. Andersen'in sınıflandırması temelinde Liberal, Korporatist ve Sosyal Demokrat olarak ifade edilen refah devletleri, yaşadıkları "Altın Çaş'ın" sonu itibariyle yoşun bir şekilde eleştirilmekte ve sorgulanmaktadır. Bu noktada, benimsenen bakış açısına gÜre; refah devletlerinin varlışının sorgulanması ve bir kriz içerisinde olduklarına yÜnelik eleştiriler tartışmalı kabul edilebilir. Refah devletlerinin varlıklarına ilişkin meydan okumalar, genel olarak içsel ve dışsal faktÜrler üzerinden gelmektedir. Dışsal faktÜrler; küreselleşme süreci, çok uluslu şirketler ve uluslararası Ürgütler başlamında ele alınabilir. Burada çok uluslu şirketler ve uluslararası Ürgütlerin aldıkları kararlar ve politikalar ile refah devletine Üzgü politikaların çatıştışı gÜrülebilir. şçsel/ulusal kabul edilebilecek faktÜrler ise genel bir ifade ile toplumsal risklerle açıklanabilir. Sosyo-ekonomik pek çok deşişkenin içerisinde yer aldışı toplumsal risklerin, yeni toplumsal risklere dÜnüşmesinin refah devletleri üzerinde ortaya çıkardışı baskılar ve farklı refah devleti modellerinin bunlara hangi politikalar ile çÜzüm bulmaya çalıştışı; bu çalışma ile analiz edilecektir. Analysis of Welfare State Models Based on New Social Risks Welfare states according to the typology of E.Andersen, can be classified as liberal, corporatist and Social Democratic, have all been criticized and questioned by the end of "Golden Age". All the critics and comments about the existence of welfare state can also be accepted questionable based on the way of thinking. Thus, the challenges for the modern welfare states come from some internal and external factors. External factors such as globalization, international organizations and multi-national companies affect welfare state policies. New social risks are generally evaluated as the examples of internal/national factors. These social risks contain many socio-economic risks and have been transforming into the new social risks which are the source of pressures to the viability of the welfare states. In this study, the policies that are implemented by different welfare states in order to cope with these new social risks will be analyzed. Welfare states according to the typology of E.Andersen, can be classified as liberal, corporatist and Social Democratic, have all been criticized and questioned by the end of "Golden Age". All the critics and comments about the existence of welfare state can also be accepted questionable based on the way of thinking. Thus, the challenges for the modern welfare states come from some internal and external factors. External factors such as globalization, international organizations and multi-national companies affect welfare state policies. New social risks are generally evaluated as the examples of internal/national factors. These social risks contain many socio-economic risks and have been transforming into the new social risks which are the source of pressures to the viability of the welfare states. In this study, the policies that are implemented by different welfare states in order to cope with these new social risks will be analyzed.

Performance Criteria in Higher Education with regard to Organizational Behaviour: Education Performance and Academic Performance

H.Tezcan Uysal (Bülent Ecevit University)

Purpose of this study is to analyze education performance and academic performance of an academic staff working in the same higher education institution based on the criteria used in the performance evaluation related to the academic staff; determine if there is a relation between them; determine if these criteria vary by several factors and examine validity of these performance criteria used. Population of the study comprises Higher Education Institutions in Turkey and sample of the study is department Y that gives education within university X. Purposeful sampling method has been used in the study that it is one of the non-stochastic sampling methods in order to obtain data enough to make a statistical analysis and to examine workers of different personnel in the same organizational climate in accordance with the subject, and an education department having many instructors of different personnel has been chosen so that ability of the best representation could be ensured for the study. 37 instructors consisting of 1 professor, 2 associate professors, 10 assistant professors and 21 academics and 3 lecturers have been lecturing within this education department. It has been however determined that education performances of lecturers cannot be calculated as they teach their lessons through distance learning. For this reason, 34 academicians excluding lecturers have been involved in the study. The data obtained has been evaluated by SPSS program, and analyzed using correlation analysis, basic linear regression analysis and Mann-Whitney U test. In conclusion of the analyses conducted, it has been determined that there is no significant relation between academic performance and education performance, academic performance decreases as course load increases, education performance decreases as the age increases and academic performance and education performance don't differ by administrative function. When academic staff has been examined, it has been determined that academic performances of academic members are higher than academics but education performances of academics don't differ by academic members. In addition, it has been determined that class distribution of academicians doesn't vary sexuality; course load of male academicians is higher than female academicians and education performance and academic performance of female academicians don't differ by male academicians.

The Relationship Between Accountability and Uncertainty Avoidance in Turkey

Habip Demirhan (Hakkari University)

The development of New Public Management and good governance implementation in public sector increased the importance of accountability. Nowadays, accountability is one of the most discussed issues in literature. Accountability has handled differently in various disciplines. There is no consensus on its definition as it varies from culture to culture. In Turkey, firstly, it has been mentioned in 7th Five Year Development Plan and has become one of the most important concepts. Nevertheless, accountability owes its popularity to Public Fiscal Management and Control Law No:5018 that regulate the accountability of Ministers and Heads of Public Administrations. This law is a result of the process of Turkey's harmonizing its laws with EU legislations. Most of EU member countries are developed and there is a cultural harmony among them. While compared to Turkey, there is big differences in terms of both economy and cultural aspects. On the other hand, accountability in EU countries emerges with intrinsic motivation while in Turkey it is a result of reforms. In this context we want to find out if an accountability concept of developed countries is compatible with Turkish cultural values. In our study, accountability is discussed in theoretical framework and then the relationship between Turkish culture and a type of accountability that emerged from the experiences of developed countries is analyzed within the context of uncertainty avoidance which is one of Hofstede's cultural dimensions. In conclusion, it is exposed that the dimension of uncertainty avoidance of Turkish culture has a negative impact on accountability.

The Kurgans As The Traces Of The Ancient Turks In Anatolia

Hacı Çoban (Bozok University)

The insufficiency of the documents about the history of the ancient Turks has impelled the researchers to archeological documents. The most important data of archeological evidence are unveiled in the graves. The graves carry characteristics of religious, cultural and historical features of nations. The Turks have always dignified the graves of their ancestors in every historical period. Before the Turks settlement, during their tribal life, the basic factor that resulted in their connection to the land was the graves they had constructed for their ancestors. They had built kurgan graves for their ancestors in the places which they had accepted as holy ones. They had given great importance to their ancestors' graves. To make clear the places of those who had died, they had built hillocks like pyramids on grave rooms by stacking stones and soil widely in circle form. The hillock could be high or low according the significance of the one who had died. The hillock built on the grave was named as kurgan. Despite the fact that various views are stated for the meaning of kurgan word, in our opinion this word must have been used in the meaning of protection of the grave. To prevent the soil stacked on the grave from running off, its circumference had been circled with stones called krepis. The kurgans could have been built in circle or square forms with one entrance and exit. In some kurgans built on graves, large and small stones had been stacked instead of soil. The origin of these kurgans goes back to the Kimmers and the Scythians. The entity of such kurgans in Anatolia is accepted as the traces of the ancient Turks in Anatolia.

Rural Sociology Agenda in Turkey in 1950s and Classification of Researches

Hakan Arslan (Uşak University)

The purpose of this study is to examine and classify the village surveys in 1950s, which are expressed as "golden years" of rural sociology in Turkey. In terms of sociological researches, the 1950s are defined by many researchers as an inefficient period. However, this "infertility" is not seen in rural sociology. Sociologists turned their research interests into villages and conducted field researches in different regions of Turkey's geography. When the rural studies in 1950s are considered as a whole, it is possible to collect the works in four general categories. The first category has a general and inclusive framework and this category covers a significant extent in other categories as well. This category can be called "social change researches". Within this category, there are works such as "Hasanoşlan Village" by Ibrahim Yasa (1955), "Cultural Changes" by Mumtaz Turhan (1951) and "The Grocer and the Chief: A Parable" by Lerner (1958). It is possible to evaluate the second group of studies within the first category. However, because they choose to directly measure relationship between social change and mechanization in agriculture, they are handled in a separate category. "The Agricultural Mechanization in Turkey" (1954), which was conducted by a 8 person research commission in Political Science Faculty, Ankara University, and was selected to cover the most mechanized villages in Turkey, can be considered within this category. This research was supported by the Foreign Operations Administration (FOA) and the aim of the research is to determine the effects of the machinery on the agriculture in Turkey. This category includes Cahit Tanyol's " Control of Population Movements and Social Changes in 50 Villages After the Inroduction of Tractor" (1958), and Robinson's "Tractors in the Village. A Study in Turkey "(1952).In the third category, there are social anthropological and ethnographic studies. This category includes, for example, Nermin Erdentug's ethnological investigation in Hal and Sun villages of Elazig, Stirling's work in two villages of Kayseri. Also it can be given that Acipayamli's research (1954) examined the types of dwellings around Acipayam and the socio-cultural life in the region from this point and studied the housing type of the surroundings and the socio-cultural life in this region. The last category can be considered as "monographic studies". The researches such as; Demirkan's "Baglum" (1952), Kurhan's "Eskitasli" (1955) and "Yenidebir" (1955), Tascioglu's “Mutevelli” (1955) and Kayalioglu (1955), Tutengil's Ihsaniye (1954) and Keciller (1956), Ulken ve Tanyeli's “Gonen” (1955) and Yorukan and Cebe's “Catak” (1955) can be considered within this category.

A Research on the Evaluatıon of the Unemployment in terms of Labor Account: A Case Study in Erzurum

Hakan Eygü (Atatürk University)

The level of development of an country depends on the employment opportunities offered to people, that is, their employment. Employment is closely related to millions of people who are prepared to be put into the working life of an employee, who can not find a job, or who are not fit for the job they find. In this context, the basic element of the development of a province depends on the structure of the population working in that place. In other words, urban employment depends on the extent to which the workforce is employed or operated in order to generate income for the production factors. Regardless of the economy, sector and regional structure of an country, unemployment is one of the biggest problems in certain time periods. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between unemployment and labor force, with the questions directed to unemployed people in Erzurum. One of the multivariate statistical methods to analyze this relationship was the multiple harmonization analysis. As a result of the multiple cohesion analysis made, the participants were found to have a relationship between the variables affecting unemployment by decreasing importance.

A Comperative Analysis on Min-Max Portfolios and Mean-Variance Portfolios.

Hakan Kapucu (Kocaeli University)

In this study, we propose a solution about how an investor should distribute his/her investments among five different instruments (foreign exchange, interest, gold and stock market index) in Turkey. For this purpose, we set a two player zero sum game and determine the strategy of investor in response to the market strategy. We form Min-Max matrices an mean-variance matrices in terms of monthly returns per unit risk that are developed by this strategy, and in turn, we develop the optimum portfolios by using these matrices in according to Sharpe Ratio. Finally, we compared Min-Max an mean-variance optimal portfolio. this context, we obtain the data of monthly yields of the investor for 2011-2016 and we analysed which investment is the optimum one by using linear programming. As a result, we found that mean-variance optimal portfolios show better performance than Min-Max optimal portfolios in that period.

Multi Criteria Decision Analysis Methods and Public Sector Applications

Hakan Murat Arslan (Düzce University)

Today, many scientific methods have been developed for the solution of different types of decision problems faced by businesses. It is observed that businesses that implement modern and scientific decision analysis methods in the face of increasingly complex business management decision problems provide an important competitive advantage in business life. Among these scientific methods, multi criteria decision making (MCDM) methods in the literature of operations research have attracted much interest in recent years. The main reason for this is thought to be the fact that the multi criteria decisions analyze MCDA methods contain the best or most appropriate solution that conflicts with each other in any decision problem and contains more than one criterion. The essence of this work is to introduce and classify the methods that have been studied in the field of MCDM also to emphasize the importance of the applicability of these scientific methods in the evaluation and resolution process, especially of the decision problems faced by public sector enterprises. In the study, the public sector enterprises are explained with examples of how they can solve many decision problems with the methods of MCDM. Moreover, in the application part of the study the analysis of AHP-PROMETHEE hybrid method has been included in determining the optimum location of the multi floor car park to be installed by a public administration. The results of the analysis are shared with the relevant public administration.

Application to Constitutional Court against the Statutory Decrees of the State of Emergency

Hakan Sabri Çelikyay (Trakya University)

Following the coup attempt in Turkey on July 15, 2016, a state of emergency was declared throughout the country. As Article 15 of the Constitution provides an arrangement that allows the suspension of the exercise of fundamental rights and freedoms during the state of emergency, it also gives wider authority to executive body to make arrangement with decrees of the state of emergency's (Article 119). On the other hand, the state of emergency is a legal regime and does not mean arbitrary administration. For this reason, as a requirement of being a state of law, transactions and actions during the state of emergency must be open to judicial review. However, the Constitution prohibits lawsuits against the decisions in the state of emergency for alleged violations of the Constitution in terms of form and substance (Article 148/I). This regulation which is contrary to the principle of the rule of law, has a meaning of preventing to open a cancellation case to the Constitutional Court and in our opinion only the decisions of the statutory provisions relating to the declaration of the state of emergency shall be considered within this scope. The Constitutional Court, in its decisions made in previous years, was judicially reviewing the statutory decrees which were irrelevant to the state of emergency by accepting them to be out of the scope of the provision which prohibits judicial review, has recently returned from this jurisprudence and in our opinion this approach is inaccurate. However, Turkish legislation also established directly applicable individual legal transactions for people whose names are in the attachments of the decrees of the state of emergency's. For this reason, the subject also needs to be approached within the right to individual application to the Constitutional Court. In our opinion, it is unacceptable that the prohibitive provision at the Article 148 /I of the Constitution is valid for an individual application. Likewise, there is not any prohibitive provision in the provisions of the Constitution concerning individual applications and in the Law on the Establishment and Trial Procedures of the Constitutional Court. Actually this issue has come to the Constitutional Court before. The Court addressed the Commission as a prior station for individual applications against the state of emergency transactions. For this reason, the Constitutional Court has ruled out the inadmissibility of individual applications because the prior legal remedies have not been tried. Also, it is debated whether the Commission in question is an "effective" way of application, either in terms of its form, or in terms of its working conditions.

The Factors Affecting the Use of Translation Technologies in Translator Education: A Pedagogical Perspective

Halil İbrahim Balkul (Sakarya University)

Abstract: Translation studies academic field has evolved in recent years and the urgent need for qualified translators / interpreters is increasing day by day thanks to globalization. However, the research on the pedagogical side of translator education is still at development stage. Being a namely brand new academic and industrial research area, translation technologies have recently been in the center of translation world. The present study puts forward the factors which affect the use of translation technologies in translator education from a pedagogical point of view and offers adaptable solutions for the academics working in a variety of academic translation teaching departments. Accordingly, the current research aims at facilitating as a bridge between the science of pedagogy and translation studies.

Türkiye'de Vergi Adaleti

Halit Fikir (Marmara University)

The aim of this study is to examine the concept of tax justice in Turkey and to propose solutions according to the outcome. The concept of tax justice is one of the basic conditions necessary for the realization of development in a country. In this framework, the practices of the developed countries and the practices of Turkey will be compared, and then the necessary arrangements will be made in Turkey.

Development of Behavioral Economics

Hamza Şimşek (Batman University)

Behavioral economics makes a social and psychological definition of people claiming the opposite of a rational model of selfish, perfect vision that pursues its own interests. Unlike the traditional economy, the results of the behavior of the traditional economy, such as spending, saving, investment, borrowing, pricing and so on. analyzes the reciprocal relationship between the results. Behavioral economics have independently developed economists who insist that the neoclassical selection theory in the midst of the hegemony of the neoclassical economy can not correctly define human preference behavior and associate the solution with psychology. The behavioral economy, which is rooted in psychology and the first focus of homo economicus, is to include today's behavioral assumptions in new models of human action. It is believed that the analysis of the economic assumptions and models built on the psychological bases in the researches can yield more healthy results, stronger predictions and better economic policies.

A Comperative Analysis of State Building in Bourdieu and Oppenheimer

Hasan Pekdemir (Ankara University)

The state is not a fully completed concept but rather a notion that describes differentiated and dispersed ideas, processes and practices as an entity formed through different ways. First of all it's a unique totality of acts and designs, also a historical product. State is a part of instutionalization, subjectivation and becoming subject. First of all, sovereignty, representation and citizenship discussion is a livelong process that is shaped by political and class struggles. Because of this reason while it creates, organizes and reproduces its own 'politeias', on the other hand it is a 'critical and crisis' moment that consists of its own 'politeias' against itself. The classical figures of the state theory have fallen into the trap of seeing thorugh the eyes of state or ignoring it because of their essentialist approaches. Bourdieu abstains from referring essentialism to state. For Bourdieu state is a specific political form of modern era and a bureaucratic field. This field is the specific domain where the symbolic capital works on people with the concentration of different types of capitals. The state is reproduced and built through the power of symbolic capital on which it functions. In this study the state notion will be examined in three sections. Firstly it will be analyzed as "concentration field of symbolic violence" with reference to Bourdieu. Second section involves Oppenheimre's approaches. Finally comparative advantage of Bourdieu's theory over Oppenheimer with respect to regarding approaches of political philosophy. The purpose of this study is to examine the possibilities ("field" and "symbolic violence" are proper concepts for evaluating historicism, specific genesis, development and transformation of struggle practice of state notion) and handicaps (thinking through French constructivism, sorting the sovereignty, representation, citizenship concepts of Bourdieu out) for political science, that analyzes the state with reference to his lectures on state as a sociologist.

Social Media as the Escape Area for Illegality

Ümit Arklan (Süleyman Demirel University)
Hasan Rençber (Süleyman Demirel University)

Social media platforms which is in position of being an important part of the human relationships and daliy life, has become a global platform on which a huge number of people with different noticeable differences in regards of point of views, characteristics and intentions exist. When the present nature of the said digital platforms with vastness and variety of this degree is taken into consideration, the suitable ground owned for the illegal actions and procedures, brought the escape area for illegality in its wake. From this postulate, social media platforms which offers a wide variety of opportunities in aimed objectives and studies are subjected as the escape area of illegality, and it's focused on how the illegal actions, in what kind of a variety, which way and to what size takes place. In the study, based on the conceptualisation of the criminology and juridical science related to the concept of crime, the contents which can cause a criminal conduct to take place on social media pages are categorized and indicated under the same principles. The study, as the interdisciplinary product based on criminology, legal and communication science approaches the subjects rather from the perspective of the reflection of illegality on social media, as to its evaluations, it mainly places it on a communication based point of view. In this context, the offenses classified under the categorizations about the statement of crime in the criminology literature, the way they are conducted and the way they reflect to the social media is examined, by exploiting the studies belonging to all three literatures, examples of the way illegal content is being practiced in the daily social media practices are being exposed. By the asessment done in conclusion to the studies of literature review, description and examplification, it is revealed that the social media platforms which possesses the potential of great assistance can be used for actions which would be damaging for humanity easily, while it has supports which can't be underestimated in the fight against crime and criminals, the idea that it has a side which provides the opportunity in organization and publication of crime and being facilitator to many contradistinct illegal actions and procedures is proved along with the validations.

The Impact Of Immigration On Syrian Immigrants' Perception of Gender

Hatice Aztimur (Harran University)

The sexist approach of the mainstream economics reveals that the woman is invisible in the field of production.The roles of men and women, defined depending on gender, place the man at the center of the public sphere while imprisoning the woman in the private sphere.şanlıurfa is one of the cities that immigrants have settled the most, in the Syrian civil war.Immigrant masses have been articulated to new forms of relationship in a new geography.The main problematical to be addressed in this study is to test how immigration changes Syrian immigrants' perception of gender.In this frame, the questionnaire applied on a sample selected from the Syrian immigrants living in şanlıurfa and the results obtained from the profound interview will be evaluated.

The Development of Good Corporate Governance in Turkey

Hatice Kübra Kandemir (İzmir Katip Çelebi University)

The relationship between the good corporate governance and the legal families has been well established by the previous studies in the fields of both law and finance. It has been submitted that weaknesses in the governance structure are closely related to weaknesses in the law. However, improvements in the statutory law does not automatically lead stronger governance. This can be explained through path dependency of countries implying that while the laws in the book shows comparability to those in many developed economies the governance of corporations might still developed less due to the institutional differences. Thus, countries with different legal traditions may have different mechanisms for improving the development of corporate governance of corporations. The aim of this paper is to re-visit the relationship between the legal environment and the development of good corporate governance of corporations in particular to Turkey. This paper will provide an understanding of legal aspect of good corporate governance development in Turkey. The elements of good corporate governance, in particular directors' duties (i.e., duty to act fairly, duty of care), the role of independent directors, statutory appointment of external auditing, protection of shareholder rights, transparency and disclosure measures, have already been covered by the laws in the book in Turkey. The availability of decent laws and regulations is important for good conduct of governance of corporations yet more important is its effective enforcement. While weak enforcement may be associated to the legal and institutional differences, alternative mechanisms may be suggested to eliminate these differences. This paper will evaluate the availability and functionality of alternative enforcement mechanisms as means of private legal rules, such as arbitration and dispute resolution, in terms of enhancing good corporate governance in Turkey.

Comparative Analysis and Evaluation of Budgeting Processes in Turkey and the United States

Hikmet Dersim Yıldız (Marmara University)
Onur Sezer (Marmara University)

The goverment budget, which we can define as a set of documents that regulates income and expenditure estimates in a particular period and provisions related to their implementation, is a concept that governs the political economy of states. Goverment budgets, in relation to the way governments are governed, vary between countries, from budget acceptance to audit phase. In the United States, which is a federal state and governed by the presidential system, the budgeting process is very complex and long-term. In Turkey, it can be said that the period of transition to the presidential system followed the current state of the state budget and the provisions that were subject to change were spread more plainly and in a shorter period. In addition to the United States, one of the countries where performance-based budgeting was first introduced, performance-based budgeting has also started to be implemented in Turkey as a result of the publication of Law No. 5018 on Public Finance Management and Control. Concepts such as strategic plan, performance program, annual report and multi-annual budgeting have been included in the Turkish budget literature as a result of performance based budgeting. In our study, we will try to include analyzes and evaluations by giving comparative budget preparation, acceptance, implementation and audit processes of the two mentioned countries which have adopted a performance based budgeting system and approaches a somewhat similar form of management.

Expenditures for Individuals with Disabilities As Part of Public Social Protection Expenditures In Turkey: A Comparative Evaluation

Hilal Görkem (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University)

The purpose of this study is to examine the development of expenditures for individuals with disabilities as part of public social protection expenditures in Turkey and to present the current situation of Turkey within OECD countries. Firstly, public policies for disability in Turkey will be examined especially in the context of legal and institutional arrangements. What have been done for the establishment of disability rights and to increase participation of disabled individuals to both social life and employment will be addressed in the light of policy objectives. The main data sources referred to are the Turkstat's Social Protection Statistics, and the OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX). According to the Turkstat's Social Protection Statistics for 2015, social protection benefits for disability constitutes 0.4% of GDP in Turkey, while the share of social protection expenditure in GDP is 12%. As of 2015, the number of persons receiving disability pensions under social protection is 831,000. According to the OECD data for 2014, the share of public social expenditures in GDP (13.5%) is much lower than the OECD average (21.1%). As of 2013, the share of public expenditure on disability and sickness cash benefits in GDP is 0.3%. Turkey, which is below the OECD average (1.7%), has the lowest share after Mexico.

The Investigation of the Relationship Among CDS Premiums, Stocks and Eurobond:The Case of Turkey

Hilal Yıldız (Kocaeli University)
Seda Atasaygın (Sakarya University)

Credit derivatives, which are defined as financial instruments capable of risk transfer, along with the lifting of financial limits, are more important than the global crisis in particular. Credit default swap (CDS), which is considered a determinant indicator of the country risk premium, is widely traded on financial markets. The credit default swap, which is accepted as a direct stake of the default risk, is carefully analyzed by both investors and lenders. In this study, eurobush premium, cds pirimi, VIX index (Chicago Option Exchange Volatility Index) and BşST-100 index data set were used. The short and long term relationship between these variables was tried to be determined in the period of 12/2000 and 12/2016.

The Analysis of Relationship Between Electricity Consumption and Economic Growth in African Countries By ARDL Method

Hilal Yıldız (Kocaeli University)
Ümran Gümüş (Kocaeli University)
Emel Gümüş (Kocaeli University)

This paper investigates the relationship between economic growth and electricity consumption in Nigeria, Zambia, Benin, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Tunisia, Cameroon and Egypt for period 1975-2015 by using Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) Bounds Testing Approach and Vector Error-Correction Models (VECM).

The Crisis of Neoliberalism and Heterodox Approach to the Public Finance in The Framework of Paradigm Shift Search : A Theoretical Assessment

Hilmiye Yasemin Özuğurlu (Mersin University)

Tendency of the Public finance discipline that is influencing and responded to the economic and social structure can only be explained by considering to theory of public finance, the basic concepts and the effect of this conceptual framework on economic and social structures related to stages of capitalist development. Although there is major role of political forces in determining the form and method of public services and amount and composition of public expenditures and incomes, the main determinant factor that is capitalist economic crisis and the changing role of the state in determining the economic and social structure in the face of the economic crisis shouldn't be ignored. From this point of view as a consequence of the 2008 crisis in neoliberalism , which finds a field of application for solving the crisis of the 1970s, the search for the paradigm shift effect on reflection to the public finance approach is the basis of this study. In this framework the increasing socio-economic response to decline in economic growth rates, income distribution and employment problems deepening with the austerity policies implemented in the post-2008 period increases the importance of heterodox approaches in search for paradigm shifts. Therefore, in this study, it is aimed to theoretically discuss the potential of reducing the economic and social problems of heterodox approaches to public finance and / or solving them.

Does Currency Prices Effect to Housing Prices Index and CPI in Turkey?

Huriye Gonca Diler (Afyon Kocatepe University)

During the literature review, the relationship between exchange rate and inflation indicators have been reached investigating studies. In Turkey, the results of the study show that exchange rate influences inflation. In this study, it is analyzed whether there is any effect of foreign exchange prices on the house price index and the consumer price index in Turkey. Especially, it is considered that the study will contribute to the literature in terms of investigating the relationship between the exchange rate and the house price index. In the study, dollar rate, the house price index and the consumer price index data are used the monthly for the period 2010 (1)-2017(8). For the housing price index data has been announced since 2010, the analysis period has been started this year. In order to investigate the econometric relationship between the variables, it is first necessary to analyze the stationarity. The results of stationarity analysis will provide guidance on which cointegration and / or causality tests should be used to examine the relationship between variables. Stability tests of variables in the study were used with ADF unit roots and Zivot-Andrews structural fracture tests. As a result of the ADF unit root test, the exchange rate and the consumer price index become the primary difference, and the housing price index becomes the second difference. The fact that the variables are not at the same level, or that one of the variables is static at the level, and especially if it is a static variable at the second difference, necessitates causality analysis without regard to cointegration. The causality test was examined using the Toda-Yamamoto analysis method. Because this method tests causality in level values without considering the level of stationarity of the variables. As a result of the Toda-Yamamoto causality analysis, causality relationship from the exchange rate to the housing price index and from the housing price index to the exchange rate is a bidirectional, However, contrary to the general conclusion in the literature, it has been determined that the exchange rate does not affect the consumer price index.

Educational Functions Attributed to Folk Narratives in the Children's Literature Course Books

Hülya Çevirme (Kocaeli University)

The purpose of this study is books used as a course book or a resource book for children's literature lessons at the Turkish universities, myth, epic, fairy tale, fable, legend and folk story, using document analysis technique and document scanning technique. In the 12 textbooks examined, the contribution of the folk to the development of the child was found to be mostly positive, through children's books and mother tongue and literature lessons, the transfer of the mother tongue, cultural and national memory, communication and sympathy between the generations, nationalism, historical consciousness, it has been argued that traditional folk stories should be passed on to the child in terms of functions such as recognition of values, prevention of personal and cultural alienation, socialization, moral development, artistic skills development, recognition of life, recognition of different cultures. The study aims to contribute to the representation of these positive contributions to folk narratives and to contribute to the necessity of new researches with the following suggestions and suggestions with some doubtful approaches to some theoretical and hypothetical views and generalizations. The latent content of folk narratives, messages sent on consciousness, should be classified with deep readings if used for educational purposes. The types of folk narratives are products of certain historical, social and psychological conditions, and what is to be censored when it is brought into the field of education and how to be renewed according to the developmental stages of the child should be discussed. Content and communication that are inappropriate for children should be moved to the sun by preserving and restoring the artistic values while maintaining the renovated, basic structures. Obtaining the benefits that are accepted by the folk narratives depends on the choice of the narrative, whether it is original or not, and whether it should be the period of writing. The fields of communication, folklore, language, literature, educator, psychology, pedagogy, theater, drama must go to interdisciplinary cooperation to determine the educational benefits of folk narratives by scientific methods and to use them as educational tools.

Relation Between Advanced Manufacturing Technologies and Performance . A Meta Analitic Research

Hüseyin Avunduk (Dokuz Eylül University)

Advantages of advanced manufacturing technologies are becoming increasingly understood while achieving competitive advantage in today's global competitive environment. Recent developments in information technology have made manufacturing systems increasingly complex. Many studies on the effects of advanced manufacturing technologies on business performance have been made. In this study, the relationship between advanced manufacturing technologies and business performance was tried to be revealed by a meta analysis. The results confirm the proposed hypotheses. Evaluations of the findings obtained in the study are presented

A Research on the Realization Level of Expectations of the Conservative Hotel Customers

Hüseyin Özdemir (Çankırı Karatekin University)
Ali Yaylı (Gazi University)

This purpose of this research to compare the expectations of conservative hotel customers with how they perceive the current situation. The survey was conducted as a data collection tool. The questionnaire consists of three parts. In the first part, expressions for determining the demographic characteristics of the tourists staying at the board and expressions for determining travel preferences are included. In the second part, Service Quality Scale was developed by using the scales used by Henderson (2010), Sahida et al. (2011), Smoke (2011). 22 expressions of the scale are listed Regulation Dimension (5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21 and 22. expressions), Amenities Dimension (8, 11, 12, 13, 17 and 18. expressions), Worship Dimensions (1, 4 and 7. expressions) and Control Dimension (9 and 10. expressions). In the third chapter, customers are asked to evaluate the present situation according to the service quality scale in order to determine the satisfaction level of the hotel. Expressions were graded correctly from negative (I do not Participate) to positive (I definitely Participate) using the five-point Likert scale. The analysis of the obtained data was performed with the SPSS 16 statistical software package. Frequency for the conservative hotel customer in the study of individual characteristics and travel behavior, percentage, mean and standard deviation values were calculated and tabulated. Reliability relation to the scale used in the study and validity (Cronbach's alpha, KMO (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin) and Bartlett) analysis, factor analysis of the responses as a result of the tourists could they have made regarding the expected scale made and carried out factor analysis revealed that tourists are identified five key factors that reveal their expectations (Regulation, amenities, worship, control and equipment). Paired-Samples T-Tests were used to determine statistically significant differences between expectations and perception scales. A statistically significant difference was found between the expectations of conservative hotel customers with their perceived the current situation.

A Research About Corporate Social Responsibility According To Graduate Tourism Management Students Perceptions (Sample Of Gazi University And Nevşehir University)

Hüseyin Özdemir (Çankırı Karatekin University)
Ahmet Özdal Deşirmencioğlu (Beykent University)

Social responsibility means that a company is responsible of all the actions affecting either its employees or the public or the environment. In contrast to the view that a company's only responsibility is to increase its shareholders' return on equity, its social responsibility, which can be called legal responsibility, ethical responsibility and philanthropic responsibility, should also be mentioned other than its profitability. Social accountability activities of organizations are different from each other because of the cultural and contents differences. The main purpose of this study is to evaluate social responsibility of undergraduate tourism management students. The survey was conducted as a data collection tool and the responsibilities of the business are economic, legal, ethical and voluntary four groups are assigned as responsibilities and five different phrases are assigned for each group. Expressions were graded correctly from negative (not important at all) to positive (too important) using the five-point Likert scale. The analysis of the obtained data was performed with the SPSS 16 statistical software package. Frequency for the graduate tourism management students in the study of individual characteristics, percentage, mean and standard deviation values were calculated and tabulated. As a result of the research, the following conclusions have been reached. The Legal Responsibilities şn this study were found more important than other areas of responsibility and The Volunteer Responsibilities dimension was perceived by students as the lowest dimension. The perception level corporate social responsibilities of female students is higher than male students. The statistically significant difference in perception was found in the course factor for the economic, ethical, legal and voluntary responsibilities of business.

Independency of the Central Bank in the Triplication of Price Stability, Financial Stability and Economic Growth and the Influence of the Monetary Policies Applied After 2000s

Hüseyin Tezer (Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University)

Since the 1980s, as a result of the neo-liberal economic policies being tried to be implemented all over the world, accelerated international capital movements and correspondingly developed financial markets, has highlighted the effectiveness of monetary policies in the country's economies. For this reason, until the 1980s, there were no serious discussions on the independence of the central banks in the country's economies due to the money markets that were under the control of the governments. With the 1980s, both the foreign trade and the obstacles in front of the capital markets have led to the increase and acceleration of international commodity and capital movements. The positive and negative consequences created by capital flows for countries are among the reasons for the financial crises seen these years. For this reason, central banks must anticipate crises with their monetary policies, either remove the elements that create these crises or reduce the effects of crises when crises occur. In order to be able to do this, he needs to be able to use the arguments he has in place quickly and effectively. That is why some economists argue that the central bank must be independent in terms of policies to be effective. Because governments can use resources irresponsibly with voting anxiety and create burdens on future generations. The economists who oppose this view are the opinion that the governments should have the effect on economic policies and that central banks should act in accordance with the government programs in the policies they will implement. Although central banks have no obligation to account, governments are shown as having the obligation to account for their electorate. The responsibility for the monetary and fiscal policies to be implemented then lies with governments. In this study, the development process of the policy making and implementation independence of the TCMB is evaluated in the price stability, financial stability and economic growth triangle in Turkey, especially after the 2000s.

Russia's Domestic Factors in its Foreign Policy

Iana Shchetinskaia (North Carolina State University)

A growing number of research works on international relations and political science argue that domestic politics is typically an important part of the explanation for states' foreign policy decisions, and seeks to understand its influence more precisely. The question of the interplay between the domestic influences on foreign policy emerges in the various analyses of specific countries. However, one might notice that often when it comes down to analyzing Russia's foreign policy, a number of think tank experts and journalists draw conclusions about the scope of the "Russian threat" focusing on the personality of the Russian President and leaving other domestic factors almost completely out of the picture. This research focuses on domestic economic, demographic, and political limitations to Russian foreign policy decision-making, and argues that one has been affecting another. It looks in particular at national economic (structural and institutional constraints, foreign policy expenditures, indicators from the federal budget) and demographic (demographic structure, employment and income patterns, pensions, plus data on public opinion and the recent protest activity) trends as limitations to some ambitions Putin might have. It also argues that the formal and informal power relations (interest groups and "state-private partnerships") in Russia constrain Putin's ability to make foreign policy decisions unilaterally. As a result of this analysis, I outline policy recommendations that deal with some "soft power" tools that might be considered by international actors in the future. Thus, this interdisciplinary analysis attempts to dive deep into a country's domestic policy to better understand what its preferences and likely actions are.

Politicial Homour in Kemal Tahir's Story

İbrahim Veli Sözer (Van Yüzüncü Yıl University)

Kemal Tahir, which most Turkish readers only know as novelists, started to write poetry like many of our literatures. In 1931, he published his poetry in the İçtihat magazine and stepped into his long-running literary adventure. Kemal Tahir, who came to Istanbul in 1932 and worked in various newspapers (Vakit, Haber, Son Posta), entered the field of active journalism and wrote stories in Yedigün, Karikatür and Karagöz magazines with pen name in the following years. The stories titled "Göl İnsanları" written by Kemal Tahir in 1939 were epitomized in the Tan Gazetesi on 10 March-25 April 1941 in the name of "Cemalettin Mahir" and published by Martı Publishing in 1955. This book is the only book of stories published in the health of Kemal Tahir. In 2005, Sevengül Sönmez scanned all the journal which includes Kemal Tahir's stories and the Kemal Tahir Archive and prepared Kemal Tahir: Bütün Öyküleri for four volume including Göl İnsanları, Zehra'nın Defteri, Üstadin Ölümü and Dutlar Yetişmedi. One of the main themes seen in all the stories is humour. Kemal Tahir uses humor in almost all the stories from the most famous story 'Göl İnsanları' to his caricatured stories. But Kemal Tahir uses humor in various forms. The correct known mistakes about the recent history, satirizing religious, political and social events in the last period of the Ottoman Empire and in the first years of the Republic bitingly, allusions made to the meddah and folk stories in our classical culture and some kind of parody experiments using them are found place in this stories. The late periods of the Ottoman Empire and the early Republican period are criticized for a humorous language in various aspects. One of the fields in which the Kemal Tahir story is made an instrument is the politics. The aim of the work is to uncover the political humorous factors in the story of Kemal Tahir and try to reach a conclusion with various sorting.

Ankara's Economic Change And Transition From A City To The Capital

İhsan Seddar Kaynar (Hakkari University)

Ankara became visible in the political history of Turkey after Mustafa Kemal and the other members of "Heyeti Temsiliye" moved in there on 27 December 1919. Turkish Grand National Assembly was opened on 23 April 1920 in this city. Ankara was firstly announced the center of administrative affairs on 13 October 1923, and the state was latter declared as Republic on 29 October 1923. While the Republic of Turkey was founding, she broke many of its institutional connections with the Ottoman Empire, especially her administration center. In this process of break/continuity, some of the basic characteristics of the state were reserved, whereas others had undergone a change or had been completely disappeared. This paper starts with the examination of şstanbul's importance for the empire and the criteria of being "payitaht". It continues with the discussions on how Ankara came to the fore as an administrative center in terms of the development of war and food industries there. The foundations of the war industry were started during the period of War of Independence as workshops; finally, "Askeri Fabrikalar Umum Müdürlüşü" had been established in 1921-1922. Ankara has become a place where the War of Independence was ruled; at the same time, weapons and ammunition were produced, and the war industry was intensified. Despite the fact that war industry was founded in Ankara at an early date, food industry was established as late as 1924-1925. New comers to Ankara needed to supply their subsistence by using modern agricultural techniques. After the declaration of Ankara as an administrative center in 1923, "Orman Çiftlişi" and the surrounding farms were opened to farming, the first massive agricultural production directed to the Ankara market, and important food factories were opened by expanding the farms over the years. In this context, this paper examines the legal situation of Ankara, which occupied a major place in the agenda of Turkish political history, and its transition from the administration center to the capital. This examination will be done within the discipline of economic history. The economic transformation of Ankara during 1920s and 1930s was related to food and war sectors of industrialization. Consequently, the paper puts emphasis on the selection of Ankara as a capital, leaving şstanbul behind; and making of spatial arrangements in the city for the industrialization.

Use of Gastronomy Identity For Introduction of Cittaslows: The Case Of Turkey

İlhami Morçin (Süleyman Demirel University)
Sine Erdoğan Morçin (Süleyman Demirel University)

As a tourism product destinations that are the most complex to manage and therefore most difficult to market. In the marketing of destinations, emphasizing and prioritizing the features that are different from other destinations provide competitive advantage. The cittaslow movement includes slow cities, which have become popular destinations in recent times, is a response movement that supports destinations in the rapidly globalizing and similar world by preserving their identities. The gastronomy identities are an important element of their identities, which differ in their destinations. In this context, the emphasis and marketing of gastronomic identities is crucial in the marketing of slow urban destinations. This study will explore the extent to which gastronomy identities are utilized in the promotion of slow cities in Turkey. The study is a qualitative research type. Content analysis was used as the analysis technique. The universe of the research forms the cittaslows at cittaslowturkiye.org web page. Since the universe was limited, no samples were taken and web pages of all slow cities were taken into consideration. Descriptive statistics were used in the analysis of the data. As a result, it has emerged that the gastronomic identities are not included in the official web page which plays an important role in the promotion of the whole of the slow cities of Turkey.

Identity Orientations and Self-Esteem as Predictors of Authoritarian Personality

İlkay Demir (İstanbul University)

Present study aimed to examine the associations of identity orientations -namely personal, relational, social and collective aspects of identity- and self-esteem with authoritarian personality among young people. Participants were 345 undergraduate students (184 female) enrolled in Istanbul University and their age ranged from 18 to 23 (M= 20.69). Correlation analysis and a hierarchical regression analysis were conducted to analyse the data. Results of the correlation analysis revealed significant associations between authoritarianism and personal and collective aspects of identity, self esteem and age. Based on the findings of the correlation analysis, a hierarchical multiple regression analysis was conducted to further test the effect of the significant dependent variables on authoritarianism scores. The regression model was constructed in three blocks, each including variables that were found to be significantly associated with authoritarianism in the correlation analysis. In the first block age was entered in order to control its effects, in the second block collective and personal aspects of identity were entered in the equation and finally self-esteem was entered in the third block of analysis. Results of the hierarchical regression showed that the entire model explained 35% of the variance in authoritarianism scores. Overall, present study suggests that collective aspect of identity is positively associated with authoritarianism, while personal aspect of identity and self-esteem are negatively associated with authoritarianism among young people in Turkey.

Urination and Domination: Tracing a Royal Dream from Eyyubids, Seljuks and Abbasids to Greeks and Assyrians

İslam Kavas (Eskişehir Osmangazi University)

Dreams are a subject of history writing and chronicles from ancient times. These dreams have different patterns and subjects but within a tradition. Of that tradition, there are royal dreams which has similar patterns as well and in these dreams there are similar or almost the same symbols. Urination is a common symbol too within these dreams. As the founding myth, the chronicles of Muslim dynasties uses these dreams frequently. I will argue in this paper that urination is a common royal/funding dream among Muslim dynasties although urination is considered as dirty and not a positive thing in Muslim tradition and it comes, as a symbol, from ancient civilizations.

A National Park in The Pincer of Nature Conservation-Recreation-Urbanization: Yozgat Çamlışı National Park

İsmail Kervankıran (Süleyman Demirel University)
Mahinur Kılıç (Süleyman Demirel University)

National parks meet people rest demand and recreation facilities for that reason they are expected as significant areas in daily life. Among these places, Yozgat Çamlışı National Park stands out as an important recreation area where local people can easily go and meet green space requirements because of being adjacent to the city center. In this study, the Yozgat Çamlışı National Park is handled. This park was protected by the decision of the Council of Ministers in 1958 due to its resource values and which offered recreation in the city. But it was negatively affected areas due to urbanization. The main motivation of this study are the development of the mentioned national park, the situation of the existing tourism and recreational activities, the positive or negative effects of this activities, and the effects of the urbanization process of the last 50 years on the national park. For this purpose, urban development maps belong to different years are generated to evaluate urban development by using the Long Term Development Plan (LTDP) of national park and the zoning plans of Yozgat province. The result of this study reveals that, deficiency of the recreation areas in the around the city causes to intense use of the national park. However, the increase in the number of settlements near the national park border also negatively affects the national park which is located at a sensitive point.

The Evaluation of Film Students' Skills on Understanding Film Narrations and Film Interpretation in the Context of Cognitive Science: The Case of KTMU Faculty of Communication

Kadir Yoğurtçu (Kırgızistan Türkiye Manas University)

The concept of cinema has become an important concept that stands out in the socio-cultural practices of society within the century over hundred years. The films, which are the basic arguments of cinema, have been produced with complex techniques over time and have been presented to viewers as pedagogical tools that need to be read and interpreted. In this context, individuals access films in certain ways by going to the movie theatres and purchasing them or reaching them through television channels or online. As a result of these practices, it seems possible to perceive, signify and interpret the narrations that the films produced in a certain level. However, when this is taken at the level of higher education on cinema, the perception, signification and interpretation of film narrations can not be seen as an ordinary activity. At this stage, it is expected that the students' skills on perceiving films will be developed at metacognitive level. For this, in the framework programs, lectures such as semiology, cinema semiology, film criticism, film theories, visual literacy, visual aesthetics are given during different educational periods. In this study, students from Faculty of Communication, Radio-TV Cinema Departments who took courses in semiology, cinema semiology, cinema theories, visual literacy and visual aesthetics at different periods in Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University (KTMU) will be compared with the students who didn't take those courses. As the basic question of the research, the questions like, "Are the mentioned courses have any influence on the visual literacy levels of the students with socio-cultural diversity and the interpretation skills of the films in terms of metacognitive awareness", "Is there a statistically meaningful relation between the students who take these courses and who don't?" will be at the centre. In reaching these research questions, a control group and an experimental group were established; surveying and focus group interviewing techniques were applied to these groups. The data obtained will be analysed with the aid of multivariate statistical techniques.

Examination of Occupatıonal Anxiety Levels of Physical Education Teacher Candidates (Kocaeli University Example)

Ahmet Gönener (Kocaeli University)
Kenan Sivrikaya (İstanbul Aydın University)

The scale of this research information about the personal information form developed by re Saban and his friends (2004) for the purpose of determining the demographic structures of a total of 100 volunteer students in Kocaeli University from Physical Education and Sports School in the spring semester of 2015 - 2016 academic year in physical education and sports teacher education. applying the "Teacher Candidate Anxiety Scale" developed by Borich (1996). The data in this study were analyzed by SPSS 21.0 program with Frequency Distribution, Independent T-Test and One-Way ANOVA methods. As a result of the analysis of this data was found that there were no statistically significant differences among the teacher centered, task - centered and student - centered anxiety levels according to gender factors according to the gender factor; According to the individual and team sports factors, there was a significant differences between the levels of Self-Centered and Student-Centered Anxiety Levels of 0.01 and Mission-Centered Anxiety Levels of 0.05.

Internet Use by College Students: A Comparative Analysis by Genders in Istanbul and New York Example

Kürşad Gölgeli (Erciyes University)
Mustafa Akdağ (Erciyes University)

Internet and mobile technologies reorganized based on computer are considered as new communication technologies and instruments. Common characteristic of all these technologies called as new is they enable information to be collected, kept, processed, reported, operationalized and transferred again. Thanks to the opportunities of the internet, individuals can exchange information with people who have common interests and objectives with them even though they live in different places and it is thus observed that efficiency of mass communication on the individuals have increased with the internet in our day. This study mentions attitudes and behaviors of internet users. Scope of the study, which it is important regarding having a comparative approach and information it involves in, is composed of college students who study in Istanbul city, Turkey and New York City, the USA and access the internet daily. In the study in which 1010 students who study in Istanbul and 1091 students who study in New York attended, a comparative analysis has been carried out by the cities and genders. According to results of the study, it is seen that the place where participants use the internet most frequently is home. Subsequent to telephone, laptop is mainly used to access the internet. While men in Istanbul mostly use the internet to watch videos, men in New York mostly use it to receive/send data. As for women in two cities, they mostly use the internet to get information.

Essential Oils In Service Of Human Health: Antimicrobial Activity Of Daucus aristidis Essential Oil

Lamamra Mebarka (Ferhat Abbas University of Setif)
Laouer Hocine

Since ancient times, the plants have been used by peoples as spices or crude drugs for the treatment and the prevention of disease particularly due to their essential oils. These latter have important antimicrobial activities and can replace with success antibiotics which show their inefficiency against resistant microorganisms. In this study we have tested the antimicrobial activity of the essential oil of the plant Daucus aristidis. This activity was tested by using the agar diffusion test and dilution broth method. Daucus aristidis essential oil was active against Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 25923 and Escherichia coli ATCC 25922 with MIC values 4.64 mg/ml and 5.90 mg/ml.

Information Services Provided by Assistive Technologies for Sight-Disabled Users

Leyla Kanık (Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University)
Tubanur Büyükçolpan (Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University)

Within the society, disabled people are equal to the needs of other individuals. Access to information in the context of human rights is also an important democratic right. The freedom of equality of access by all individuals in society constitutes the basis of democratic societies. Moreover, all sight-disabled people have the right to access to information and equality of opportunity as every individual in society. However, a significant amount of the sight-disabled people cannot access the information due to the visual impairment. For this reason, assistive technologies have an even more critical role in the lives of visually impaired individuals. The greatest power that can meet their information needs is the libraries. The special services and the facilities to meet the private reading needs and other information needs of sight-disabled individuals are provided by libraries in many countries. In this case, many national and international standards have been defined and the cooperation policies among the countries have been developed. University libraries which have services on assistive technologies (AT) for the visually handicapped people in Turkey has been examined for our research. This research was designed to investigate to what extend the current use of assistive technologies in the university libraries in Ankara in Turkey are sufficient in terms of "budget, personnel, building, the number of users, physical resources and technological resources". The dimensions of the problem were identified and the theoretical framework was designed by the literature review. Moreover, a survey conducted with university library managers were used as a data collection tool. While target population of the study is consisted of all university libraries in Turkey, 16 of university libraries in Ankara consisted of the sample of this research. However, the study counted only 7 of them which have had a separate unit in the library for visually handicapped users. As a result of this study, it was found out that the university libraries serving to visually handicapped users in Ankara are relatively sufficient to provide a full service for the visually handicapped people. Overall, the study revealed the lack of AT in the university libraries in Ankara. The study suggested ways about what could be done in the university libraries to expand and enrich the services with assistive technologies for visually handicapped people in the conclusion section.

Library And Information Services For Disadvantaged Groups

Leyla Kanık (Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University)

Libraries are the leader of universal values by providing users with access to the wisdom and knowledge of every part of the society, without disturbing users' differences as much as they are obliged to provide their users with various intellectual products of different cultures. The libraries provide the opportunity to learn about various cultures and their cultural cultures. The libraries provide the opportunity to learn about various cultures and their cultural heritage and to convey the cultural heritage to the future by providing various opportunities to learn about different cultures and products with its enormous amount of resources. However, minorities, low-income and educational status, rural inhabitants, people with physical disabilities and developing countries as a whole are continuously lacking in accessibility. Disadvantaged people; In areas such as health, education, information, employment, and social support, they do not have the possibilities that the vast majority of the society has, and / or obstacles to their access. Libraries designed to serve the needs of individuals provide different advantages than traditional libraries. 24-hour access to information, multiple access points, networking capability, extended search functions, etc. especially for disadvantaged users. In this study, the effectiveness of public libraries for disadvantaged people is assessed. What are the services provided by the public libraries in Turkey with disadvantages? Which groups are given these services? Is it common? After all; Recommendations are included to increase the accessibility of public libraries to services specifically for disadvantaged groups.

Contrastive Analysis of Snow White by the Grimm Brothers and Its Different Versions of Translation into Turkish

Lokman Tanrıkulu (Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University)

Translation qualified as an intra-lingual and intercultural transfer since the beginning of the mankind is given a definition by Vardar (1982:18) as "an activity we have seen through the ages, an intercultural tool of communication and of information that builds a bridge between various civilizations, which closes the individuals from different societies to each other and carries all kinds of cultural values out of its own historical and social surrounding and offers it for the benefit of others". When you speak of literary translation the thing comes to mind is the translation of the works that have artistic value such as novels, plays, poems and fairy tales. Among these fair tail is an art that combines fiction and non-fiction. Fairy tale is an imaginative story full of fantasy characters and supernatural beings and events with its unlimited imagination. It is a kind of narration with an unknown place and time and full of giants, dragons, fairies, witches, Arabs, sultans, viziers, who do not represent certain individuals. Fairy tales are public wealth. Being based on folk culture, folk philosophy sparkles in them. Therefore they reflect the cultural properties, all material and spiritual values, experiences, life styles, vision of world, wishes, loves, beliefs, customs and traditions, etc. belonging to that certain culture. (Zengin, 2006, 22-23) Even though fairy tales are of great importance in view of cultural aspect and being loaded with cultural messages, they have not been laid weight on for long enough regarding their cultural features. The fact that fairy tales have a cultural value was first remarked by Grimm Brothers (Sakaoğlu, 1973;17). In this study, we dealt with three versions of Turkish translations of the fairy tale Snow White (Schneewittchen) published by German Grimm Brothers in 1812 for the first time. Our primary aim was to make criticism between the source text and the texts in Turkish by three different translators. Several sentences from the source text were taken at random and their equivalences were sought in the three different versions of translation. Within the context of translation strategies of the relation between the sentences from the source text and their equivalences and "initial forms", "preliminary norms", operational norms" prescribed by Gideon Toury's target oriented translation theory, we are going to give concrete examples, thus, we are going to try to find out whether the translation is closer to the norm of "competence" or of "acceptability".

Hozat As An Ottoman Sanjak: The Experience Of Spatial Production In A Security Town

M. Ali Sağlam (Artvin Çoruh University)

If a starting point can be identified for the Late Ottoman State's intervention to space with the conceptions of modernity, III.Selim's "sensitiveness" towards France's spatial production in accordance with her new practices of domination in mingling relation with the experiences of breaking with the tradition can be identified as such a period (Zürcher, : 13-21). In this context, recentralization practices beginning with III. Selim which comprises sub-periods of Tanzimat, Constitutional Period and Republican period can be understood ultimately as a comprehensive transformation involving practices of Turkish modernity's spatial production in accordance with the capitalist relations of production. It is beyond doubt that these comprehensive experience can be interpreted in different forms. In this study, the intervention of center to periphery is not seen as a one-way imposed relation rather the center-periphery relation is taken as a product of a social, political and economic multi-factor relations taking place between local and center. In that regard, given the problematization of certain fields of interventions by the central authorities, "how does in a local context of Hozat these problematic fields of intervention change" forms the main axis of this study. As a result of the consensus and tensions produced by the relations between center and periphery the unequal and discriminatory aspects of the distribution of property based on ethno-cultural premises during the spatial production process took a permanent character. In this context, the statistical structuring of and classificatory approaches to the production of space with the discriminatory aspects of public policies which altogether constitutes the security politics empowered and sustained a militarily oriented spatial politics. The security-centered interventions towards space, while the scale, and intensity of the symbols of the state bureaucracy formed around the military post change, became a dominant actor in the production process of the city space in almost all sub-periods. With this property, the transformation process produces a discriminatory practices which was not limited with the constraints defined above. This political transformation coinciding with the different phases of the capital accumulation process opened a space for a primitive accumulation especially in the periphery. In that regard, the moments of the influence of trade capital on the production of space starting from the bazaar (the place comprising the first trade-related issues of Hozat) and expanding through all the town-center; became both a consumption space for military-bureaucratic elites and a market for different business branches and a permanent intervention space for reshaping the spatial redistribution of demographic dynamics. Finally, the data source of this study are reports on space, second-hand sources and deep-interviews with the inhabitants of the town.

THE Ottoman Press Through 31 March Incident: Freedom or Despotism?

M. Emin Çaycı (Kocaeli University)

In the Ottoman Empire, the press censorship was lifted with the declaration of the Second Constitutional Monarchy, and concessions for publishing newspapers in Istanbul were begun. Newspapers and magazines representing all kinds of ideology emerged in the liberty air that arose. The press became a major actor in all conflicts in domestic and foreign politics. Increasing the dominion of the Committee of Union and Progress brought a new transformation in the Ottoman Empire. In all the social and political developments that took place, the press became an effective subject by taking sides as well as accelerating and slowing the events. One of the events that showed the importance of the press after the declaration of Constitution was the murder of journalist Hasan Fehmi Bey on 6 April 1909. Hasan Fehmi, who is known for his criticism of the Committee of Union and Progress, is the first press martyr who went to victim of unsolved murder. This murder, which took place in an environment of increasing criticism against Unionists and fight between assigned and staff officers in the army, triggered the March 31st Incident. One of the reasons of the rage against the Union and Progress was this murder. In addition, foreign policy developments of the period were used by the press against the Unionists. For example, the belief that the fall of the Kamil Pasha cabinet would cause the loss of British friendship was frequently expressed in anti-Union opposition newspapers and tried to form a social opposition. Naturally, British influence cannot be ignored in the formation of these reports. It is also natural that these developments were experienced during the period when the press was thought to be a representative of capital or a certain ideology. On the other hand, the attitude of the press in the face of sovereign power is also striking. Press is not static in power changes. For example, on the first day of March 31, the anti-Union and Progress press, which encouraged the rebel soldiers by praising them, called the soldiers to return to their military posts as soon as possible after seeing their loyalty of the sultan. Because most of the writers who had been exiled during the reign of Abdülhamit II.were in fear of the future despotism. When they heard that the Army of Action is on the way to repress the uprising, they wrote reports celebrating that and blaming the rebel soldiers of treason. After the rebellion the reports of the opposing press that first hold the soldiers then Abdulhamit II. responsible for all these, served for the Unionists purpose and thus the sultan's dethronement has been legitimized in the public opinion. It is the nature of the press to exhibit such a volatile attitude. It is concerned with all kinds of political events because it is at the forefront of the sovereignty struggle. This concern creates mutual effects; it both affects the events and is affected by them. This feature of the press from Ottomans is still kept today.

The Potential and Prospects of Driverless Autonomous Vehicles in the Fourth Industrial Revolution Era: The Case of Turkey

M. Mustafa Erdoğdu (Marmara University)
Sevda Akar (Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University)

Humanity is at the threshold of a very significant transformation called as the 4th Industrial Revolution (4th SD), which can be briefly described as the digitalization of the industry. In this new era, self-organizing processes of autonomous production have begun to come into being, with technology intertwining with technology, communicating with objects and with each other and with people. New business processes such as virtual 3D development, digital planning and monitoring have the potential to increase productivity dramatically and deliver up to 70 percent energy savings. This study is about driverless autonomous vehicles in the framework of 4th SD. Autonomous vehicles are ideal application subjects for Internet of things (IOT) that are able to give the necessary reactions by sensing the road, traffic flow and environment thanks to the automatic control systems in its structure and do not need a driver. Autonomous vehicles, which are predicted to have a very bright future around the world, analyze sensor data, establish communication between machines on the Internet, and realize machine learning. It is predicted that the autonomous vehicle industry will evolve rapidly and that autonomous vehicles will lead to an unprecedented social, environmental and economic change in the near future. This study, will seek answers to the main question: What are the general potentials and prospecs of Turkey in the 4th SD era, in terms of autonomous vehicles.

Immigrant and Social Housing

Makbule Şiriner Önver (Batman University)

The social, economic and political issues associated with housing are constantly on the agenda and housing policies differ from country to country. The United Kingdom has been selected as a case study because, the state was the first country to establish a social housing policy and this policy is still in force. As an important indicator of social welfare, social housing is able to solve the problem of sheltering disadvantaged groups in society such as migrants, women, and the disabled. This study tries to identify positive and negative aspects of the implementation of social housing policy and especially all aspects of renting within social housing. The provision of housing and shelter is a human right in respect of social policy and the social housing policy in London borough Hackney will be examined within this context. This study is limited to immigrants who migrated from Turkey and live in social housing in Hackney. Main aim of this study is to consider and analyse housing'policy in the UK within the context of social policy. It will also be studying how the housing problem could be solved. The study especially focuses on the Turkish immigrants who reside in social housing within the London Borough of Hackney.

The Society For The Encouragement Of Artists And Creation Of Public Sphere For Visual Arts In Tsarist Russia

Marat Ismagilov (European University at St. Petersburg)

The presentation looks at the foundation of the first non-governmental organization in charge of promoting visual arts in tsarist Russia. It explores the ideology behind the decision to create the Society for the Encouragement of Artists, as well as the political grounds for the project and the Society's administrative framework. It also draws a connection, for the first time, between the foundation of the Society and the emerging public sphere of art lovers. Well-heeled art lovers were the main figures in this public space. They were both artists and the audience of art; they developed a market for visual arts and challenged the traditional artistic competencies of aesthetic judgments.

Migration, Displacement and Adaptation: Historical Perspective and the Present

Marcel Meciar (Beykent University)

This comparative study is focused on two territorial communities whose members had to face deep changes in their status and living conditions after the WWI following the changes borders on a political map. The first community had lived in Northern Greece before its villages were moved during the Great Population Exchange to the newly founded Turkish Republic to the region of Cappadocia. Its members tell us stories of migration and of a long adaptation process in a brand new geography, surrounded by Muslim brethren, but not speaking Turkish as they spoke a specific dialect of Macedonian (Slavic language). The second community was not forced to migrate but the political borders of its region changed and the inhabitants were "displaced" from Germany into newly born Czechoslovakia. The experiences of these people from the region of Hultschin represent different forms of initial exclusion that was specifically connected to the access to labor market and discursive struggles for the national identification of these inhabitants between the two bordering states. This paper is dealing on a theoretical level with two questions: (1) with the adaptation process of the two aforementioned communities and 2) with what we can learn from these two case studies about adaptation for the present era of immigration. Methodologically, the study is based on two qualitative researches conducted by the author, meta-analysis of previous literature on the subject, and a document analysis of primary sources.

Nationalism in Contemporary Europe: Order or Justice?

Mariam Imerlishvili (Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University)

After the end of the Cold War the mankind has entered a new phase of development: liberal-democratic values have been distributed globally, borders have been disappearing gradually, different societies have been getting closer to each other, technologies have made almost everything possible for the humanity and the age of globalization has come. But, on the contrary, nationalism has been arising little by little on this background and has been causing various problems in the international relations and world politics. The question is simple: How can we manage to find the way out? Which option of two main principles in the international law - territorial integrity (order) and national self-determination (justice) - do people have to choose? Everyone knows that the answer isn't that easy and it is, definitely, a subject of debate. That is the issue I will discuss in my paper. On the basis of analyzing the sources of international relations and international law and the cases of modern European countries (including present case of Catalonia), I will represent both positive and negative aspects of nationalism and suggest my opinion as a conclusion.

Geographical Approach to Gated Communities Trend in Housing Areas in Üsküdar

Sevil Sargın (Marmara University)
Mehmet Akif Taş (Marmara University)

New residential areas called gated communities or security sites have become increasingly preferred in the 1980s, particularly in the newly industrialized areas of cities, especially in developed and developing countries all over the world, especially in the US. In the first half of the 1980's, the gated communities seen in our country have started to become the most preferred living spaces for the people in the middle and upper income groups especially in the last 15 years due to the rich social and cultural opportunities offered by security. It is thought that the gated communities, which are perceived as the centers of comfortable and safe life in the short voyage with the charms of the long term, constitute the source of many problems especially in social, cultural and economical terms. In this study, the location of gated communities settlements in Üsküdar District in urban land use, the areas covered, site types, distribution of these sites according to the years of construction, rent values etc. properties were evaluated in the light of sometime. ArcMap 10.5 software was used in the study to determine these properties of the sites and transfer them to the map. Furthermore, in the preparation of the fair value map, the fair value of streets, most important streets and streets in the city, as well as site settlements and the streets in the vicinity of the city were determined in the light of the street fair value of 2017 taken from Üsküdar Municipality. More than 1,500 point values were entered in total and the map of street fair values was created by applying the IDW method through interpolation methods through ArcMap GIS program. As a result, it has been tried to discuss whether this kind of urban settlement system is compatible with traditional architecture, such as Üsküdar, with a high historical and cultural value, and whether it is beneficial for the public good.

A Comparison of the Vocabulary Size and Vocabulary Depth of English Language Teacher Candidates/

Mehmet Altay (Kocaeli University)
Banu İnan Karagül (Kocaeli University)
Doğan Yüksel (Kocaeli University)

Vocabulary competence is generally regarded as an indicator of linguistic proficiency. Measures such as vocabulary size tests and vocabulary depth tests are often conducted to measure and determine the capacity of learners' mental lexicon by focusing on different aspects. This current research aims at investigating if there is any fluctuation between the vocabulary size and depth of prospective teachers of English in Turkish setting.

Evaluation of the Flexibility of Budget Expenditures In Turkey: A Periodic Analysis

Mehmet Dağ (Hakkari University)

Today, the public budget is regarded as one of the instruments of fiscal policy that governments frequently resort to intervening in the economic conjuncture in the economy. The fact that budget expenditures have a certain degree of flexibility increases the functioning of the budget as an intervention tool. Otherwise, the possibility of using the budget as a financial policy tool is limited in the face of cyclical developments. The evaluation of budget expenditure items in terms of rigidity and flexibility allows to determine how functional the applied budget is in functioning as a policy tool against financial shocks. In this study, the changes in the budget spending elasticity ratio between 2002-2020 in Turkey and the factors affecting this flexibility will be evaluated in a periodical analysis and policy proposals will be made.

A Solution Proposal to Prevent Negative Externalities in Transportation Field: Intelligent Transportation System in Turkey

Mehmet Emin Kenanoğlu (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University)
Murat Aydın (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University)

Developments in information and communication technologies affect the quality of living life in economic, social, cultural and political areas. Since intelligent transportation systems are built on computer, communication and electronic technologies, they prevent many negative externalities such as time loss, fuel consumption, death, accident, stress, sadness and environmental pollution stemming from traffic by especially mitigating the burden of people on thinking and decision making.In the context of literature review, the aim of the study is to reveal that the construction of roads and crossroads and the repair of worn infrastructure are not sufficient to improve the transportation system of Turkey and support with technological applications such as sensors, microchips and communication devices network is required within the scope of externalities. The importance of the subject has increased due to the increase of problems in the field of transportation and the environment in Turkey day by day.

A Research on the Perceptions of Employees on Organizational Power Sources

Mehmet Kızıloğlu (Pamukkale University)
Sabahat Bayrak Kök (Pamukkale University)

In today's world rapid and radical changes and level of struggle and competition reached are face the challanges of organizations to be constantly dynamic and to follow proactive strategies. It is essential for organizations that want to survive and grow in such environments to increase their organizational power and gain competitive advantage over their competitors. The emergence of power relations in organizations is important both in solving organizational relations and increasing organizational efficiency. Most of the reseach done in this regard sees the power of the organizational power as the power of the manager. In this study, the organizational power sources of French and Raven (1959) and Raven (1965) are considered as power sources for individuals who control and manage organizations and aims to reveal the perception of employees about these power sources and the perceptions of which power sources the managers use more power. Within the scope of the study, firms surveyed in the first 500 and second 500 regions of the Aegean Region were examined to examine organizational power sources and a total of 6 firms were implemented in the form of 2 firms in the copper sector, 2 firms in the textile sector and 2 firms in the food sector. In this context, descriptive statistics and cross-sector differences tests were conducted to analyze organizational power sources.

Political Society's Role in Establishing Hegemony in A.Gramsci

Mehmet Özgüden (Çankırı Karatekin University)

This study, titled Political Society's Role in Establishing Hegemony in A. Gramsci, aims to answer the question that what role political society plays in establishing hegemony. Hence, the study, contrary to the conceptions developed in most Gramscian literature, focuses on the thesis that the ideological functions and effects of political society which is identified with the use of coercion are essential in determining the contours of political life. In this sense, political society, with its ideological function, is a determining factor in securing and reproducing hegemony at three functional levels. One of these functions which political society perfoms is that it helps the whole body of people, by means of 'compulsory (elementary) schooling system', turn into citizens of a particular nation and also provide them with the ruling ideology, and in this way build a collective and cultural memory. Political society, through this mechanism, creates a dominant cultural and ideological homogenization, and leads to the collective social memory needed to get the active consent of the masses that are now called citizenry. The second funtion comes into play when the political society enjoys the power of making legal regulations. The important point in this context is to keep in mind that jurisdiction, or the legal system in general, not only disiplines and penalizes the larger society but also shapes it using ideological state apparatuses. The most important ideological effects of this phenomenon expresses itself in the fact that the state lets the social organizations which are present in civil society, such as societies, political parties, associations etc., structure their ideology and spread it within the pre-established legal frames. Therefore, the legal system performs an ideological task and, being the ontological base of the hegemony, serves as a ruling ideology. The third function of the political society is to bring up the intellectuals –in masses– who are supposed to establish hegemony and making it dominant in civil society, and to structure policies aiming at this particular group.

Avrupa Futbol Kulüplerinin İnsan Kaynağı Edinme Stratejileri ve Rekabet Avantajı

Mehmet Yıldız (Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University)
İsmail Çağrı Doğan (Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University)
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Değerli ve kıt insan kaynakları rekabet üstünlüğü kaynağı olabilir, ancak bu özellikler de sürdürülebilir rekabet üstünlüğü kaynağı olmak için gerekli fakat yeterli değildir. İnsan kaynaklarının SRÜ yaratma potansiyeli olabilmesi için, aynı zamanda taklit edilemez olması gerekir. Eğer rakipler rekabet üstünlüğü yol açan insan kaynaklarını taklit edebilir ise, bu rekabet üstünlüğü sürdürülemezdir. (Wright, McMahan ve McWilliams, 1994: 306). İşletmenin, işletme politikalarını ve süreçlerini işletmenin sahip olduğu değerli, az bulunan ve taklit edilmesi çok maliyetli olan kaynaklarını rekabetçi avantaj için kullanabilecek organizasyonu sağlayabilmesidir (Kahveci, 2012; s.33). Ayrıca kaynaklara dayalı okul çerçevesinde insan kaynakları yönetimini ele alan araştırmacılardan biri olan Boxall'a (1996), göre de yetenekli insanlar işe alınarak, geliştirilerek ve onların katkıları ile sinerjilerinden yararlanarak, insan kaynakları yönetimi rekabet avantajı kaynağını oluşturabilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı futbol sektöründe kulüplerin sürdürülebilir rekabet avantajı elde etmek için hangi insan kaynağı edinme stratejileri izlediklerini ve bu stratejilerin hangisini veya hangilerini izleyen kulüplerin daha başarılı olduğunu tespit etmektir. Bu çalışmanın temel katkılarından ilki insan kaynağı seçme süreçlerinin bir işletmede temel bir yetkinlik olarak incelenmesidir. Böylece insan kaynakları elde etme yöntemlerinin kaynaklara dayalı okulun önerdiği gibi bir temel yetkinlik olarak alınıp alınamayacağı değerlendirilmektedir. Bu çalışma ile ortaya konacak diğer bir katkı ise insan kaynağı edinme süreçlerinde kullanılan yöntemlerden hangisinin veya hangilerinin işletmelerin sürdürülebilir rekabet avantajı elde etmesine katkı sağladığı ortaya konacaktır. Ayrıca bu çalışma ile birden fazla insan kaynağı elde etme yöntemi kullanan yani birden fazla insan kaynağı elde etme yetkinliği kullanan işletmelerin başarılarının nasıl etkilendiği araştırılacaktır. Böylece işletme içerisinde birden fazla temel yetkinliğe sahip olan işletmelerin sürdürülebilir rekabet avantajı elde edip edemeyeceği değerlendirilmektedir. Avrupa'nın en iyi 6 liginin futbol takımları bu çalışmanın hedef kitlesini oluşturmaktadır. Bu liglerin takımların seçilmesinin sebebi Dünya'da en çok izlenen ve büyük bütçeli ligler olmasıdır. Diğer bir neden ise bu liglerdeki maç sonuçlarının, takım büyüklüklerinin, transferlerin bilgilerinin vb. istatistiklerin güvenilir veri kaynakları tarafından düzenli olarak derlenmesidir.

Rehabilitatiton Models of Substance Addiction

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Substance addiction is the continuation of substance intake and inability to stop it, despite the physical, mental or social problems that arise in the process of taking the substance (Arıkan & Doşan, 1999:53, akt; Daşbaş, Polat, & Kesen, 2013). Substance use is a broad term used for addictive substances like alcohol, cigarette, caffeine, but in this research it will indicate drug use. Recently, substance use has increased especially among adolescents in Turkey. Therefore, the therapy and rehabilitation services should be increased and become diversified in relation to this augmentation. Since addiction is a relapsing situation, recovery of it requires multidimensional interventions during and after the treatment. It should be noted that recovery of substance addiction necessitates physical treatment as well as psycho-social interventions. In this regard, this research aims to investigate the methods used in the treatment and rehabilitation process of substance addiction through the existing literature.

The Effects of The Real Estate Sales to Foreigners on Tourism: Yalova Sample

Meral Dursun (Batman University)
Fatih Hasan Hançer (Batman University)

The acquisition of houses by foreigners may have some effects on tourism sector. The aim of this research is to identify these effects in Yalova province and to provide complementary suggestions about legal arrangements. Yalova, one of the major tourism destinations in the south of the Marmara Region, was selected as the study area. Despite being one of Turkey's smallest provinces in terms of surface area and population, it is in the 6th place among the provinces with the highest house sales to foreigners between the years 2013-2016, and when the sales to foreigners are compared to the total sales in the city between the years 2014-2016, it will clearly be seen that Yalova is the first among 81 cities, which makes Yalova a good example to examine in terms of the effects of foreigners' acquisition of residences. In this research, the existing literature was firstly scanned, and business owners operating in the accommodation sector were profoundly interviewed, and a semi-structured interview form was prepared in the light of obtained findings. The data obtained from 10 people who are the owners/directors of accommodation industry were subjected to descriptive and content analysis. As a result of the analysis; it was concluded that acquisition of houses by foreigners in Yalova has economically more negative effects than positive ones on accommodation industry, and that the economic contribution of acquisitions are limited to construction and real estate sectors, and that tourism sector generally does not have much benefit from these contributions, and that even though negative consequences in respect to socio-cultural aspects have not appeared yet, negative impacts of this issue on environment have come to a noticeable level. Moreover, nearly all participants in the research have stated that many of the houses bought by the foreigners are illegally accommodated by foreign tourists, and added that house acquisition by the foreigners should be limited or/and strictly be supervised in this province.

Postmodernist Fiction of Mythological Elements in Advertising

Merih Taşkaya (AkdenizUniversity)

The fictional character of media texts allows them to both use existing symbols and create new symbols. Many of the symbols are rooted in classical mythology. The use of symbols and images of classical mythology in media texts is one of the reasons why myths are alive in our daily lives. Myths with a rooted existence are both powerful in themselves and add strength to the area in which they are placed. How this power used is determined by the power foci holding the myths of transformation. These foci are sometimes political authority and sometimes economic authority. Mitos, epos and logos continue to work together in the direction of the human mind as they are in all civilizations. In this process, the influence of myths increases or decreases in accordance with the direction of authority foci, but it does not disappear. The advertising industry, the backbone of the media industry, targets consent production through mental building. In the last instance, the target is to increase consumption. This requires the symbolism to be used skillfully. The rich symbolism of classical mythology is an important source for advertising at this point. The mythological elements used in advertisements also cause a formal and contextual transformation in myths. This transformation manifests itself in postmodern content editing in advertisements: the contents of mythical elements are being rebuilt in line with the requirements of the market. Thus, the values of the mythological images are tried to be transferred to the brand through meaning transfer. Many postmodern trends can be observed during this effort. For example, in advertising, content is presented in historical and linguistic eclecticism. In this study, the construction process was tried to be explained by semiotic analysis of the mythological elements used in advertising.

Psychological Reactions In Behçet's Disease

Merve Deniz Pak (Başkent University)

Chronic diseases are mostly non-curable, persistent, permanent disabilities and non-contagious. To cope with, individuals engage with healthcare providers to receive medical care. In this process "psychological dimensions of being sick" occurs. Psychological reactions arising from chronic conditions, along with patient role, are extremely important in development of mechanisms to cope with social and economic problems. In this respect, the evaluation of the psychological reactions of individuals after the diagnosis, ie "what is her/his disease story?" is beneficial both in terms of mental health and the function of medical care. Behçet's disease, a chronic disease, can also be evaluated in this context; is seen with attacks; recurrent oral aphthae, genital ulcers, eye and skin findings, lesions in the human body systems. It may appear at any age, and it's most common in Turkey. Diagnosis's difficult and there's no treatment. In this research, which originates from the holistic character of the disease, it's aimed to evaluate psychological reactions of the individuals in the process of body-mind interaction. In this context, we interviewed 15 Behçet's Disease Patients using a semi-structured interview form and analyzed with QSR Nvivo. In the research it's seen as "an exam given by god" in terms of disease, as well as the use of discourses such as 'struggle', 'stolen life' and 'war' it has been determined that some patients who are experiencing the disease by way of cognitive schemes identified with other diagnosed family members, experienced ambiguity and pessimism about not getting married, feelings of losing control, and reconstruct their identity through patient role. When the given psychological reactions are evaluated within the frame of discourse, the themes of joy that are defined as 'diagnostic relief' in the literature have come to the forefront, in addition to fear, depression, bargaining, guilt, helplessness, anger, denial and acceptance.

The Casual relationship between CO2 Emissions, Energy Consumption, Economic Growth and Financial Development in the United States

Merve Karacaer Ulusoy (Yıldırım Beyazıt University)

This study aims to analyze the casual relationship between CO2 emissions, energy consumption, economic growth and financial development in the United States over the period of 1960-2014. The results show (i) the presence of long-run relationship between CO2 emissions and energy consumption CO2 emissions and economic growth, energy consumption and economic growth, and also financial development and economic growth; (ii) uni-directional causality running from financial development to CO2 emissions, energy consumption and economic growth (iii) uni-directional causality running from energy consumption to economic growth; and (iv) no causal relationship between CO2 emissions and economic growth and between energy consumption and economic growth in the U.S. The present study may guide policymakers in constituting policies about financial development to estimate the level of energy demand, CO2 emissions and sustainable growth. Moreover, energy conservation policies, such as rationing energy consumption and controlling CO2 emissions, do not have adversely effect on the real output growth and financial development of U.S.

An Assessment of the News of Violence Against Children in the Years Between 2016-2017: Posta, Sözcü and Sabah Examples

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Sibel Vurkun (Hacettepe University

Violence against the child is one of the current problems of Turkey. Recent studies indicate that the vast majority of children are in contact with violence in the home they live in, in the schools they are studying and in their social environment, and so children are directly affected by violence. In this context, children who is violence victim have been the subject of the research. It has been evaluated within the framework of Posta, SÜzcü and Sabah newspapers, which are determined by the researchers and have high circulation rates. In this context, 294 reports of violence against children which between 2016-2017 years was reached. The research was conducted using the document scanning method in the quantitative research design. The document scanning form was prepared by the researchers to scan the news. This form includes 4 topics. These are about: representation of the news, information of the person who violence against child, type of violence and information of the child victim. The data obtained from this form was analyzed with the help of SPSS 23.0 package program.The type of violence that is reflected in the news is physical violence. A descriptive analysis of the research findings was made and correlated with the current violence situation in Turkey. Girls who were subjected to violence were exposed to sexual violence the most while boys were exposed to physical violence the most. It is seen that the most physical violence in infancy and childhood period and the most sexual violence in adolescence period are reflected in the news. When the relationship between the victim child and the violent person was examined, it has been implemented by most violent mother and father respectively. Protection of the child against physical, sexual, emotional and economic violence should be ensured both in the society in the family. Compulsory parental education and effective public spots should be established to raise awareness of the families and the community about the issue.

Being Towards War: A Game-Theoretical Approach and A Positive Conception of Peace

Mesut Malik Yavuz (İstanbul Medeniyet University)

In this paper, I will defend the view that the ethics of war should be based on a distinction to be made in the notion of war: defining war as an eventuality and war as an event. I will argue that once this distinction is secured, the questions as to what war is and whether war is inevitable will be treated better. Moreover, I will demonstrate that viewing war as an eventuality will disclose the potentiality of war, through which it will be argued that a game-theoretical approach will lead to the inevitability of war on the one hand, and a positive conception of peace on the other. In order to demonstrate this relation, three conventional conceptions of war, in relation to the question that whether war is moral (just-war theory), immoral (pacifism) or amoral (realism), will be presented in the first section. All these three conventional conceptions will be criticized as being overshadowed by a game-theoretical view due the lack of the view which takes the eventuality of the war into account. It will be argued that these conceptions of war are limited, in their essential outlook, by viewing war as an event only. For, unlike taking war as an event, which describes peace as the absence of war, viewing war as an ever-present possibility calls for a positive conception of peace as the presence of harmonious relationships. In the second section, possible future regimes, which may provide proper conditions for peace, will be examined. It will be concluded that the role of philosophy is to provide theoretical framework to establish the proper conditions of peace, and that the rest depends on the politicians in terms of practising these principles effectively.

Discussions on the Neglected Side of Debt: Evolution of Private Debt, Existential Debt and Debt Refusal

Metehan Cömert (Yıldırım Beyazıt University)

Since 'the Great Recession' economic debates have been built on the question of debt both by orthodox and heterodox schools and in general arguments have been made regarding the 'public debt'. Nevertheless considering the fact that economics should also function like a 'lighthouse' and concern with less debated areas, this study analyzes the concept of private debt which is shown less interest in academic circles. The main purpose of the study becomes more meaningful considering that household debts have been enlarged into youth, elderly, excluded and low-middle income parts of society as well as it reached to the highest levels historically. Then, it might be said this study aims to make inferences on the concept of 'existential debt' by moving from the concept of 'creditocracy' (Ross, 2014) that points to a situation in which debts outgrows the ability to pay as well as borrowing becomes general and permanent rather than an exceptional phenomenon. In addition, process of creation of the indebted man will be taken in a historical perspective vis-ê-vis arguments regarding an alternative imagination. The concept debt refusal' will also constitute an important part of this effort.

Tendency Towards Foreign Trade Entrepreneurship And Awareness Of Government Incentives: The Case Of Potential Foreign Trade Entrepreneurs

Ahmet Yağmur Ersoy (Sakarya University)
Metin Saygılı (Sakarya University)

In this study, it is aimed to determine the tendencies towards foreign trade entrepreneurship and awareness of the government export incentives and institutions which support foreign trade in the sample of international trade department students who are potential foreign trade entrepreneurs. In this context, the population of the study, which is designed according to the quantitative research methodology, is the undergraduate students of International Trade Department of Sakarya University in the 2016-2017 academic year. The data were collected from 152 students on the basis of convenience sampling by a structured questionnaire which conducted face-to- face and online. The obtained data were analyzed in the SPSS 21.0 statistical analysis package program and the results were presented and interpreted through the tables. Descriptive statistics were used in order to determine the general characteristics of the students, their tendencies towards foreign trade entrepreneurship, and their awareness of the government export incentives and institutions which support foreign trade. The results of the research show that international trade students not only have the aim to establish their own businesses but also have the ability to create opportunities in order to realize their aim. In addition to these, the awareness of each government exports incentives which are “Research and Development Support”, “Foreign Fair Participation Support”, “Branding of Turkish Products Abroad”, “Positioning Turkish Products Image” and “Turquality” is more than 80%. Moreover, while the rate of awareness about the ministries such as "Ministry of Customs and Trade", "Ministry of Economy", "Ministry of European Union" and "Ministry of Finance" is over 70%, the rate is more than 90 % in the case of Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (TCMB), the Turkish Exporters Assembly (TIM) and the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Penal Populism as a Tool for Monitoring Changes in Criminal Justice in Turkey

Metin Türkmen (Artvin Çoruh University)

The concept of penal populism can be used as an analytical tool to monitor the recent changes in criminal justice and criminal policies in Turkey. This concept expresses in the most general sense that the stance and sensitivity that the public has exhibited regarding the punishment of the criminals is used by policy makers for political purposes and benefits. In Turkey sample it is possible to reveal penal populism with some determinations through examples such as frequently changes of punishment laws, criminal justice area shaped by everyday politics, recent death penalty discussions and violent crimes too frequent in the media. Crime news in the media can be determinant factor on punishments, or on the one hand, death penalty discussions continuing and on the other hand many times during the history of the republic there were many amnesty. Punishments are constantly subject to pressure from society, which is reflected in policy makers in this area but the real question is the demands, expectations and sensitivities of society to the punishments, how being used by politicians. In this study, which is based on penal populism, first point of view is to make a different dimension of the relationship between punishments and society on the Turkish case. In order to fulfill this purpose, a historical comparative method has been adopted. The study here on the one hand is from political sociology and on the other hand sociology of crime and sociology of punishment. It is argued that the main factors that is shaping criminal justice and determining criminal policies can be determined by the penal populism in Turkey. In order to support this claim, firstly the theoretical developments related to penal populism and the reflections of this concept on the developed western democracies will be discussed, and after that will follow by the evidence on criminal justice and criminal policies in Turkey about penal populism.

Is There a Market for Statehood (or Ought It To Be)? The (Im)Perfect and the (Un)Free Competition among Sovereignties

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Mihaela Iacob (The Bucharest University of Economic Studies)
Georgiana Camelia Cretan (The Bucharest University of Economic Studies)

The definition of the "state" coming from Max Weber in his "Politics as a Vocation" (1919) "the monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force" holds a concept viewed with outrage by economists. Monopoly is malign for society, being associated with fewer goods and services, higher prices for consumers, larger profits for producers: a redistribution with net social loss. Assigned either to "market failure" (lack of "perfect competition", in the neoclassic parlance) or to arbitrary "regulatory barriers" (lack of freedom to entry or exit markets, for the classics), monopolies should be prevented from emerging or dismantled if in place. The (self-)exception: "public goods" (from "law and order" to "roads and bridges") made by "state monopolies". This double-dealing with respect to monopoly affects the utility-maximizer consumer-citizen, since he is coerced to accept a "suboptimal deal" in his personal basket of goods amongst which those serviced by the state cover a great portion. This share is high even if only equated to the total tax burden from the modern welfare states. And yet, the state faces aspiring competitors. Leaving aside the private business challengers, active in the markets for certain goods, the state has to face two paramount categories of contenders in the market for "infrastructural" goods: one the one hand, there are other states which try to seduce its mistreated workforce and capital; on the other one, there are internal secessionist factions offering a better deal for their followers. The contemporary international landscape is the result of the interplay of two opposite forces: "political fragmentation" of former multinational and colonial empires towards nation-states and "political unification", initially, along national lines and, recently, along cross-national "freedoms of movement" and "common policies". Still economic "double-thinking" is striking. The present paper tries to address two main points: firstly, it delves into the rationale for praising competition in the markets for goods, while despising rivalry in markets for political setups, thus launching "the market for statehood" concept; secondly, it will assess, by some qualitative and quantitative proxy indicators, the current state of the institutional competition among states.

Laurel in XIIIth-XVth Centuries of Turkish Medical Manuscripts

Mihrican Çolak (Kocaeli University)

Treatment with plants is as old as human history. People have benefited from various fields, especially nutrition, from plants. People who have gone to the way of making their lives easier by observing the nature, have observed animals to treat diseases and protect them from diseases and have learned the beneficial and harmful aspects of plants through trial and error and used them for therapeutic purposes. Among these plants used for treatment are laurel. In this study is introduced the usage patterns of lourus nobilis on Turkish medical manuscripts of XIIIth-XVth centuries will be emphasized.

Time Management Skills and Work-Life Balance: A Research on Female Employees

Mine Halis (Kocaeli University)

We see that the number of women working in today's living conditions is increasing rapidly. Therefore; the increasingly women in working of the business world, the ability to use time management is more important for women in working. The main purpose of the research is to demonstrate the effect of working women's use of time management on work and work life. In this study, it is aimed to determine problems related to time management and work - life balance. For this purpose, women working in Kastamonu were asked questions about time management, how they used their time, and about work - life relations. At the end of the study, some of the factors related to time management were summarized and some recommendations were made for a better time management practice experience. Knowing the factors of good working time helps the concerned stakeholders to take necessary precautions about it. With this in mind, a survey has been conducted on women working in the centre of Kastamonu. In the study, the effects of working time management skills of working women on work and family life and mental and physical health were examined in different occupational groups. In this context, it is aimed to determine the effect of time management on daily life by revealing the correlation between the working ability of women in working and the interaction between daily life and management skills. According to the results of the research, it is found that women in working have a positive and moderate relationship between their ability to use time management positively and daily life. It has been determined that the ability of working women to use time management has an effect on work life, family, soul and body health.

The Unknown Side of Women Entrepreneurship

Mine Halis (Kocaeli University)

Entrepreneurship is one of the key indicators and drivers of economic development. The share of women in the economic life that constitute half of the country's population nowadays and in the world that is approaching this level is important. It is seen that in every period of history, women are involved in economic life, but these activities are limited to some sectors and activities. With today's increasingly complex economic relations and the change in patriarchal social structures, women's position in social life and their perception of them have also changed, and more and more women are beginning to take an active role in business life.

Tax Incentives Application in Organized Industrial Regions as a part of Latest Legal Regulations for Supporting the Development and Production of the Industry

Mine Nur Bozdoğan (Gazi University)
Melike Rana Dayıoğlu (Gazi University)

Organized Industrial Zones (OIZs), which emerged as part of the planned industrialization need as the industrialization process began to develop rapidly, are not only an effective planning tool in this respect; it is also considered as an important development tool with the positive contributions made from the aspects such as the provision of development of the industrialist, reduction of regional development disparities, increase of employment, reduction of unemployment, prevention of environmental and urbanization problems. Indeed, in the Organized Industrial Zone Law, OIZs that emphasize the functions they undertake are defined as the production area of goods and services which are established by the allocation of the approved land area parts in accordance with the rates of the zoning plans and the necessary common areas, service and support areas and technology development zones in order to ensure that the industry is structured in suitable areas, to prevent distorted industrialization and environmental problems, directing urbanization, to use resources rational, to benefit from information and information technologies, to ensure the placement and development of industrial species within a specific plan. There are many incentives and supports for OIZs in our country in order to reach the stated objectives through OIZs. These incentives and supports implemented in OIZs take place separately in various legislation and the issue of working constitutes incentives in tax legislation. In this respect, in the first part of the study, OIZs are considered at conceptual level, their basic features are emphasized and development plans are put forward in consideration of the incentives provided for the development of OIZs in Turkey. In the following part of the study, the tax incentives and supports applied in the OIZs are examined and evaluated taking into consideration the changes made in tax legislation and the latest legal regulations regarding OIZs. In this context, it is concluded that the advantages provided by Law No. 7033 to support the development and production of the industry have been important and proper regulations in respect to increase the investment volume by encouraging investment in OIZs and develope the industry.

The Impact of the New Technologies on the Law: Regulating the Bio-Printing Technology

Mirko Djukovic (Kyushu University)

The first living transplantation of organ (kidney) was performed in 1954. According to the data of the GODT (Global Observatory on donation and transplantation) 119 873 organs were transplanted in 2014. Out of this number, 79 950 kidneys (99 countries) and 26 150 livers (74 countries) were transplanted. Today, 63 years later we are facing revolutionary discovery that could determine the future of human kind: the age of bioengineering. Understanding of how to engineer cells, tissues and organs is improving at a rapid pace. Any day now scientists could publish and present the very first printed human organ. Using 3D printers, research centers all over the world are printing cells, muscles, blood vessels, tissues and organ prototypes. Through this process of bio-printing, the indirect and hopeful outcome is that the global shortage on donated organs or tissues could possibly be addressed; but the perceived, altruistic intention of bio-printing (to save lives through viable transplants) is simultaneously fraught with its own set of complexities. The limited recourses in the matter gives us the opportunity to set certain arguments that could be used for future debates and initial solutions to understand this technology and its implications on every day life. Often, the sole printing of vessels or tissues that are used as implants is indeed life-saving in nature. Although printing entire organs is still not feasible at this juncture, bio-printing presents itself as a game-changing technology within the sphere of therapeutic medicine. The author of this paper will first inquire as to the extent this technology may be regulated. Relying mostly on the ethical, legal and social implications of new biotechnological achievement the paper will try to tackle few of the pressing issues in regulating the technology.

Varaition in Grain Yield and Quality of Introduced ACSAD Bread Wheat Varieties Compared to Local Varieties in Northeastern Algeria

Mohamed Ridha Aissaoui (Ferhat Abbas University)
Mohamed Fenni (Ferhat Abbas University)

Four bread wheat varieties, two introduced from ACSAD (The Arab Center for the Studies of Arid zones and Dry lands) institution and two local ameliorated Algerian ones were investigated in Northeastern Algerian plains of SÄtif region for grain yield and grain quality in order to determine the most suitable and superior new wheat varieties for the region. The varieties were grown in the (2014-2015) growing season in a completely randomized block experimental design with three replications. Significant differences in grain yield and quality parameters such as protein content, wet gluten, sedimentation and ash content were found between the two local and introduced varieties The grain yield of local varieties, Hidhab and El-wifak was 168.3 kg da-1 and 138.1 kg da-1, respectively. The highest grain yield was obtained from introduced varieties of Djemila (200.6 kg da-1) and Djanet (199.2 kg da-1). The highest grain protein content was 13.86% for Hidhab and the lowest 11.94% for Djanet. Correlation coefficients analyses revealed negative relationships between grain yield and gluten index (-0.522**), sedimentation (-0.627**) and ash content (-0.874***). Protein was positively associated with wet gluten (0.758***) and sedimentation (0.823***). While ash content was positively correlated to gluten index (0.565**), no relationships were observed between grain moisture and other investigated traits. The study suggests that the local bread wheat variety, Hidhab with an acceptable grain yield and better quality characters in comparison with introduced varieties remains the most suitable variety for the Northeastern region of Algeria.

Temporary Labor Among University's Graduated in Algeria: a Case Study

Mokhtari Adra (University Badji Mokhtar Annaba)

The temporary labor is a new typology of employment and result of employment policies pursued by Algerian government, which developed these policies for young people especially university's graduated. In this study, a conceptual framework is developed based on extended literature review and examination of data collected from 78 young university's graduated, working in determined time contracts (DAIP, PID, CTA). Globally, the majority of the sample had suffered unemployment after graduation and their jobs do not fit well their theoretical compositions, which led to their dissatisfaction on their status under these formulas "time determined".

Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) and Multilateral Liberalization Process

Moualdi Salim (University of Khemis Melaiana)
Derradji Krimou

The last two decades has witnessed a renewed interest in regional trade agreements (RTAs) Especially Following the Uruguay Round and the establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995. This proliferation of regional trade agreements (RTAs) is fundamentally altering the world trade landscape. However, it is not clear whether these agreements are coherent with one another or with the multilateral liberalization process within the WTO. This paper revisits the impact of regional trade agreement on multilateral liberalization process , in fact we will be presenting analysis for testing the relationship Between the regional integration agreements and the multilateral system, however, before presenting the results some useful points should be considered in order to carry out the analyses of this study. Accordingly, section 1 of this paper gives some diffintion, and provide some data on the evolution of regional trade agreements ,The principles of the multilateral system That govern the regional trade agreements are difined in section 2, section 3 provides some analysis about the coherent of (RTAs) with the multilateral liberalization process, finally some concluding remarks are drawn up,

A New Trend in Health: Digital Hospital

Kevser Sezer Korucu (Süleyman Demirel University)
Muazez Demir (Süleyman Demirel University)

The development and use of technology provides some benefits that make human life easier. Technology; information technology, communications technology and health technology in all areas such as began to show itself. Thanks to the possibility provided by the technology, the delivery of health services has become more accessible. The development of technological information systems provides great convenience to patients, stakeholders and health workers in health service delivery. In order to offer the health service quickly and effectively, the devices used must be integrated with the health system and the health services should be offered in good quality and fast. Healthcare institutions that deal with human life and have zero fault tolerance need to closely monitor and use technology. In order to keep pace with the changing era in this regard, "digital hospital" have begun to be establish. The aim of this study is to reveal the general framework of the newly opened digital hospitals in Turkey; to examine the benefits and harms of digital hospitals in general terms. In this framework, digital hospitals in Turkey were researched, according to the Electronic Medical Record Adaptation Model (EMRAM), they are at a certain level and they are determined to have what criteria they have. In addition, innovations brought by digital hospitals have been examined by SWOT analysis. As a result, it has been determined that the number of digital hospitals in Turkey is 87. According to the Electronic Medical Record Adaptation Model (EMRAM) in Turkey, there are 1 hospital in 7th grade (İzmir Tire State Hospital) and 86 digital hospitals in 6th grade (Adıyaman Çelikhan State Hospital, Aydın Didim State Hospital etc.) was detected. Along with digital hospitals, there are opportunities for citizens to reduce hospitalization times, reduce costs such as paper and x-ray films, identify side effects that can occur when different drugs are administered at the same time, threats such as the stealing of patient information in digital media by ignoring patient privacy and the uncertainty of protecting the data processed in the paperless way against internet attacks have been identified. The study gathers perspective on changes in the health sector that are trying to keep pace with developing technology.

Value Added Tax Return Practıces of Prıvate Constructıon Fırms Wıthın The Scope of Urban Transformatıon and Evaluatıons About Tax Return Process

Muhammed Ardıç (Artvin Çoruh University)

In Turkey it is targeted to rebuild about 7 million residences within the scope of urban transformation in twenty years. Associated with increase in urban population and decrease in loan rates in recent years, revival in housing demand and increase in the number of private construction firms are projected .Based on Value Added Tax Law, residences built by private construction firms are subject to value added tax. There are up to 17% differences between general value added tax rate applied in residential sector and value added tax rate of several raw materials used in residential construction with a few exceptions. There are some problems in tax return process; sometimes this process takes longer time and faces bureaucratic barriers with various illicit and contrary to law practices. In some cases, value of tax return amount decreases until firms receive it and recovery of this amount to the economy reduces to minimum. In this study, an application is performed by using real data about value added tax practice and tax return operations in residential sector and suggestions about problems in value added tax return process are made.

German Translation of the Onomatopoeia Words in The Book of Dede Korkut

Muhammet Koçak (Gazi University)
Aylin Seymen (Gazi University)

Prof. Dr. Fuat Köprülü Dede Korkut Kitabı için; Türk edebiyatını terazinin bir kefesine koysanız, diğer kefesine de Dede Korkut Kitabını koysanız Dede Korkut kitabı ağır basar demiştir. Dede korkut Kitabı, Türk Dili, edebiyatı ve kültürü olduğu kadar dünya tarihi ve medeniyeti bakımından da oldukça önemli bir yapıttır. UNESCO tarafından 1998 yılının "Dede Korkut Yılı" olarak ilan edilmesi de eserin dünya medeniyeti ve kültürü bakımından önemini gözler önüne sermektedir. Türk dili ve kültürü bakımından önemli bilgiler içeren Dede Korkut kitabının Dresten nüshasında 12 destansı hikâye bulunmaktadır. Aynı kitabın hareketli Arap harfleriyle yazılmış nüshasında da 6 hikâye bulunmaktadır. Dede Korkut üzerine çalışan bilim insanları her oğuz boyu adına bir hikâye olması tezinden yola çıkarak 24 hikâye olması gerektiğini düşünmektedir. Bu hikâyeler tabiat ile iç içe yaşayan Türk milletinin yaşantısı ve hayata bakış açısını dile getirmesi bakımından önemli bir başvuru kaynağıdır. Türk milletinin hayatı yorumlaması, gelecek tasavvuru, gelenek ve inançlarına yer veren eserde, doğa ile iç içe zaman zaman zaman mücadele etse de onunla barışık bir hayat süren yaşantısı yer almaktadır. Dolayısı ile dertlerini ve düşüncelerini dile getirirken de doğadan büyük ölçüde yararlanmışlardır. Benzetmeler, ifadeler, kıyaslamalar doğadan referans alınarak yapılmıştır. Bu durum yansımadan türeyen tabiat taklidi seslerin sıklıkla kullanılmasını da beraberinde getirmiştir.Eserin önemi ve farklı dillerden esere olan talep onun diğer dünya dillerine çevrilmesi ihtiyacını birlikte getirmiştir. Bazı özel kelimelerin çevrilmesinde yaşanan sorun bilhassa yansıma sözcüklerin aktarılmasında da kendisin göstermektedir. Coğrafya farklılığı ile birlikte doğanın bölgesel olarak farklı imkânlar sunması yansıma sözcüklerin referans noktalarının çevrildiği dilde bulunmamam ya da farklı anlamlar barındırması sorununu da beraberinde getirmektedir. Dede Korkut Kitabı, Alman diline "Dede Korkut's Buch" adıyla H. Achmed Schmiede tarafından 1995 yılında çevrilmiş ve Kültür Bakanlığı Yayınları tarafından yayınlanmıştır. Bu çalışmada Dede Korkut Kitabında yer alan çeviri yansıma sözcükler ile bunların çevirileri arasındaki anlam örtüşmesi ve farklılığı incelenmeye çalışılacaktır.

Comparison of the Reading Comprehension Levels of Fifth-Grade Students who Learn First Reading and Writing with the Sentence and Sound-Based Sentence Methods

Muhittin Sağırlı (İstanbul University)

Six curricula, including the 1924, 1926, 1936, 1948, 1968 and 2005 training-education programs in which different methods were envisioned in the first reading and writing teaching, have been developed and implemented in Turkey from the Republican period to the present. The sentence method, one of the methods based on analysis, and the sound-based sentence method, one of the methods based on synthesis, in the first reading and writing teaching that were discussed in our study have also been among the methods applied in these programs. While the first reading and writing teaching was performed with the sentence method which was included in the 1968 primary education curriculum, the Ministry of National Education performed the pilot application of a new primary education curriculum in the 2004-2005 academic year and put it into effect throughout Turkey in the 2005-2006 academic year. The sound-based sentence method which is very different from the sentence method, which had been applied in the first reading and writing teaching for a long time, began to be employed in the relevant 2005 Primary Education Curriculum. In the general sense, the aims of the study which is also important in terms of measuring the effect of the changing Turkish curriculum in Turkey on students' comprehension levels are 1. to determine the relationship between the reading comprehension skills of students and the first reading and writing learning methods; 2. to determine the effect of the method applied in the first reading and writing teaching on students' success in reading comprehension; 3. to compare the reading comprehension levels of primary school fifth-grade students who have learned first reading and writing by two different methods, sentence method and sound-based sentence method, and to determine the differences. In the study, fifth-grade students who learned first reading and writing in the previous curriculum and process by the sentence method can be described as the last group, and fifth-grade students who learned first reading and writing by using the new curriculum and the sound-based sentence method in the curriculum can be described as the first group since changes were made in the first reading and writing teaching along with the Primary Education Curriculum which was put into practice throughout Turkey as of 2005. The most appropriate groups in which the effect of different reading and writing methods on reading comprehension will be measured are fifth graders who are called the first group and the last group in which the study was carried out. The group in which the study was carried out consisted of a total of 2000 students continuing their

education in primary schools in some districts of Istanbul. Both quantitative and qualitative methods and nonequivalent control group model, one of the quasi-experimental models, were used in the study. The application of the study lasted for two years. The achievement test developed by the researcher and consisting of 10 multiple-choice questions and 5 open-ended questions was first applied to primary school fifth-grade students who learned first reading and writing by the sentence method and then to primary school fifth-grade students who learned first reading and writing by the sound-based sentence method after an academic year. Open-ended questions were applied to a total of one hundred students consisting of fifty students who learned first reading and writing by the sentence method and were randomly selected from among a total of one thousand students with whom the study was carried out and fifty students who learned first reading and writing by the sound-based sentence method and were randomly selected from among a total of one thousand students with whom the study was carried out after a school year. The scores of the groups were compared at the significance level of .05 using the unrelated t-test. As a result of the study, it was determined that there was a significant difference between the reading comprehension levels of students who learned first reading and writing by the sentence method and the reading comprehension levels of students who learned first reading and writing by the sound-based sentence method in favor of the students who learned reading and writing by the sentence method ($p<0.05$).

Evaluation of the Success of Two Different Methods Applied in First Reading and Writing Teaching in Education by Teachers

Muhittin Sağırlı (İstanbul University)

In the first reading and writing teaching in Turkey, different methods such as letter, sound, word, mixed, sentence, sound-based sentence methods have been included and applied in the curricula from past to present. Despite technical differences, the method which has been included and applied in the curricula for the longest period of time is the sentence method. While the first reading and writing teaching was finally conducted with the sentence method which was included in the 1968 primary education curriculum, the Ministry of National Education performed the pilot application of the new primary education curriculum in the 2004-2005 academic year and put it into effect throughout the country in the 2005-2006 academic year. A sound-based sentence method which is very different from the sentence method, which was applied in the first reading and writing teaching for a long time, began to be employed in the relevant 2005 Primary Education Curriculum. The aim of the study is to determine the success of the sentence method and the sound-based sentence method in the first reading and writing teaching in line with the application steps of the method and to identify the positive and negative aspects related to the method generally in practice and in the application steps of the method in particular.The population of the study consisted of primary school teachers performing the first reading and writing teaching with the sentence method and sound-based sentence method, and the sample consisted of 332 primary school teachers participating in the study and carrying out the first reading and writing teaching with the sentence method and sound-based sentence method in different processes. In the study using the qualitative research method and the screening model, the evaluation scale created by the researcher was used to reach the data. The evaluation scale, which was applied to the sample consisting of the teachers who performed the first reading and writing teaching with two different methods, sentence and sound-based sentence method, at different times, consists of the first part including teachers' personal characteristics and professional knowledge, the second part evaluating the process with positive and negative aspects in line with the preparation, sentence teaching, word, syllable, letter/sound and free reading - writing stages of the sentence method applied in teaching, the third part evaluating the process with positive and negative aspects in line with the preparation for first reading and writing, starting and progressing first reading and writing, feeling, recognizing and distinguishing the sound, reading and writing the letter, creating syllables from letters, creating words from syllables and creating sentences from words, creating text and independent reading and writing stages of the sound-based sentence method applied in teaching and the fourth part in which two different methods are compared.The data collected with the evaluation scale which has been used as a data collection tool will be analyzed by statistical programs, the findings will be interpreted comparatively, and results will be obtained.

Changing Journalism and Its New Types

Murad Karaduman (Akdeniz University)

Journalism is one of the domains that internet mostly affects and transforms. After a short period from the time that internet was open to public, the first internet newspapers began posting on the internet in the mid-90s, and their development continued each passing day. While a huge transformation has been experienced in traditional media since then, the new media has emerged on the basis of new communication technologies. The basic characteristics of the new media were digitalization, interaction, and instantaneity. Developing within the frame of these three basics, the internet journalism has improved in time creating new types inside. The role of mobile technologies and social media is undeniable in this new situation. Mobile internet and mobile applications have the same important place in the "history of internet" as the internet has in the "history of communication". While internet combined networks and computers to each other, mobile internet, mobile applications, and social media virtually combined persons to each other. The development of mobile internet and social networks contributed many changes to the human life. Human being is "on-line" most of the time now. Therefore the change in the journalism has continued in this basic framework. Consistent with mobile technologies, developing-diversifying with mobile applications, and effective in social networks, these new journalism types try to meet the needs of today's human being. In this study, the journalism that has developed with the new media will be handled, and new types such as citizen journalism, social media journalism, data journalism, and robot journalism will be examined which emerged in terms of internet journalism. Together with these new types of journalism, news production processes, the structure of the news and future developments will be scrutinized.

Çok Kültürlü Kalkınma Yolunda Mültecilerin Görünmeyen Yüzü

Murad Tiryakioğlu (Afyon Kocatepe University)

Savaşlar, siyasal karışıklıklar, rejim baskısı ve iklim değişikliği sebebiyle Dünya üzerinde 70 milyona yakın insan yerinden edilmiş durumdadır. Türkiye hem coğrafi konumu itibariyle hem de kültürel özellikleri itibariyle pek çok farklı ülkeden göçmene ve sığınmacıya ev sahipliği yapmaktadır. Geçiş noktası olarak da geçici sığınma noktası olarak da tercih edilen Türkiye, özellikle Suriye, Irak, İran, Afganistan gibi ülkelerden insanlara ev sahipliği yapmaktadır. Türkiye, 2011 yılında Suriye'de başlayan iç savaş sebebiyle büyük ölçekli bir göçe maruz kalmıştır. Bu sürece Irak, İran, Afganistan ve diğer ülkelerden gelen sığınmacılar eklenince göçün boyutu çok önemli bir hâl almıştır. Avrupa ile yapılan anlaşma sonucunda sınırın kapatılması, amacı Türkiye'de geçici olarak barınmak ve gelişmiş Batılı ülkelere ulaşmak isteyen sığınmacılar için önemli bir dönüm noktası olmuştur. 2016 yılı itibariyle Türkiye'de bulunan düzensiz göçmenlerin bölgesel dağılımı izlediğinde, giriş yapılan doğu ve güney doğu illerinde ve kaçış için tercih edilen batı ve kuzey batı illerinde önemli bir yoğunluk olduğu gözlenmektedir. Buna karşın Anadolu'da azımsanmayacak düzeyde göçmen yerleşik hale gelmekte ve iktisadi ve toplumsal açıdan çok önemli etkiler oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışma ile amaçlanan pilot şehir olarak seçilen Afyon'da yapılan saha çalışması ile elde edilen verilerden yola çıkılarak mültecilerin görünmeyen yüzüne ışık tutmaktır. Genel durumlarına ilişkin bir tespit yapan bu çalışma ile topluma entegre olma potansiyelleri, yaşadıkları problemler ve gelecek beklentileri ele alınarak çok kültürlü kalkınma yolundaki durumları incelenmektedir

The Balance of Irrigated Land and Wetland in Turkey

Murat Ataol (Çankırı Karatekin University)
Mustafa Murat Kale (Çankırı Karatekin University)

75% of the water extracted from the natural cycle in Turkey (stored in dams and withdrawn from underground) is used for agricultural irrigation purposes. Thanks to the increasing number of reservoirs, the area covered by irrigable agricultural land is increasing. In this case, loss of water in the wetlands due to the decrease in the amount of water per share of the wetlands is an expected result. With this study, it was tried to find out how much irrigated area increased from 1990 to 2012, and how much change occurred in lakes and other wetlands. In order to see this change, CORINE land cover data of 1990 and 2012 of Turkey were used. The irrigated areas and wetland data of two different periods were grouped on the basin basis and both types of increase and decrease were found. In 1990, it was seen that the irrigated farming areas covering 5.858.005 hectares reached 7.115.597 hectares in 2012. Although there was a very limited decrease in lakes and marsh areas during the same period, there was an area increase according to the data of CORINE when all wetland types were included in the calculation. The main effect of this result is that in 1990, significant area classified as non-wetland was classified as wetland in 2012.

Evolution of E-Government Impact Evaluation Approaches

Abulkadir Hızıroğlu (Yıldırım Beyazıt University)
Mehmet Yıldız (Yıldırım Beyazıt University)
Musab Talha Akpınar (Yıldırım Beyazıt University)

World Wide Web and the Internet has played a vital role in the deployment of Information and Communication Technologies in public sector. Consequently, egovernment has become a reality of our lives. However, a report by International Telecommunication Union suggests that public administrations around the World should not only provide infrastructure and ICT access but also facilitate effective use and uptake of information and communication technologies so that they may benefit from the full potential of ICTs and support transformation to knowledge-based societies. In line with the spread of the internet and ICT investments, expectations of citizens regarding the value of e-services has been further raising. Researchers contend that despite substantial investments in the area of e-government in recent years the expected impacts and outcomes are still rather ambiguous. In this regard, impact evaluation provides the opportunity to foresee potential impacts or outcomes of proposed policy actions. Thus, this paper aims at reviewing the evolution of impact evalution approaches in the context of e-government as well as the state of the art regarding the e-government investments in Turkey.

International Cyber Security Strategies

Büşra Atlar (Namık Kemal University)
Mustafa Demirkol (Namık Kemal University)

The Internet has started to expand to all fields with the developing of the technology. After the works had started to be applied in the manner of a digital format, it made the using of internet inevitable. Countries set to form the strategies of cyber attack not to expose that cyber attack and the war. So that, that work consists of the knowledge about the concept of cybersecurity. It contains the investigating of cyber wars. Moreover, it investigates the strategies of international cybersecurity from the aspects of the cyber defence and the cybersecurity. The aim of this stduy is to explain how is the cybersecurity gets importance between the potential conflicts in the world.

The Problem of Unlawful Travel Agency in Turkey: A Theoretical Evaluation

Mustafa Doğan (Batman University)

Illegal travel agency activities, which are carried out except for the regulations and institutional structures defined in the related legislation, are emerging as an important problem affecting the tourism sector and the economy negatively in Turkey. In this paper, it has been realized conceptual analyze using secondary resources regarding to dimensions, reasons and results of illegal travel agents. It was tried to find fundamental reasons with to investigate legal regulations that prevent those illegal activities, institutional structures and implementations. It has been found that there are some negative effects on overall economy and specifically tourism industry such as illegal economic activities and unfair competition. The study thinks that the problem is not only legislation or practices of the institutions but also have cultural and ethical reasons. In this context, the study has done a conceptual evaluation on a current problem and provided contributions discussing solutions.

Heterogenous Firm, Demand for Environmental Quality and International Trade

Mustafa Emir Yücel (Ankara University)
Türkmen Göksel (Ankara University)

This study analysis the clean technology invesment effect on consumer welfare under monopolistic competition with heterogeneous firm. Environmentally augmented Melitz(2003) model examines the effects of fixed cost, which allows companies to produce with clean technology as well as the sunk cost firms faced before manufacturing. There are two different outcomes on the consumer welfare of fixed costs that firms initially pay. The first and the negative effect is that the additional costs faced by firms increase the overall price level and reduce the quantity and variety of products. The second and positive effect is that the investment of clean technology to be made leads to less environmental pollutants. The net effect of clean technology investment depends on consumers' consumption elacticity. The results of this analysis under open economic equilibrium vary according to the level of development of the trading country.

Total Factor Productivity and Technological Developments: The Case of Turkey

Mustafa Emir Yücel (Ankara University)
Özlem Fikirli (Ankara University)

In classical growth models, total factor productivity increases are associated with physical capital accumulation and employment growth. In the case of endogenous growth models, it is emphasized that there is a limited increase in productivity which will be provided by the physical capital accumulation and employment growth. For this reason, it is revealed that technological developments take place at the basis of total factor productivity. Technological developments are represented by different variables such as R & D expenditures, R & D capital accumulation, number of personnel working in R & D, number of patents, legal regulations, foreign trade, foreign direct investments. Although all these variables give rise to productivity increase, the mechanism of creating productivity increase is different for each variable. The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between total factor productivity and technological developments in Turkey between 1990 and 2015 using the ARDL boundary test method. R & D expenditures, foreign direct investments and foreign trade variables are discussed in terms of technological developments.

The Effect of Manager Behaviour on Employee Satisfaction in Airline Firms

Mustafa Kemal Yılmaz (İstanbul Arel University)
Sibel Bilkay (İstanbul Arel University)

The management approach implemented and felt within the organization and the related managerial behaviors have an important effect on the job satisfaction of the employees. The overcontroller, autocratic or freely recognizable attributes that the manager has are directly influencing the perceived satisfaction of the employees in the organization by their work, manager or organization. In this sense, due to the effect on employee satisfaction, managerial behaviors have a separate importance within the organization. The scope of this study is to evaulate the perceived manager satisfaction by employee who work at operation department of the a national airline company operating in the air passenger transportation sector in Turkey. In the study; the scale was developed by applying the mixed research method, the data were gathered and analyzed by interviewing with the employees who work at shift. The research is to contribute to the literature in terms of theoretical and practical aspects.

Multiculturality And Intermediary Spaces : About The Everyday Links between Immigrants From India, Pakistan and Turkey in the Faubourg Saint Denis Neighbourhood in Paris

Mustafa Poyraz (İstanbul Ticaret University)

The way people coming from all over the world constitute a group and create links in the metropolis as well asthe places they tend to turn into something they can identify themselves withstill stand for a major topic of research nowadays. As one can observe in Paris, Istanbul and London, that is to say in any big city, new potentialities emerge from the mix of everyday life habits coming from different cultural backgrounds but also from the encounter of mutual influences and the relations with the individuals' cultural and political constitution. Although every society shows certain tendencies to become withdrawn, the unity and mutuality feelings shared within these groups create special links and make room for the constitution of original common spaces. This presentation is based on a long-term fieldwork conducted on the uses of places and links created betweenIndia, Pakistan and Turkey originated people. We will insist on the intermediary links and spaces these groups tend to create. The analysis will particularly focus on the coexistence issues as far as different identities are concerned.

Heavy Metals in the Antique Tieion Population

Mustafa Tolga Çırak (Hitit University)

It is known that the ancient city of Tieion, called Ephesus of the Black Sea Area, was founded by a commander named Tios from Milletos who came to this region. Tieion Ancient City is located within the Zonguldak province borders and is thought to have been established in the 7th century. Archaeological studies in the Ancient City started in 2006 and are still ongoing. Especially heavy metals in human skeletons obtained from Tieion Antique City during 2011 and 2012 were investigated in this study. The levels of cadmium, arsenic and mercury in the skeletons of 30 adults and 15 children obtained throughout the population were examined. When we look at the general population, it is seen that the heavy metals in the Tieion Ancient City population are close to average levels. However, too many heavy metals have been detected in the bones of some individuals. Environmental factors are thought to be the most important reason for this. There was no significant difference between the sexes of these heavy metals investigated.

Anthropological Evaluation of Variations Observed in The Antique Period Akgüney Population

Mustafa Tolga Çırak (Hitit University)
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Akgüney Antique City is located in the borders of Sinop province. And it was used as a settlement area during the Late Roman - Early Byzantine period. A total of 170 human skeletons were recovered from the necropolis in this region and Anthropological assessments were made from the skeletons of these people. The variation used as word meaning diversity has created the subject of this study in Akgüney population. Variations in skull and body bones were investigated from adult individuals who underwent paleodemographic and paleopathological surveys. In this study, 30 skulls and 29 body-bone variations were examined. Variation, also used as non-measurable features, has been explored, taking into account the definitions of researchers such as Berry and Berry, Buikstra and Ubelaker, Finnegan and Brothwell. When investigating variations, both gender differences and age differences were assessed. Variations in different age groups were determined in male and female individuals. Metopic suture, anterior calcaneal facet duplication, septal opening, parietal foramen, wormian ossicles were found to be the most common variations in population.

The Effectiveness and Future of the Public Auditing Agency in Turkey

Mutlu Kağıtcıoğlu (Altınbaş University)

The Public Auditing Agency, in other words Ombudsman is designed as one of the instruments of the control of the administration outside the judiciary in our country. With similar and different aspects to the examples in the world, the Agency has been operating for over five years together with the Law No. 6328. The Agency was established with the aim of ensuring the legal adherence of the administration, while not being an alternative to the administrative jurisdiction. The agency has an advisory position, the recommendations of the Agency are not binding and have no power of sanction on administration. It is anticipated that these decisions should be followed by the administration, as a justified expectation arising from the establishment of the Agency. However, serious problems are encountered in the implementation of the Agency's recommendation decisions by the administration. One of the reasons for this is the rather limited regulation of the authority of the Board. On the other hand, the chaotic situation in our country with regard to the implementation of the judgments of administrative courts. In this study, the effectiveness and future of the Agency will be discussed in within the framework of case studies and Turkish Administrative Law.

Recep İvedik 5: The Presentation of Carnival Bodies in Public Sphere and Its Evocations in Minds

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The main purpose of this study is to analyze Recep İvedik 5 film by utilizing Michail Bakhtin's carnival/grotesque body and classical body ideas conceptualized in his book of "Rabelais and His World", and Norbert Elias's private and public distinction and etiquette-related ideas conceptualized in his book of "The Civilizing Process." In Bakhtin's carnival/grotesque-classical body distinction, while the carnival/grotesque body represents the body that is controlled by passions, urges and animal-like traits, the classical body represents the body that is dominated by the mind as well as self-controlling and world-controlling. While Elias scrutinizes the progresses of etiquette historically, he indicates that barriers began to develop between "internal" and "external", "private" and "public" spheres as well as etiquette became more complicated and differentiated with the development of the notion of civilization after the sixteenth century. In modern societies, while the carnival/grotesque body, which is associated with hair, bodily fluids and its behaviors (farting, burping, bodily smells, sexuality), is supposed to be imprisoned into "internal"/"private" sphere, the classical body, which is associated with mind, self-control and world-control, is supposed to be presented in the public sphere. When observing the body features and behaviors of the carnival/grotesque body in the public sphere, the modern individuals tend to interpret it as uncivilized, repellent and impudent. Based on these conceptual ideas, the main argument of this study is the following: In the Recep İvedik 5 film, Recep İvedik typecasting's physical body, bodily behaviors and curse language presentations abolish private-public duality. The disappearance of this duality lead some audience's liking while other's repulsion. The main data come from the four focus group interviews conducted with the Sociology and Psychology undergraduate students at Abant İzzet Baysal University between March and May, 2017. The focus group interviews were conducted with the help of six semi-structured open-ended questions and some related probing questions. The data was interpreted through utilizing content analysis.

Push-out or Dropout?: A Grounded Theory on Adolescents' School Detachment

Naif Ergün (Mardin Artuklu University)
İlkay Demir (İstanbul University)

The purpose of the present study is to develop a framework for explaining factors that contribute to leave education among adolescents. Because leaving compulsory education is more prevalent in South-eastern region of Turkey, Nusaybin, a relatively large border town, is selected as a case for this study. Using a grounded theory methodology, the present study aimed to examine the process of pushout through the experiences and perspectives of pushed-out adolescents and their teachers. There is limited research about school dropouts and pushouts in Turkey, with the present study we aim to contribute to the literature in this field. Participants of the study were 10 primary school teachers (ages ranging from 27 to 39) and 14 adolescents (ages ranging from 14 to 17) who are pushed out of school. Individual in-depth interviews were conducted to collect data and grounded theory approach was adopted to analyse data. In data analysis, interview transcripts were read and re-read to discover concepts, categories and their interrelationships. This process was accomplished through three stages of analysis, namely open coding, axial coding and selective coding. Results of the analysis revealed that both family and school play important roles in adolescents' leaving school. First, factors in family life such as economic pressures, sexism, the educational background of families and language, and second, factors in school life such as the discipline practices of school, behavioural problems of students, the meaning of education and peer influence were among the main reasons of push out. Finally, according to the narratives of both the adolescents and teachers, family life was the core underlying factor leading to pushout, because family factors directly influence the school life of adolescents.

According to Secondary School Students "Refugee"

Nazike Karagözoğlu (Bozok University)

Refugees are the people who had to be abondoned their countries because of war, struggle , pressure, poverty, violence etc and the people who try to maintain their lifes in another countries.Acceptance of refugees by the people who constitute the society has significant effectivity to maintain refugees lifes in peace where refugees migrated. The aim of this research is to determine the sense of secondary school students about refugees via metaphors. The study group of research is consist of 204 students who are educated in different schools at district of Keçiören in Ankara in 2017-2018 academic year. The students of study group is consist of 46 students of 5th grade, 70 students of 6th grade, 44 students of 7th grade and 44 students of 8th grade. There are 106 female students and 98 male students in study group. As a mean to gather data, the semi-structured servey form was used which is consist of sentences of ''Refugee is like ..... because .....'' and ''if a refugee was a color (seasons, song) , it would be ..... because .....'' . The research is a qualitative research. In analyzing and interpreting of data, the content analysis was used. According to finding of analysis, 50 metaphors were seen which are produced by students about the concept of refugee. The reformed metaphors are mainly consist of comparisons which are described as negative (poor, beggar, winter, bird, risk, leaf etc.)

Electricity Consumption and Economic Growth Nexus: Nonlinear Time Series Analysis for Turkey

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The economic growth and electricity consumption nexus has been widely discussed by the previous studies. In this study, our purpose is to analyze this relation by considering the effect of oil price and oil price volatility while employing Markov-Switching and Threshold Models for Turkey in order to account for nonlinearity. Our results are in line with the growth hypothesis. Policies solely focused on decreasing the electricity consumption may affect the economic growth. Therefore, Turkey should focus on the policies for expanding the electricity generation capacity based on resource diversification and the policies for improving the efficient use of energy.

A Chronological Assessment on Changes in Politics and Institution Building for Protected Areas in Turkey

Ayşegül Altınörs Çırak (Dokuz Eylul University)
Neriman Yörür (Dokuz Eylul University)

Protected areas; is defined as land or marine areas with a special design, natural or semi-natural landscapes, flora, fauna and geological formation, protected by legal means, with different rules, administrative forms and laws. Within the classification of protected areas; there are national parks, nature parks, nature monuments, conservation areas, conservation forests, wetlands, hunting protection-production and placement areas, special environmental protection zones and conservation areas. Although the characteristics of the protected areas have not changed, the protection policies and legal-administrative-institutional structure for these areas have changed very much in Turkey. Developments in protected areas around the world have also affected the policies and legislation of our country. Within the framework of today's legislation, it is seen that protected areas are subject to a multi-headed and fragmented evaluation. Besides, it is understood that the concept of "protected areas" is not fully established in our country, from the changes that can not be decided in the legal and administrative structure. When examined in the historical process, it is understood that the changes in legislation are also influenced by the political and economic fluctuations experienced by the country at the same time. Within the context of this declaration, why so many changes have been made to the protection of protected areas and the effects of these changes on protected areas; will be examined and evaluated on the basis of changes in the historical process of legal, administrative and institutional structure. In particular, the historical background of practices that have been highly criticized after 2000 will also be discussed in the context of changing perspectives as "protection".

Public Personnel Policies Human Resource Planning (Loss): Analysis from Ministry of Health Personnel Policies

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Osman Kürşat Acar (Süleyman Demirel University)
Fatih Ünal (Süleyman Demirel University)

From the last quarter of the 20th century, when the concept of new personnel management in the public sector emerged, the shortcomings of human resource planning are important issues. Organizations need to plan the existing human resources in order to provide more effective and efficient use of human power. In the health sector, which is reflected in the new concept of public administration, there are some changes in organizational policies as well as personnel policies. The most obvious of these is practices involved in the management of healthcare institutions are contracted personnel and sub-employers. Besides the unplanned police in the Ministry of Health personnel policies, employment are appearing of foreign health personnel encountered in private hospital operations. This health policy has been the cause of the debate and reveals the shortcomings of human resources planning. The purpose of this study is; Examination of the public personnel management approach that comes to health after the Health Transformation Program, identifying the advantages and disadvantages of human resources and revealing the unplanned human resources. The content analysis of the qualitative analysis method was applied and after the Health Transformation Program, the law, activity report, regulations and strategic plans of the Ministry of Health were examined and tried to reach the result. At this point, the ministry of health personnel policy is examined,the current situation has to be improved.

Construction of Health Culture with Cartoons:Caillou Example

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Mustafa Zeybek (Süleyman Demirel University)
Nesrin Çoldur (Süleyman Demirel University)

The media plays a big role in the transmission of values and judgments of societies and is used as an effective tool in the transmission of cultural codes. Cartoons which are children of the target mass, pass over to children the cultural codes and prompt them to think. It is worth examining the codes of health culture, which is an important factor in this subject, in this framework. The aim of our work is to determine whether or not health-related codes are included in the Caillou cartoon. In the given cartoon sample didn't selected and each section of cartoon was examined by the researchers. It has been determined that health-related codes are included in the cartoons examined by the thematic analysis method. Sub-themes have been detected such as the benefits of food, harmful foods and balanced nutrition, cleaning of personal care products, body cleaning, food cleaning, infectious diseases and other diseases, skin, teeth, eye health, exercise, sleep and doctor control within the scope of the main themes as healthy and balanced nutrition, cleanliness and hygiene, disease and health protection.

The Legal Condition of Refugees and Support Systems in Turkey

Neşe Şahin Taşğın (Maltepe University)

Turkey witnessed intensive internal and external migration waves such immigration from the Balkans and population exchanges in the first years of the Republic as well as migration from rural areas to urban areas. Since the 1980s, different from the earlier periods, international migration and individual/mass refugee movements have become more significant. Due to Turkey's position concerning legal obligations on the right of asylum (geographical limitation to the 1951 Geneva Convention on Refugees), extensive legal regulations on refugees and asylum procedures were not developed until very recently. Therefore, a coherent asylum policy and social/public services for refugees and asylum seekers were not developed, either. The only exception was the 1994 government regulation on the status of asylum seekers from non-European countries that was issued in the wake of the refugee inflow from Iraq. Only in the aftermath of the European Union accession process, legislation and policies on refugees started to be introduced. In this framework, the Law on Foreigners and International Protection came into force and the Directorate General of Migration Management was established in 2013. Prior to this, services for refugees were carried out predominantly by NGOs. Several NGOs struggled against the deportation of refugees due to the uncertainty of the legal framework, and worked for establishing solidarity networks that would facilitate their lives during their stay in Turkey. A mass movement of Syrian refugees has taken place since 2011. In the last three years, Turkey has become the country with the largest number of Syrian refugees worldwide. While there were a limited number of NGOs who carried out rights-based advocacy activities for refugees and asylum seekers, the number of NGOs working in this field has increased considerably after the Syrian inflow. In this paper, public agencies' and NGOs' activities and practices towards refugees for providing them access to support systems including social services will be discussed. 70 percent of the Syrians under temporary protection are women and children. Public services for women and children -especially for unaccompanied minors and persons with special needs- are not sufficient and there is a lack of qualified personnel. Some of the newly established NGOs do not have necessary experience. Therefore developing an integrated support system has become an urgent need.

To "Out of Place" from the Provinces: Neo-Liberal Universities and Femininity Conditions

Nevra Akdemir (Independent)

The study aims that will be discussed gender challenges by starting from the experience of female academicians working at universities since immigrated / exiled far away from home to universities in both provinces and the abroad. Women's labor, at any level of skills, is highly space-dependent occur with care responsibilities. Some decisive dynamics between femininity and working conditions have seen more crystallized in the provinces, despite of "high skilled" has predicted to terminate though gender inequality in everyday life. A very dominant process of marketization will have re-established to higher education, in conjunction with, there are imposed on female academicians a certain administrative structure and working conditions embedded indigenous dynamics and academic hierarchies. Academics at university in the provinces have lived unique problems such as very long working hours depends on lack of academic staff and duty or permission according to relate with politics or personalities; in addition, if academics are female, it is possible that they are faced interventions to her private life. By definition the university in the provinces establish a circle, where living space is intertwined with working space, for employees for the employees. The quality of the university is determined according to the facilities and social texture of the city. In this context, localities in a border city can be imposed more conservative, restrictive and intervening lives that is shaped by the dynamics of war and migration, defined as a regional industrial focus by capital accumulation. Which are being built not only varieties politicized opinions but also gender-based pressures by mechanism of domination with elaborated discourse, direct the direct oppression and threatened. To work in the university as a woman in the province also brings with it a sense of exile in this context. Neoliberalism is in a trend that not only transforms Turkey, but all the universities of the world. In this context, precariousness determines the lives of female academics who pursue their lives abroad in some different dimensions. Despite of precarity, short term scholarship creates possibility of continued for profession as academics who are determined to be lived where in-between "out of place" and "safe". The study will contain the two methods a view to explain why female academicians were feeling "out of place" and how were sustained to work and live. Methods are comprised from which is in depth interviews with both as working in provincial academies and academicians working in universities abroad, at the same time narratives of female academics are questioned at localities and national system of universities.

The Impacts of Employment Transformation on Licensed Tour Guides in Phuket Tourism, Thailand

Nicha Tovankasame (Hiroshima University)

Since 1990s, tourism sector has become the main source of income of Phuket residents and has resulted in the emergence of various tourist-related occupations. Licensed tour guides have played the important roles of giving services to tourists and embracing all the trust from them. In government's viewpoint, the licensed tour guides are also the national ambassadors for good images of Thai cultures. However, there has not been any study mentioning about the employment transformation of licensed tour guide after the government's implementation of neoliberal economic policies in 2001 and its effects to the tourism industry as a whole. Apparently, there were more than six thousand licensed tour guides registered with The Bureau of Tourist Business and Tour Guide Registration at Phuket Branch. As the numbers of licensed tour guides have been increasing every year due to the growth of tourists, it gives a demand power to employers (or tour operators) to change a employment condition from recruiting contract employees to hiring freelancers on a task-by-task basis. In so doing, the tour operators do not have to burden with a large number of licensed tour guides during the low season of tourism. They also have more chances to select productive licensed tour guides, or lay off those who do not return benefits to the tour operators. However, such emergence has become a tremendous challenge for many licensed tour guides to work in the competitive environment and insecure workforce. It appears that some licensed tour guides works in multiple types of tourist-related jobs, yet some use the personal strategies or social networks for more touring job opportunities. This study aims to present the impacts of employment transformation of licensed tour guides working in Phuket Tourism Industry. Through the use of ethnographic method, it can portray several scenarios of each licensed tour guide after the transformation. Moreover, this brings out questions to professional quality of licensed tour guide and concerns of monetary-led touring system, which have been raised among tourism-related actors in Phuket for decades.

Municipalities as Agents of Climate Change Policies in Turkey

Nihal Şirin Pınarcıoğlu (Batman University)

The question of climate change increasingly continues to be a part of every nation's concerns and policies continue to be grown in that direction. Climate change policies can be defined as a field of politics that focuses itself on decreasing the greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change. The people, groups or institutions that try to determine these policies emerge as political agents within this processes. One of these agents are local municipalities. The struggle for climate change usually is thought of as a matter that concerns central authorities. Yet cities are a cause of climate change and at the same time they are effected by it significantly. It is at this point that municipalities need to grow more policies regarding the control of greenhouse gases and its effects on cities and urban areas. Municipalities with their policies and courses of action regarding climate change become more and more an important and determining actor throughout the globe. It is rather hard to say of similar thing for the municipalities in Turkey. The reason for that is, doubtlessly, the absence of a true political force that is willing to join in the struggle against climate change. Turkey until the 2015 Paris Summit had no aim for decreasing gases, even though it has been one of the countries with the highest level of greenhouse gas emissions, on the contrary decided to increase energy policies that are dependent upon fossil fuel. There is an urgent need for a total and coherent policy against climate change in Turkey which can be most harmed from its effects and it is important that this need should be acted out by municipalities. As much as municipalities have the power and the instruments to enforce local climate policies, the legal procedures also provide the frame within which municipalities can act. Specifically the power of planning is a significant tool of politics that enables the municipalities to join the struggle against climate change. In this study, we focus on the policies and actions of municipalities in Turkey regarding climate change, the possibilities and limitations provided by the legal frame and try to develop certain points of advise for the municipalities to take part in more policies against climate change.

Rethinking the Principles of Separation of Powers in the Framework of the 2017 Constitutional Amendments

Nihan Yancı Özalp (Altınbaş University)

Article 16 of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen,1789 states that "A society in which rights are not guaranteed, and in which there is no separation of powers, has no constitution." Declaration states that there are two conditions for a constitutional state: the separation of powers and the guarantee of fundamental rights and freedoms. Securing rights requires an independent judge. The presidential and parliamentary systems in which the seperation of powers is implemented in different ways are different between the legislative and executive bodies. However, in both regimes it is essential that the two bodies are not subject to each other. The 2017 amendment introduces a system for fusion of powers, unlike the presidential and parliamentary regimes, called democratic regimes, to the legislative and judicial bodies bound to executive body , and in particular to the President.

Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP): NLP-Trained Teachers' Practices and Challenges

Nik Muhammad Hanis (International Islamic University Malaysia)
Wan Mohd Mahfodz (International Islamic University Malaysia)

The purpose of this study is to explore how Neuro Linguistic Programming (NLP) is applied by NLP-trained teachers in secondary school in Malaysia and what are the challenges faced by them in applying the strategies. A qualitative research was conducted among secondary school teachers in Malaysia. A total of 3 interviewees were selected. Content analysis and critical discourse analysis on analysing three sources of data collection have been carefully applied. The teachers are NLP practitioners who have been certified by the National Federation of Neuro Linguistic Programming (NFNLP) and NLP Malaysia. This study identifies strategies of NLP that have been applied in the teaching and learning process. The strategies include 'building rapport', 'representational system', 'logical level', 'Milton Models', 'metaphors' and 'anchoring'. Apart from that, this study also highlights the challenges in the practice of NLP in the classroom namely time constraint, teachers' understanding towards NLP, and classroom size. The findings indicate that NLP is a viable means of teaching and learning practices in the classroom but it needs flexibility due to the obstacles faced in its practices. This study identifies that NLP is a great tool in empowering teaching skills among teachers. It is also a medium to enhance the teaching and learning process. However, there are still many challenges that an NLP practitioner need to acknowledge. Therefore, this study proposes a more thorough research on the challenges and practices of NLP on teaching and learning in the future.

Effect of Agro-Food Chains and Networks on Cluster Development: Case From Karaman

Nilay A. Sakarya (Yıldırım Beyazıt University)

Agro-food chains and networks play an important role on cluster development and local economic development. In this research, current situation of Agro-Food chains and networks between Agro-Industries and agricultural producers who are providing raw material to Agro-Industries in Karaman were analyzed in terms of development of potential cluster and their contribution to local economic development. Concerning the methodology, this analysis is based on the collection of original data from questionnaires that are applied to thirty Agro-Industries and fifty-two agricultural producers in Karaman and on an extensive literature review of cluster and local economic development studies. Research findings were evaluated according to all sub-sectors by using statistical methods.

The Protest Culture on Social Media and Its Effects on to the Public Relations

Nuran Öze (Near East University)

Rapidly developing technology in today's conditions has affected all areas of life. Internet mediated development has influences on numerous areas. The internet mediated communication must be examined deeply in order to understand its' affects on from economic conditions to form of business processes, from the daily life practices to interpersonal relationships and so on... As with other work areas, the PR expertise has also been influenced by these developments. PR mostly focusses on influence masses positively, building good relations between organizations and its public / building good relations between individual and its environment, however Internet mediated social media have affecting PR speacialists in negatively as well. In the social media it is possible for people to encounter very different reactions to any PR campaign. Social media areas are equipped with conditions that users can approve and disapprove, agree or disagree with and users can respond immediately when they prefer to respond. Expantion of internet mediated social media applications have led people to gave freedom to share their vievs on the issues that influence them. Nowadays, it is seen that individuals are able to raise their opposing voices in the face of a situation they do not like, and spread these voices that are rising easily in wide circles. This situation, which can be called the culture of protest, is a subject that should be carefully examined in terms of PR experts. It would not be wrong to say that the concept of 'public sphere' has changed. When the literature is examined, it is generally seen that field studies focused on the benefits of social media usage in the PR. On the other hand, social media emerged as a kind of alternative media and the spreading power of the social media is quite powerful and wider when it's compared with the traditional media. The social media, which has the ability to take away the power of the PR, makes it difficult for the experts to cristylize public opinion as they want. In this study, case studies are carried out in fields such as politics, marketing besides literature review.

The Effect of Local People Perception Desiınation Image to Life Satisfaction: Pamukkale Sample

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Nuray Özdipçiner (Pamukkale University)
Seher Ceylan (Pamukkale University)

Life satisfaction means the level of positive attainment as a result of an individual's total assessment of his / her quality of life. There are many factors that affect the satisfaction of the individual's life. These; family, living environment, health status, income level, education level, sex, age, marital status, social relations, having a meaningful life, pleasure from life, excessive work in life and work done. The aim of this study is to examine the effect of the image of the destination perceived by the local people living in the destination, which is an important touristic product in terms of countries, to life satisfaction. When the literature was examined, it was found that studies about the perception and attitudes of the local people about the tourism activities were found, but a direct study about the subject was not reached. The study was conducted by applying a questionnaire to 429 people living in Pamukkale region. As a result of the survey conducted through the 43-point survey, it was concluded that the image of the destination perceived by the local people living in Pamukkale region was the effect of life satisfaction. Factors affecting life satisfaction are; a pleasant destination, a clean and exciting destination, a high culture destination, a tradition-bound thermal destination, a famous destination, a safe destination. As a result of this, it is possible to increase the perceived image of the local people living in the destination and turn them into a situation where their life satisfaction can be increased and they can be proud of their place. If an individual's perception of his or her image affects the image he or she has reflected to others, the image perceived by local people can also influence the image that they reflect on tourists. In addition, the satisfaction of the lives of local people will make them more positive towards the tourists who will visit the region. The development of the touristic will help to break the resistance that the local people can show.

The Risk Structure of the Accommodation Industry in Turkey: An Analytical Study

Nurcan Hakan Çıraklar (Dokuz Eylul University)

Economic, political and social events are so rapidly changing in the world we live in, it becomes difficult to predict the future returns of enterprises in orderly, complete and precise way. Because of the constantly changing environment, the predictions about future are not certain and exact. This causes to be faced with risk and uncertainty for the organizations. There is a significant difference between the concepts of risk and uncertainty, although they are used together and sometimes addressed in a synonym. In the event of risk, the possibilities of realization of events that may arise in different ways in the future are known. In case of uncertainty, there are no possibilities and information that may be sufficient to predict the possibilities of realization. In terms of decision theory, while risk takes into account the future returns of an investment and the estimation of their probability degrees. In this study, the risk has been taken into account as the deviation between the realized and the expected return. The concept of risk which is given above refers to the total risk of a financial or physical asset. The total risk for financial assets by Sharpe (1963) has been examined under two components in the form of systematic and non-systematic risk. According to Sharpe (1963) the systematic risk of a securities is the risk that depends on the movement of the securities market as a whole. Arbel and Grier (1978) have developed a systematic risk definition for the hotel industry from the definition of Sharpe. According to this definition, the systematic risk of the hotel industry is a part of the total return variability caused by factors affecting the returns of the hotel industry simultaneously. The factors affecting the returns of the hotel industry are associated simultaneously with the general (macro) environment, such as economic and social conditions. Systematic risk will affect all hotels for certain extent. This risk cannot be avoided by having a different type, size or region of hotel management. According to this approach, the non-systematic risk is defined as the remaining part of the total risk owned by the hotel group or a particular hotel. In other words, Investors can avoid this type of risk by creating a portfolio of hotel or by increasing number of hotel. The aim of this study is to calculate the total risks and its components (systematic and non-systematic) of the accommodation facilities which have tourism operation licence in Turkey by using occupancy rate data. In this context, a risk model that is relevant to regression model developed for the hotel industry by Arbel and Grier (1978) has been used. The data related with occupancy rate were collected from the 2000-2016 period accommodation statistics published by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Turkey, General Directorate of Investment and Enterprises(www.yigm.kulturturizm.gov.tr). The findings have been evaluated in terms of the industry's future and business policies. As a results, we think the findings of this study will contribute to the process of managerial decisions in macro and micro level.

Test of the Day-of-the-Week Effect in Istanbul Stock Exchange

Nurdan Değirmenci (Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University)

The Efficient Market Hypothesis assumes that a large number of investors are in constant competition with each other for profit, those investors can reach the available information at the same time and at close cost, and act rationally. However, in the finance literature, the validity of the effective market hypothesis has been tested empirically and it has been found that investors behave contrary to the effective market hypothesis due to their irrational behaviour. One of the most important behaviours that contradict the effective market hypothesis is the anomalies seen in the markets. Calendar anomaly in stock market means that higher or lower return is obtained on certain days, weeks and months, before holiday, and later days than other days. It is very important for investors to determine whether there is any seasonality in the stock market. For this purpose, day-of-the-week effect of Istanbul stock market was investigated in this study using GARCH, EGARCH and TGARCH models. The period between 04.01.2010 and 06.11.2017 was considered in the study. According to the findings obtained, it is concluded that the day-of-the-week effect in the stock exchange Istanbul (BIST-100). With the constructed models, the finding was determined to be statistically positive and significant on Mondays, but not statistically significant for on the other days. It was also determined that the BIST 100 return series exhibits a leverage effect.

Turkey: a Potential EU Member or Indispensable Partner for the European Border Management

Nuri Korkmaz (Bursa Teknik University)

Being situated in the middle of conflict zones and hosting more refugees than any other country in world, Turkey became the center of many volatile events. Potential EU member and conducting negotiations for the full membership, Turkey, plays crucial role between Middle East and Europe. Nevertheless, recent events in Turkey sparked EU criticism regarding the sustainability of the democratic regime in Turkey. Press freedom became the main topic of discussion in the EU while some countries reiterated their opinion that Turkey should be only a close partner of the EU rather than being part of it. Visits of German chancellor Angela Merkel and her proposal to offer Turkey some cash in order to block Syrian refugees trying to reach Europe became a proof that European Union wants to use Turkey as a buffer zone in order to manage its borders and more important, the structure of national identity. Erection of walls on the Bulgarian-Turkish and the Greek-Turkish borders formed the main mechanism of the European Border Management process to prevent irregular migration. However, creation of new walls even on the borders of EU member states such as Croatia-Hungary and Croatia-Slovenia seems like EU integration project is not working properly. In September 2015, the massive refugee flow towards Europe spurred massive criticism on how to deal with this large number of people who would not be totally integrated in to the social structure of host countries. Several EU summits ended with no consensus how to divide refugees among the member states. Eventually member states agreed on the fact to offer money to Turkey in order to stop the refugee flow. Europe's border management policy and its strict focus on the control of the borders brought the discussion whether Turkey should be part of this policy or left behind.
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Reevaluation and Reapply of the Life Skills Program Prepared for the Primary School Students by the Method of Action Research

O. Nejat Akfırat (Kocaeli University)
Alper Çuhadaroğlu (Maltepe University)
Yıldız Öztan Ulusoy (Kocaeli University)

The research in the model of action research is the revision of a training program developed for the students at primary grade fourth grade level to acquire skills of life skills such as Communication, Self-Recognition, Self-Confidence, Saying "No" and Problem Solving Skills. The teachers of the mentioned students participated in the study with the 185 4th grade students in 7 sections who were studying at the Barbaros Elementary School located in GÜlcük district of Kocaeli province in 2016 - 2017 school year. Preliminary interviews were held with class teachers who participated in the study at the first stage of the research process. Teachers were asked open-ended questions about the life skills of the students in their classes, the expectations of the teachers in terms of the program that could be done to improve the life skills of the students and the responses obtained were evaluated by content analysis method. In the second stage, the necessary changes were made on the Life Skills Improvement Program, in which students from the same school were enrolled in the previous year, on the basis of opinions obtained from the teachers. In the third stage, 14 students who were studying in the 4th grade of Kocaeli University Faculty of Education, Guidance and Psychological Counseling Program were given training for the implementation of the Life Skills Improvement Program by the researchers. After the training, the students applied the program to the 4th grade students in Barbaros Primary School. Before and after the implementation of the program, classroom teachers were given a feature - factor scale consisting of 20 items and were asked to evaluate their pupils according to their characteristics. When the findings were examined, the mean scores differed significantly between the pre-test and the post-test in favor of the post-test. According to the content analysis performed, the majority of teachers and students stated that they were happy during implementation and that working was effective. When the teachers were asked what changes, they observed in the students, the most frequent answer was related to communication skills. Besides, teachers have observed that students' complaining behavior has decreased whereas their obedience to rules to speak and saying "no" behavior have improved. Decrease of some behavioral problems and aggressive behavior as well as increase of self-confidence are among the behavior that teachers have observed. Some teachers have stated that there was no significant change in students.

Deep Brain Exercises

Oğuzhan Gözek (Derin Beyin)

Life is getting complicated day by day and science is developing. Details are also very important in life. It is necessary to take precautions urgently to catch the details, enhance the area of servic.That's why human race should be more sophisticated. The way of making children better sophisticated lies in being open of channels of free and original thinking. In this case, that the children dream and become free in their dreams constitutes in performing themselves in process of abstract and concrete away from the shackles so It is necessary to give importance to the games most. Deep brain exercises provide to increase brain capacity in visual perception and cognitive skills training. That the most important factor in exercises is very effective dimension of entertainment, based on the scientific basis and appropriate for individuals from all walks and all ages. Our goal is to increase the welfare of the individual in today's conditions and quality of life by facing sports, social and cultural changes in a system which supports the development of brain with special exercises.Today, exercises are recognized as an important service industry with protector and developer qualifications of personal and social health. In recent years, mainly mental training works cause relief and relaxation emotionally and provide for reducing the level of anxiety and increase the individual performance. All these factors have led to the increasing importance of cognitive training. All these researches have shown cognitive training could be used in all areas of society in a short time and would be affective in characters, careers and social lives of individuals and also play an important role in children's development.

Institution of Invitation to Explain in the Context of Administrative Solutions of Tax Disputes

Onur Sezer (Marmara University)
Hikmet Dersim Yıldız (Marmara University)

The invitation to explain is a concept entered into the Turkish tax literature as a result of the reorganization of Article 370 of the Tax Procedure Law with the title of "Invitation to Explain" with the Law No. 6728. Implementation of the institution has started as of 01.09.2017 in accordance with the General Communique of the Tax Procedure Law numbered 482. The invitation to explain is to ask the taxpayers for clarification on the basis of the preliminary determinations made by the competent authorities regarding the presence of evidence about lossof tax. The tax administration has access to presence of evidince about loss of tax as a result of various risk analysis methods and cross-checks. Therefore, taxpayers can be invited to explain about loss of tax if is not started the tax inspection about them, are not referred to the valuation commission, and if there is no notice about them. Thus, if it is determined that there is no loss of tax due to the explanation of taxpayers' explanation and commission, it will not be mentioned that taxpayers will be referred to tax inspection and commission of valuation. Thus, it can be argued that the institution is serving the principle of legal security. If the evaluation commission of explanation finds that is a loss of tax due to the decision of commission and the explanation of the taxpayer, the penalty of loss of tax will be cut by 20% as long as the taxpayer satisfies the conditions stipulated in Article 370 of the Tax Procedure Code. It is unquestionably good to describe the institution of invitation to explain as one of the solutions to the possible tax disputes in the administrative phase. In addition, the instiuition of invitation to explain has positive aspects such as ensuring that tax administrations use their time more effectively and efficiently, ensuring the participation of taxpayers in determining the true nature of the events, thus ensuring voluntary tax compliance, as well as reducing the cost of tax compliance. However, it may be argued that it can be a harmful practice in terms of the principle of equality because it may lead to the situation that some of the taxpayers who are in the same situation as are not invited to explain by the administration. In this study, we will try to present the goal, character, content and wise, character of preliminary detection, the authority to invite and evaluate, taxpayers who will be invited and positive and negative aspects of the institution of invitation to explain.

National Development Banks: Samples From Global South

Orhan Şimşek (Artvin Çoruh University)
Ahmet Arif Eren (Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University)
Zafer Adalı (Artvin Çoruh University)

National Development Banks (NDB) are one of the important institution. Especially, Keynesian sights have increasingly emphasized these institution since WWII in the belief that NDB can solve capital insolvency and accelerate growth via the provision of long term financing. With attempt to neoliberal globalization, developing countries described as Global South have desperately need of industrialization but persisting problems such as financial deficiency and lack of entrepreneurship in these countries impair the industrialization. As a result, regarding to the promotion of national industrialization, NDB can be defined as engine of economy in the Global South. On the other hand, despite the common characteristic of backwardness and desire of industrialization, each developing country constantly encounter different structural problems so national development banks must produce solutions in this direction and authorities should design their institution in terms of their own characteristics. This study aims to define generally NDB's historical economic role with respect to development sight. Within this scope, two important Global South countries' national development (Brazil and China) banks will be analyzed.

Classroom Teachers' Opinions about Educational Practices Through Integration in Special Education

Osman Aktan (Düzce Rehberlik ve Araştırma Merkezi)

The aim of of this study is to determine the opinions of the classroom teachers regarding the practice of education through integration in special education. Working group of this study is consisting of twenty teachers who are working at primary schools and volunteers to participate in the study and high schools included in city center of Düzce at 2016-2017 school year and who are having inclusive student in their classrooms.Case study which is one of the qualitative research methods is used in this study. The working group of the study composes of sixteen teachers chosen by maximum variation sampling method. In the study, teachers' opinions are collected by the semi-structured interview form prepared by the researchers. Content analysis method is used while analyzing datum and opinions are gathered under the themes and categories by giving frequencies. An in-depth analysis is made by direct citation to finds. An in-depth analysis is made by direct citation to finds. As a result of the search, teachers mostly express their opinions about the practice of education through integration in special education; they state that legislation and related educational environments are not suitable for educational practices through integration, it will be very difficult to implement the concept of integration in existing educational conditions, and they feel themselves inadequate about the practice of education through integration in special education, that there is not sufficient cooperation and coordination between the persons and institutions concerned with the education of the individuals who are in special need in the education practices through integration, and that there is not sufficient cooperation and coordination between the persons and institutions. They point out that there is not as much awareness in the society as there are special needs individuals to study in the same educational environment as their peers and they have stated that they can not receive school management and family support as much as the competence of special needs individuals in education. In the directions of research findings it is suggested that to make various adjustments in physical arrangements and teaching in school settings so that education practices can be done through integrating into existing conditions, it has been proposed to organize activities aimed at the formation of social consciousness for the special needs individuals in the society to receive education in the same educational environments.

Merit in the Doctirine of Turkish - Islamic Administration History: An Analysis Through Political Treatise Works

Osman Kürşat Acar (Süleyman Demirel University)
Muhammet Yusuf Ertek (Süleyman Demirel University)

The word merit comes from the Arabic word for worthy. In TDK dictionary, the term of "sufficiency" is given as the equivalent of merit. Merit can be briefly summarized as giving a duty or a line of work, to the person with the ability to succeed. Especially, the concept of merit, which emerged in response to the loot system in America, found its relevance to the use of the concept of meritocracy by the British sociologist Michael Young in 1958. In the existing Turkish literature, the merit issue was not very interested and conceptual meaning of it was not studied. More quantitatively, in the database of the National Higher Education Institution's National Thesis Center, there are 5 thesis that has "merit" in their names, one of which is a doctorate and the rests are master thesis. Likewise, there are 3 that has "meritocracy" in the name of thesis, 2 of which are doctoral and 1 of which is master thesis. The same lack of research is also a matter of the article literature. Besides these deficiencies in the existing literature, only Western-oriented reading is being done as a point of view and this perspective also makes the works shallow. Furthermore, when the concept of merit and meritocracy are examined in conceptual meaning, they mainly examined based on the 18th and 19th centuries and beyond. Even from a simple point of view, when considering the richness of world history, the above-mentioned situations reveal once again the shallowness of the studies carried out. In this study, which has the method of qualitative analysis a few articles of advice and political treatise issued by scholars and statesmen of Turkish-Islamic History have been examined as a contribution to overcome mentioned deficiencies. The works of the reviews are Al Farabi's "Perfect State", Nizamülmülk's "Siyasetname", Sultan Murad Khan's "Advice to Fatih Sultan Mehmed" and Defterdar Sarı Mehmet Paşa's "Advice to Statesmen".Qualitative data analysis of 5 works determined as sample for the study will be done by content analysis method. The goal of the study is to reveal the lack of Western centered readings of the subject and present a contribution to the elimination of the Turkish - Islamic Administrative History literature.

The Mutualism of the 21st Century, A Reducer of Inequalities?

Ouafa Ouyahia (University Paris Nanterre)
Michel Roux (University Paris 13)

Departing from a brief story about the emergence of cooperative banks, the paper questions the capacity of these banks to reduce inequalities, both in theory and in practice, and under which conditions. Us we know, this question has not been discussed yet. Inequalities affect both the financial markets stability and the economic growth prosperity. They should not be considered only at the ethical level, but they represent also an economic and financial issue. In theory, it's comes to recalling mutualist principles, such as proximity, solidarity and the fact that co-operative banks are considered as the only way to bringing humanism to capitalism. From solidarity to reality, we have worked with the data provided in the annual reports of French banks over the period 2008 - 2015. We noticed that, despite the adaptations that co-operative banks were, in a certain way, constrained to do -- their hybridization, their internationalization, their diversification etc. -- they are the first when it comes to tackling banking exclusion with more favorable pricing and more funding in microfinance comparing to other banks. They also contribute to the reduction of inequalities by enabling many people to access to social housing, once again distinguishing themselves from non-cooperative banks, with their non-negligible financing in this sector. In terms of executive compensation, which is a significant factor in increasing inequalities, they remain also more reasonable. Co-operative banks are able to contribute more to social problems once they manage better the contemporary challenges (the challenge of technology, the challenge of ecological transition, etc.), and, above all, better manage their hybridization.

The Rise of the Ottoman Military Medical School as the Center of Anti-Hamidian Opposition

Oya Gözel Durmaz (Kocaeli University)

The Committee of Union and Progress (CUP) was established by a group of Military Medical School (Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i şahane) students in 1889 and the doctors graduated from the academy became a significant part of the anti-Hamidian movement. It is a fact that modern education institutions in the Ottoman Empire were significant centers of the opposition, and the "mektepli" (student) as a general category represented the Young Turk movement. However, this situation not exactly explains why the opposition as a political organization was formed in Tıbbiye but not in other modern higher education institutions such as Harbiye (the Military Academy) or Mülkiye (the School of Administration) since their students also involved in activities against the Hamidian regime. Even though the role of the Military Medical Academy as the center of the opposition is generally underlined in the field, the factors which gave way to the rise of the organization within the school were not adequately evaluated. The existing studies focus on the mentality of the students through the intellectual environment of the Military Medical Academy. Concepts such as materialism, positivism and social Darwinism are key elements in these studies. Such an approach only analyzes the ideological roots of the political opposition, but omits the organizational side of the movement. However, not only the Military Medical Academy but all modern education institutions in the Ottoman Empire generated anti-Hamidian ideas. This means that the distinctive feature of Tıbbiye is not the rise of opponent ideas, but the rise of an organized political movement in the school. Therefore this study prefers to focus on organizational factors which contributed to the formation of the CUP at the Military Medical School instead of a mentality analysis. In particular, the administrative and spatial peculiarities of the academy and its student composition will be evaluated.

The Effect of the Capital Structure Decisions to the Company Value

Ozan Gönüllü (Kocaeli University)

The main objective of today's modern finance understanding is to maximize the company value. It is important for the managers, shareholders and other investors to understand how the change of the capital structure made by the companies will affect the average cost of the capital, i.e. company value. The company value will rise to the highest level with the option that minimizes the average cost of capital from the different combination of the debt and equity. The basis of the capital structure theories is the "Traditional Approach" that explains the effect of the decision of the capital structure and the suggestion of the Modigliani&Miller that associates the capital structure decisions with company values. Asymmetric information is included in the theory of capital structure, and this cause the occurrence of the models that explain the effect of the decision of capital structure like Pecking Order, Trade-off and Signalling Theory on the business. In this study, it is tried to determine the factors that affect the decision of the capital structure. In the study that involves 36 companies traded on the Borsa şstanbul (şstanbul Stock Exchange) in between years 2012-2016, the panel data analysis has been applied in order to investigate the effect of the indicators of the capital structure for the company to the capital structure.

Online Crowdfunding For Social Ventures: Benefits Beyond Fundrasing

Ozan Özdemir (Aksaray University)
Feyzan Karabulut (Aksaray University)

One of the, if not the, most important issues for business ventures is to find the necessary capital. When itcomes to social ventures, it is more challenging for them to access financial sources due to the difficulties they face in proving their legitimacy. While offline ways of fundraising come with their own challenges, online crowdfunding platforms have become very convenient sources for enterprises including but not limited to profit-seeking enterprises, non-profit organizations, and for-profit social ventures, thanks to Web 2.0. From the financial point of view, crowdfunding websites help entrepreneurs raise funds from online community consisting of many independent and geographically dispersed individuals with the help of web-based nature of the platforms the best known of which is Kickstarter. Unlike social entrepreneurship, online crowdfunding can still be considered as a new concept since there has been inadequate number of published papers in the academic literature. Although the subject has been gaining much attention recently and it has been investigated in many ways from online fundraising for small and medium-sized enterprises to its role in non-profit organizations, focus has been on for-profit projects and the financial aspects of the system in most of the published work. In this study, how these platforms are used by social ventures and the benefit they gain beyond fundraising by using these platforms as marketing platforms are analyzed from marketing perspective. Focusing on social ventures taking the social value created by the project as their primary goal and measure their success in terms of social outcome besides profit gain, marketing benefits of using online crowdfunding platforms by social ventures are investigated. In this article, filling the gap in the literature about the subject is aimed and the conceptual framework of the subject has been formed.

Evaluation of Sailing Club Coaches And Sailing National Team Coaches' Behavior By Sailing National Team Athletes

Utku Gönener (Kocaeli University)
Ozan Yılmaz (Kocaeli University)

It is aimed to examine the evaluation of sailing coaches and sailing national team coaches' behavior by sailing national team athletes. The research group was formed by a total of 12 athletes, four female and eight male in the age range of 15-17 participating in the Laser 4.7 National Team Candidate Camp held in Çeşme-şzmir between 6-10 May 2017. As a data collection tool, personal information form and "Evaluation Scale of Coaches' Behavior for Sportsman" developed by CÖtÄ et al. (1999) and made the validity and reliability of Turkish adaptation by Yapar and şnce(2014) were used. Analysis of the obtained data was performed in SPSS 21 package program. Frequency distribution and Mann Whitney U tests were used in the process of making these analyzes. As a result of the analysis of the data, there was no statistically significant difference($p>0,05$) between subscales according to gender variable; there was a statistically significant difference($p<0,05$) in the physical training and planning sub-dimension between the national team and the club coaches regardless of gender variable. No statistically significant difference was found in any other sub-dimensions.

A Research on Job Security of Nurses: A University Hospital Sample

Çağdaş Türkoğlu (Süleyman Demirel University)
Berna Turak Kaplan (Süleyman Demirel University)
Mehmet Kaplan (Süleyman Demirel University)

In hospitals, an accident of one of the patients has a great importance not only for the patient, but also for the employee. An accident experienced by a patient or health employee may slow down the treatment and adversely affect health outcomes. In this respect, the purpose of the study is to measure the work safety of nurses who play a role in the implementation, supervision and monitoring of patient care. The universe of the study is the nurses working at the Suleyman Demirel University Education, Research and Application Hospital, which is operates in the province of Isparta. The stduy was evaluated by questionnaire method. In the hospital where 396 nurses are working, with 5% error tolerance, 95% confidence level, 195 samples are seen sufficient. Considering given replies, mean and standart deviation values will be determined and demographic data will be analyzed by looking at whether the data are normally distributed or not. Findings that will be obtained as a result of the study are thought th contribute to the field and provide useful ideas for practical application.

The Evaluatıon of Professıonal Problems of Accountıng Officıals and Theır Expectatıons From the Professıonal Chambers

Ömer Faruk Demirkol (Harran University)

In recent years, a number of changes have taken place in the accounting profession as well as rapid developments in both the technological and economic environment. Members of accounting professions are also influenced by this change in the practice of accounting practices. While performing accounting professions consisting of personnel working in the accountancy office, interns, independent accountants (SM), independent accountant financial advisers (SMMM) and certified public accountants (YMM), there are some problems such as constantly changing legislation, increasing demands of taxpayers, they are confronted. While trying to solve some of these problems with their own experience and know-how, they may need professional rooms for some of them. Expectations of the profession of accountants room not only solve the problems of social activities, education, professional's reputation, are also expected to enter into issues such as unfair competition. The aim of this study is to identify the professional problems of accounting professions operating in different cities of our country and to show the expectations of the members of these professors from the chambers and to suggest solution proposals. The questionnaire prepared for this purpose was applied online and face to face to 405 professionals and the obtained data were analyzed with the help of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) program and the results obtained in the light of the findings were evaluated. The analysis by a team of some of the demographic factors accounting professional challenges and expectations of the outcome of the rooms in the professional differences have been found to occur.

Unconventional Games and Discrete Weeds in Ottoman Istanbul: Gambling and Gamblers (1908-1923)

Ömer Obuz (Yüzüncü Yıl University)

The Ottoman Empire, one of the great empires that mankind has seen, has spread over a large area during his life exceeding six centuries. The place of Istanbul in the historical process was different every single time. This cosmopolitan city, which was the capital of the Ottoman Empire, was also host to the events considered as illegal, because of the geographical location and the hostage of all kinds of people. The Ottoman Empire could not prevent gambling-like movements outside the line, even though the Islamic sensitivities held the frontline and tried to control the social hierarchy more or less in this respect. Seeing this as a contradiction, the Ottomans struggled to improve the gamblers whom they regarded as scrolls outside the line in various ways. The power that governs the empire, as a gambler, makes the habit of making money, but by describing it as non-ethical, he saw the mass as sinner as criminal. Thus, the marbling mass becomes more marginal, The Ottomans were characterized as separate grasses of social order. Gambling was played not only in the areas of Istanbul but also in the elite areas, and the executive power seriously assessed and intervened without discrimination, fighting gamblers, and even gambling at the gamblers. In many areas of Istanbul, especially in the isolated areas of these districts where the non-Muslims live and the Islamic community is less concentrated around Galata and Beyoglu, that is, social control is more limited; gambling enthusiasts were seen more intensely in venues such as pubs, coffee shops, and casinos. As the gamblers around them are often immoral, and some of the Ottoman gamblers in such places often confuse with different offenses and become more marginalized by their tendencies, the state has been struggling to combat gamblers and gamblers, inevitably having to take tough measures. This study focuses on the struggle with gambling and gamblers in the last millenium of Ottoman Istanbul, what kind of precautions are taken, the reactions and notices the society shows to this baht, the characteristics of the gambling gang.

Conceptual Discussions on Lone Wolf Terrorism

Övgü Kalkan Küçüksolak (Yalova University)

In recent years, attacks by lone wolf terrorists increasingly become a challenging and a pressing issue for global security environment. Similar to terrorism, with its contested and multifaceted structure, there is no concensus on its definition and this fact makes it harder for detection, prevention and disruption of terrorist plots. Despite its newly rising popularity, the phenomena has a long past deriving from a wide variety of political, religious and ideological backgrounds such as right-wing, separatists, radical Islamists, anarchists and etc. As it is depicted in the cases of Nidal Malik Hasan's and Anders Behring Breivik's murderous rampages in US and Norway respectively, lone wolf terrorism adopted as a tactic under diverse ideologies. However, construction of the phenomena under the fabric of Islamic radicalism in a growing number of sources not only contributes to blurring of the phenomena but also distract attentions from its usage and rising violent assaults by diverse actors such as right-wing extremists and etc. Therefore, with the aim of contributing to the understanding of the issue this study attempts to shed light on key definitional elements, conceptual discussions and construction of the phenomena.

Why Light Pollution should be a Question of the Environmental Rights

Özge Özarabacı (Kocaeli University)
Örgen Uğurlu (Kocaeli University)

In order to illuminate urban spaces, used light type, its amount, and its incorrect direction cause light pollution which is an enviromental issue. Light pollution harms human health in the first place, as well as plant and animal species. In addition to that, it constitutes a risk factor by articulating with global warming and climate change problems. Light pollution directly or indirectly takes away from the right to live in a healthy environment of present and future generations. To put violations of right arising from light pollution on the agenda, first it should be considered under the framework of environmental law. The aim of this study was to express that light pollution is a type of environmental pollution, and in this context, by examining the situation of pollution borne hazardous effects over human health and environmental health, to ensure that light pollution is to be considered as a question of law in the systematics of environmental law. This study has a distinctive value in its place in terms of discussing light pollution in the field of social sciences.

The Effect of Economic Activity On Transition Periods: Denizli-Babadaş Case

S. Evinç Torlak (Pamukkale University)
Özge Ünver Dirlik (Pamukkale University)

Babadaş is a settlement site located to the west of Denizli city center, where traces of the weaving activity can be seen in every area of life. The town has 700 years of history and is dealing with textile works of over a hundred years. It is an important place both for Denizli and Turkey with its weaving culture and knowledge coming from the past. Weaving is a type of econmic activity in which income is earned to the extent that it is studied. In this type of activity all members of the family contribute to the production. Weaving looms operate 24 hours a day. Even on special occasions, the looms are not closed. Life is shaped according to weaving. This study investigated the effect of the weaving activity on Babadaş's transition periods- birth, marriage and death. In these applications, it was tried to analyze the effect of the place, time and application forms of weaving. Purpose of the study; It is through Babadağ to determine the effect of the weaving activity on the transition periods. Today, it is seen that the effect of this activity on life style is decreasing with various effects. For this reason, the culture of weaving and the applications that this cult is producing are desired to be recorded. Literature search was conducted in the study. An ethnographic in-depth interview and observation technique was selected as a data collection method. During the interviews, the semi-structured interview technique was used. The administrative officers of the district and the people who had experienced the old way of life in the province were interviewed.

The Perspectives and Politics of the Left in Turkey towards Constitutional Referendum

Özgür Mutlu Ulus (Mehmet Ali Aydınlar Acıbadem University)

The presentation will be on the legal socialist and communist parties' perspectives and politics on Constitutional Referendum in Turkey which was held on April 16, 2017. According to socialists, the executive presidency will open the door not only to a model of an obedient society and authoritarian governance, but also lead to new institution-building processes in line with conservative values. During the referendum campaign socialist parties in Turkey advocated similar views with some right-wing nationalist parties and intellectuals as well as some Islamist intellectuals and circles and said "no" to changes. After a brief description of leftist discourse and politics on presidential system and referendum this paper will focus on socialist parties' discourse and politics against passing of the bill. The paper will show that leftist/socialist parties centred on anti-presidential regime in the last years (even before the bill was brought to the parliament) and against President Erdogan gaining more powers. The radical leftists generally discuss the issue in terms of the current political actors rather than a systemic change. The paper will discuss the politics of the radical left (socialist and communist parties) in terms of Marxist ideology and the impact of leftist politics in current Turkish society.

Bibliometric Analysis of Social Media Researches

Özlem Ergüt (Marmara University)

With the increase of internet use in the last years, the usage of social media has started to spread rapidly in every area. Social media, which has become one of the environments where people share their feelings, ideas and interests, and the popularity of research and practice in this area have also increased the number of studies on social media use. The aim of this study is examining the studies bibliometrically related to "social media" in the literature. The articles which is searched in web of sceince database have been evaluated on the basis of subject, author, researchers' working areas, institution and keywords. In order to monitor research trends, it has been analyzed in key words and it has been determined in which subjects and areas the studies are prioritized. Co-authorship of both researchers and institutions are examined in the studies examined within the scope of the research. As a result of the analyzes made, the gaps in the studies made in the field of social media are determined and the current situation is revealed. Findings that are obtained as a result of the study are thought to be suggestive and guiding for researchers who want to study in this field in the future.

Toplumsal Cinsiyetin İnşasında Yunan Mitolojisi: Kadın- Erkek ve Aile Kavramlarına Genel Bir Bakış

Özlem GÜzen (Hacettepe University)
İlkay Başar Adıgüzel (Hacettepe University)

Anahtar Kelimeler: toplumsal cinsiyetin tarihçesi, mitlerde toplumsal cinsiyet, yunan mitolojisinde kadın Mitler bize geçmiş dönem hakkında bilgiler verir. Yunan mitolojisinde aşk, şehvet ve ihtiraslar ön plana çıkar. İsmail Gezgin Antik Yunan ve Roma Sanatında Cinsellik ve Erotizm adlı kitabında mitosların uydurma öyküler olmanın aksine tanrıları insanlaştırarak; cinsellik, eş, aile gibi kavramlar yüklenmesi yoluyla toplumun aynası haline getirildiğine değinmiştir. Mitolojinin başlangıcında kadın vardır, fakat mitolojide zaman kadının aleyhine işlemiştir. Tanrıçaların daha çok yıkımlara neden olan ve ölümcül sonuçlar doğuran, korkutucu bir güce sahip oldukları mitler bilinmektedir. Tanrı ve tanrıçalara verilmiş olan bu karakterler bir öğreti niteliği taşıyan mitolojik anlatılar aracılığıyla toplumsal bir gerçeklik haline gelmiş ve kadın- erkek rollerine ilişkin bir algı oluşturmuştur. Mitolojide kadın rolü iki karşıt düşüncenin çarpışması biçimindedir; karşı konulmaz bir yaşam kaynağı olarak kadın ve baştan çıkarıcı, acımasız, yıkıcı kadın. Kadın hem lanetlenir hem sevilip baş tacı edilir. Antik Yunan' da kadın-erkek eşitliği yoktur. Erkeğin mükemmelliği ve kusursuzluğu karşısında kadın ikinci sınıf olarak görülmektedir. Erkeklerden koruyucu, savaşçı olması beklenirken, kadının fizyolojisine ev ortamına daha uygun olduğuna inanılmıştır. Mitolojide kadın vücudu kadının kusurlu bir varlık olarak görülmesinden ötürü drapeli kumaşlarla örtülü halde resmedilirken; erkeğin kusursuzluğunu sergilemesi maksadıyla çıplaklığı ön plana çıkarılmıştır. Kadının çıplaklığı ise onun kötü yolda olduğunu göstermektedir Günümüz toplumunda var olan toplumsal cinsiyet algısının temellerini araştırmak üzere başlayan bu çalışmanın temel problemini yunan mitolojisinde kadın, erkek, aile kavramlarına dair anlatılan mitler ve bu mitlerin toplumsal cinsiyet algısı ve hegemonik erkeklik kavramı ile ilişkisi oluşturmaktadır. Bu kapsamda çalışmanın amacı ise kadın, erkek ve aile olgusuna ilişkin mitlerin günümüz toplumsal cinsiyet algısı ve hegemonik erkeklik kavramı ile karşılaştırılarak değerlendirilmesi yoluyla mitlerin toplumsal cinsiyet algısı ve hegemonik erkeklik kavramı üzerinde etkisinin olup olmadığını sorgulayarak tartışmaktır. "

Will Summer Be Transformed by What She Read? A Case Study on Extensive Reading in L2

Özlem Utku (Bayburt University)
Zeynep Çetin Köroğlu (Bayburt University)

Extensive reading is to read large quantities of materials for global understanding or for pleasure, which can be a useful way of learning a foreign or a second language. Diary studies, on the other hand, are the studies conducted to investigate participants' experiences in a detailed way since they allow researchers to shed light on the challenges participants faced during the whole process. Numerous recent studies examining the process of extensive reading in a foreign or a second language have revealed highly encouraging results. However, there are few studies which collected data through both participants' diaries and researchers' logs. The current single case study was conducted with the aim of investigating the effects of extensive reading on an adult's self-study of English over a 20-week period. To present a detailed picture of what the learner experienced during the process, data were collected through semistructured interviews administered in the beginning and at the end of the study, and through learner's diaries. The diary of the participant was investigated through framework analysis, a type of content analysis and content analysis was utilized to analyze data obtained via interviews. The results showed that extensive reading in English had favourable effects in the participant's gaining reading habits in English, improving reading speed and comprehension, and increased the participant's motivation towards learning English. Furthermore, the findings indicated that extensive reading in English lowered the participant's worries about reading in English. The problems the participant encountered during the study and the ways she coped with these problems were also investigated and discussed in detail.

Trephination: A Case of Kuriki Höyük (Batman)

Ayşen Açıkkol Yıldırım (Cumhuriyet University)
Pınar Gözlük Kırmızıoğlu (Cumhuriyet University)
Elif Genç (Çukurova University)

Abstract: Kuriki HÜyük is located 14 km south of Batman province center and 1 km southwest of Oymataş village. In this study, the case of trephination in the skull of a middle-aged male man, which was uncovered in 2011 at Kuriki HÜyük and dated to BC 1, was investigated. Trephination is the process of removing parts from the skull without damaging the brain, brain membranes and blood vessels in living individuals. It is made for magical and healing purposes. This process is applied by different techniques such as scraping, grooving, boring and cutting and rectangular intersecting incisions. Trephination was performed by applying the left parietal line drilling technique, which is the material of our study and the diameter of the trephination hole is measured as 6.52 mm. Radiological studies indicate that there is a remission of healing around the hole. This situation suggests that the individual has lived for a while after the operation Kuriki trephination has similar with Aşıklı (Aceramic Neolithic), ÇayÜnü (Aceramic Neolithic), Kuruçay (Early Chalcolithic) and Allianoi (Byzantine) trephination samples in terms of the using technique and the size of the hole.

A Research on Turkcell, Vodafone and Türk Telekom on the Place of Social Responsibility in Social Media

Pınar Güner Koçak (Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University)
Ahmet Tarhan (Selçuk University)
Mustafa Akdağ (ErciyesUniversity)

The tools used by stakeholders are also important in social responsibility activities, which have an important role in ensuring that communication between institutions and target group is symmetrical and institutions are positioned in the mind of the target group. These tools, which are used mediating by the Internet and which are providing both speed and duplex at the same time inexpensive to access , are social media communities that the target group can easily reach. Turkcell, Vodafone and Türk Telekom GSM operators, operating in Turkey, announcement of the social responsibility activities, in this study which focuses on the use of Facebook, Instagram and Twitter from social media channels, the social responsibility areas carried out by the institutions and the effective use of social media in the announcement of the social responsibility activities of the institutions will be tried to be measured. In the survey, the shares regarding the posters, videos, news, url, event, announcement of the three social network operators operating in Turkey on social responsibility activities in Facebook-Twitter-Instagram social networks are analyzed by means of content analysis in 1 month period. As a result of the research, whether or not the communication that the Gsm operators have established with the target group is bi-directional will be examined in terms of the "two-way symmetric model" and it will be revealed whether or not the social media accounts are used effectively in project and activity sharing.

The Genius & The Imbecile: Disentangling the 'Legal' Framework of Autonomy in Modern Liberal Eugenics, from Non-Therapeutic Gene Enhancement Use in Gene Editing Technologies

Pin Lean Lau (Central European University)

This paper intends to gravitate into a brief exposition of the framework of 'liberal eugenics' (often described as the more liberated, compassionate form of eugenics, distinguishing itself from the pejorative eugenics movements of the past, by employing an autonomous nature of decision making vis-à-vis parents and beneficiaries), considered from the perspective of non-therapeutic uses of gene editing technologies. Where emerging technologies (such as the gene editing technology known as CRISPR/Cas9) are concerned, democratic innovations need to be balanced against a social movement of a non-radical nature in the interest of enlightened medical discourse; taking into account that the variables of each regulatory space is often inundated with issues such as plurality, different ideals of morality and public opinion, and the determination of stewardship responsibilities, amongst others. Specifically, this paper intends to extrapolate on the 'legal' formulation of the modified concept of 'autonomy' that is central to the liberal eugenics paradigm. In essence, it has been described as 'liberal' because the underlying justification for a selection process excludes intervention from a State, and centralizes the role of the family as the key decision-maker in adjudging the proprieties of both therapeutic and non-therapeutic medical treatments. However, this paper hypothesizes that notwithstanding this 'gift' of autonomy, the legality of the concept in itself continues to raise the more discursive issues relating to gene modification/enhancement debates, germ-line modification, the savior sibling dilemma, distributive justice/access, disability, and considerations of primary/personhood of a human being, amongst others. This paper poses that the autonomous element in liberal eugenics may be an illusory disguise to escape the shackles of past negativities, and may still require a more holistic and reflected discourse as part of a regulatory or governance framework.

The Identity, Space, and Ideology of Poverty

Polat S. Alpman (Yalova University)

Poverty studies in Turkey include generalizations made on statistical data. This explanation points to the general appearance of poverty, more precisely, the positions of the in-class and inter-class strata of poverty. For example, there is no class difference between those who are considered to be absolute hungry (0.06 percent, ie about fifty thousand persons) and those who are considered below the poverty line (14.7 percent, or about 12 million people) according to TURKSTAT 2015 data. Nevertheless, the strategies of encountering poverty, experiencing poverty and dealing with poverty differ. It is known that this situation is not stable, and it shows a rather rapid shift in the countries directly affected by financial activations like Turkey. There are many sociological studies that indicate that there is no definition of poverty only about the income situation, and at the same time there is a cultural content. For example, Oscar Lewis, who brought the concept of poverty culture to the literary world, describes poverty as a culture and everyday life style transmitted from one generation to another. According to him, culture of poverty, folk culture as a community culture, culture of conviction, idleness, laziness, strategies of livelihood as unemployed and many other cultural elements. These elements are a product of the efforts of the "subordinates" to adhere to the conditions they are in. Poverty has its own language and symbols as a culture; but reducing spiritual accumulation in the hands of the oppressed in the face of a culture or structural inequalities of poverty means to hide the violence contained in poverty and the real conditions that cause it. The basic argument put forward in this study is that poverty is not a lifestyle or culture invented by the poor. However, the poor have some common qualities stemming from their lives under the conditions of poverty. For example, poverty includes an identity. Poverty identity is an identity attributed to the poor by the non-poor as part of the construction of others, regardless of whether the poor are more and more belonging to the same class than themselves. Poverty is surrounded by city and space. Poverty is stamped as the product of a differentiation that is spatially defined, bounded and publicly mapped, and the poor tend to internalize, or even defend, this spatial differentiation. Finally, poverty is ideologically perceived by the poor and articulated through the use of cultural materials.

Emotional an Individual Competencies in the Age of Industry 4.0

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H. Duygu Özalp (Türk Hava Kurumu University)
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The new era of production and service called as either Industry 4.0 or the Fourth Industrial Revolution is being discussed through digitalisation. In this particular context, especially the concepts stand out which are the Internet of Things (IoT), Artificial Intelligence (AI). It is stated that a comprehensive transformation will be experienced in the field of production and service with digitalisation, as in all areas of life. This comprehensive and destructive regeneration involves the workforce in various aspects. First of all, the distinction between human labour-robotic labour is stressed, and from the stress, the concern/anticipation that the technology which has been in question since the beginning of industrialisation takes away the work of human-labours is recaputilated on the labours' point of view. This concern is based on the idea that fewer labours will be needed in the fields of business/production/service delivery through transformation such as the internet of things, artificial intelligence and digitalisation of business. Even though Industry 4.0 is being discussed over as humans will transfer some works to artificial intelligence, it is seems that the human-machine compatibility is particularly emphasized in this new era. On the basis of this emphasis, it is foreseen that the existence of human in production and service delivery will be continuous and it is vital to be able to adapt to the digitalisation anticipated as well. Moreover, it is also obvious that the transformation brought by this new age in which we live requires institutional harmony along with the individual harmony. Therefore, the institutional adaptation to transformation is considered to be of critical importance, especially in the presence of existing institutions, in maintaining and increasing their productivities. It brings innovation to the digital world under the dominance of services, data and things in terms of adaptation and compability. In this new era, it is possible to suggest that people take the responsibility of carrying the knowledge and innovation. At this point, in order to be able to adapt to the innovations that Industyry 4.0 will bring along, it becomes a critical debate on what skills human-labour should have. In this study, Through Goleman's emotional competence framework that he published in his book Working with Emotional Intelligence in 1998 and over the areas of comptencies in the report "Future of Jobs: Employement, Skills and Workforce Strategy for the Fourth Industrial Revolution" published by World Economic Forum (WEF) in 2016, the question of what competencies of employees are expected to have in Industry 4.0 is focused on. In the study, there has been no discrimination in the nature of workforce or on a sectoral basis but the emotional and individual comptencies have been discussed.

An Evolving Principle under International Investment Law: Legitimate Expectations

Rahmi Kopar (University of Dundee)

"Legitimate expectations principle is considered one of the most dominant elements of the Fair and Equitable Treatment Standard which is today's most relied upon treaty standard. Since its utilization by arbitral tribunals is relatively new, the contours of the legitimate expectations concept under investment treaty law have not been precisely defined yet. There are various fragmented views arising both from arbitral tribunals and scholarly writings with respect to its limits and use even though the principle is 'firmly rooted in arbitral practice. This note will start by examining the roots of this contentious concept with reference to its application in domestic legal systems from where the doctrine under investment treaty law context was transplanted. Then the paper will refer to the investment treaty law and analyse the main contours of the doctrine as understood and applied by arbitral tribunals. The requirements of an expectation to be legitimate will be presented. "What gives rise to the investor's legitimate expectations?" question is answered mainly by three categories of sources: the general legal framework prevalent in a host state, the representations made by the officials or organs of a host state, and the contractual commitments. However, the form that these sources should take in order to create a legitimate expectation is contested. Especially, it is unclear under which circumstances the representations of the host states would create a legitimate expectation for the investor. "

The Impact of 1929 Economic Crisis on the Divorce Rate: The Case of Scandinavian Countries

Recep Kurt (Marmara University)

Economic crisis has influenced the social, economic and psychological life of individuals. Great Depression was started in the United State of America and its impacts covered all over the world. Privately, the economic and social problems of families increased dramatically with this depression. Households have saved their importance so far. Families are noticeably pivotal parts of the society and also they are economic resources for the states. The aim of this paper is to explain the impacts of Great Depression on divorce rate in Scandinavian Countries and how the goverments used the social and economic policies to sustain a family.I tried to explain this situation with divorce rate which is a dependent variable, life cost and per capita income of GDP which are independent variables from 1929 to 1939 in Finland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The primary research method for this study is literature review about the economic and social change after the Great Depression. Time data are yearly from 1929 to 1939.All data will collect in Microsoft Excel 2010 to prepare for econometric analysis. By using e-views 9 and Stata which are statistical analysis programs, all data will be analyzed. The relationships between dependent and independent variables will be tested such as causality of variables.

Structural and Functional Transformations of Political Parties in 21st Century

Rengül Ekizceleroğlu (Trakya University)

Due to the key role they play in the functioning of representative democracy, political parties are regarded as "indispensable" organizations of democracy. However, due to increasing corruption allegations, political parties have lost their reputation in general and have become organizations that people do not trust. As a matter of fact, the featured factor in the discourses related to the crisis of representative democracy is that political parties no longer fulfill the function of representation which we may say is their main task. In this study, the structural and functional transformations that political parties have undergone from the times they had emerged to the present day are evaluated in their basic lines. In this context, the ideological transformation of political parties and the changes in their basic functions are examined, as well as the structural transformations they are undergoing in terms of organizational levels and forms.

Neoliberal Approach to Natural Water Beds and Its Destructive Effects: The Filyos Riverbed and Çaycuma Bridge Example

Reşide Adal Dündar (Ankara University)
Onur Dündar (Bülent Ecevit University)

Our common natural wealths like forests, rivers, oceans, mines and mineral resources have been subsumed and privately appropriated within neoliberal politics. In global, regression of the states from markets, downsizing of public services, handing possession and guardianship of commons over to private companies are general observation results. In relation to these dynamics, diversifying and monopolizing strenghts of private companies in global markets grow commodifying and labelling commons as only economic assets and producer goods. Regarding disposal of natural common resources, not only national but also local governments are under global influence of these neoliberal politics. Specific to each nation but generable for all developing and underdeveloped countries, administration, planning, construction and maintainance of these public utilities and common resources are beset with problems due to fragmented, multipartite public organization, political conflict of interets. Taking advantage of these administrative and political weaknesses, national and international private appropriation and exploitation of commons for only profit turns out to be more destructive for these ecological services and local peoples in the absence of necessary regulations and public control. In Turkey, rivers and other commons are under the attack of locomotive economic sectors "construction and mining" which have always been in good relations with the state and finance under the programme of globally hegemonic development project. The aim of this study is to demonstrate how these relations work and what the capital movements' destructive effects are in local with a case of sand mining activities of national company for profit on Zonguldak Filyos Riverbed. Due to neoliberal outlook of state giving more movement area to private interest at the expense of common and the lack of public regulations and control, Filyos Riverbed has been exploited by sand mining company for long causing Filyos Riverbed's ecologial conditions deteriorate and, Çaycuma Bridge on Filyos to collapse costing 15 locals' lives in 2012.

South American Migration Literature Poet Shukrullah Al-Jurr

Rukiye Aydemir (İstanbul University)
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Mahjar literature has developed by Arabs who migrated to northern and southern America since the second half of the 19th centruy. Shukrullah Al-Jurr is one of the most significant representatives of Mahjar literature. Al-Jurr, who was born in Beirut is a poet, a journalist and thereupon a prose writer. The poet got influenced by Spanish historic cultural heritage during the second migration to Brazil in 1931 and published a monthly journal in Rio de Jenerio, which was named "Endulusu'l-Cedöde". However, he took the first step his literary life. Shukrullah Al-Jurr landed literature with importing of national unification and solidarity among language, history and religion factors. He mentioned social issues such as nationalism in literal his works and has dealt with them in a humanistic and idealistic framework. Al-Curr, who has the character of emotionalism in his character, also has a hard critique style as seen in his work al-Minkër al-Ahmar. In this work we will try to present the versatile literary personality and life of the poet, one of the important representatives of Mahjar literature in South America.

Fear Culture and Health: Discourse Analysis of Zika Virus News

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Muazez Demir (Süleyman Demirel University)
Kübra Sarı
Burhan Çetin

Extended Abstract: Health fears and health concerns that have expanded the field of modern medicine leads to the acceptance of all recommendations given to individuals' health. At this point, manipulation of your health needs arises. Through media, various issues are turning into fear in the society and creating panic within the society. The language used when performing media functions, the way in which the information is conveyed, the images used, the frequency of informing affect the individual; Individuals are exposed to various referrals through news.The purpose of this study is to determine whether the items of fear culture are used in health news. In this context, it was researched whether or not it is a manipulation aiming to create fear in health news texts. It is observed that in the study the news about Zika Virus started to be made in the first months of 2016 and finished in the last months of 2016. Therefore, the Zika Virus news in 2016 was designated as the universe, and news of three newspapers with high circulation in this framework about Zika Virus were selected as samples. In the newspapers, the news about Zika Virus was subjected to the analysis of discourse, and when the analysis results started to repeat each other, it was concluded that the research reached satisfying and the analysis was terminated. 30 news texts have been examined in this framework. As a result, it has been observed that in the written media, the ingredients of fear are used, and the content of the creation of horror cultures among people is prepared. With the statistics given in some news texts, it has been found that people are trying to reinforce their fears and are being manipulated in this way. The study reveals how horror cultures are addressed in the field of health through news that is seen as a source of information.

The Function of City Councils in Protection of The Environmental Right From The Public Point of View: Eskişehir City Council Case

Sanem Berkün (Bülent Ecevit University)

City councils are of great importance among the organisations functioning with the aim of strengthening local participation. City councils contributing the administration of the urban managements with a transparency and accountability understanding have the analyzing of the urban problems within a democratic environment on their sights. The number of city councils gathered steam after the constitution of city councils has become a legal obligation. Environmental awareness is also mentioned among the principles the city councils have adopted within the related article. In this study that is conducted with the aim of observing the changes and developments experienced within this period clearer, the function of city councils in the protection of environmental right is evaluated via Eskişehir City Council case. Within this study that the claim of strengthening of the city councils would provide efficiency and clearness in providing local administration services and the public trust, interest and commitment in local administration would increase accordingly are questioned specific to the environmental right, it is detected with the research findings that city council has positive effects on the protection of environment right of the urbanites. The ultimate aim of the study is to draw attention on the importance of the relationship between the urban life satisfaction and the involvement in urban administrative process.

Authorization of Higher Education Institutions by Aviation Authorities

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Emre Uysal (Anadolu University)

Gün geçtikçe büyüyen havacılık sektörünün karşılaştığı birçok politik ve teknik soruna çözüm olmak; sektörün düzenini, gelişimini, devamlılığını sağlamak için otoritelere ihtiyaç vardır. Bu ihtiyacı gidermek için ICAO (Uluslararası Sivil Havacılık Örgütü) gibi uluslararası, EASA (Avrupa Havacılık Emniyet Ajansı) gibi bölgesel, SHGM (Sivil Havacılık Genel Müdürlüğü) gibi ulusal havacılık otoriteleri ortaya çıkmıştır. Havacılık sektörünün hızlı bir şekilde büyümesi birçok sorunu beraberinde getirmiştir. Bu sorunlardan biri de nitelikli personel ihtiyacıdır. Havacılık sektöründe çalışabilmek için bireylerin çeşitli eğitimler alması gereklidir. Bu eğitimler hem uluslararası, hem de ulusal havacılık otoriteleri tarafından belirlenmiştir. SHGM, yayınladığı düzenlemelerle havaaracı bakımı, pilotaj, hava trafik kontrolörlüğü, uçuş harekât uzmanlığı gibi çeşitli uzmanlık gerektiren alanlarda verilen; eğitimleri, lisans gerekliliklerini, eğitim veren kuruluşları vb. konuları düzenleyen talimatlar yayınlamıştır. Ülkemizdeki havacılık sektörünün özellikle son 10 yılda büyük oranlarda büyümesi ile paralel havacılık eğitimi veren yükseköğretim kurumlarının sayısı da artmıştır. Ancak yükseköğretim kurumlarının çok büyük bir bölümü eğitim için havacılık otoriteleri tarafından yetkilendirilmemiştir. Bu durum ise sektöre nitelikli personel yetiştirilmesinin önüne geçmektedir. Yetki almamış eğitim kurumlarında eğitim almayan öğrencileri istihdam eden işletmeler ise öğrencileri tekrar eğitimlere alarak ek maliyetlere katlanmaktadır. Araştıranın amacı havacılık otoriteleri tarafından yükseköğretim kurumlarına verilen yetkilerin kapsam ve içeriğinin belirlenmesidir. Araştırmanın birinci bölümünde havacılık otoriteleri ve yüksek öğretimde havacılık eğitimi konuları literatür taraması ile verilmiştir. Araştırmanın ikinci bölümünde havacılık kuruluşları tarafından verilen yetkiler, havacılık kuruluşları tarafından yetkilendirilen yükseköğretim kurumları ve yetkilendirildiği alanlar ikincil veri analizi ile ortaya konulmuştur. Araştırma sonucunda elde edilen veriler ışığında Anadolu Üniversitesi Havacılık ve Uzay Bilimleri Fakültesi Havacılık Yönetimi için yetki alma konusunda fırsatlar değerlendirilerek önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Masculine Domination on the Child Bride Body from Symbolic Violence to Bare Violence: The Case of Kilis

Selcen Kök, Sebahat Özkan, Kifayet Kübra Şerbetçioğlu (Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University)

According to UN Convention on the Rights of Child to which Turkey is a party as well, all individuals under the age of 18 are considered children. Children, who have been given the assurance of protection under this convention and many laws enacted based on the convention, cannot be protected by laws and they are subjected to numerous risks. One of these common risks is early marriages. In many developing countries including Turkey, female children who are physically and physiologically not ready for marriage are forced to get married and have children when they have not completed their childhood period. These female children's bodies as one of the weak categories of societies are open to exploitation in terms of sexuality and labor and are widely subjected to economic, psychological, sexual and physical violence by the people they are forced to marry. The existing legal regulations can protect children neither from early marriages nor from different types of violence as one of its consequences, because this phenomenon is fed with strong social legitimization tools, acknowledged culturally and normalized. The normalization and legitimization processes in question are not merely a result of regional cultural differences. The issue is related to the symbolic foundation of the patriarchal social order and its roots go much deeper. In this respect, social order has been separated into two as 'masculine' and 'feminine.' With this sexist division, social order operates "as a giant symbolic machine" and constructs the dominating 'masculine habitus' and the submissive 'feminine habitus'. In this order, law, family and religion appear as tools which reproduce the symbolic world in question. These tools produce something else in the gears of the symbolic machine as well; symbolic violence┌ Law, family and religion with an innate symbolic violence display commands, force and prohibitions imposed upon the feminine body which is the addressee of masculine domination as 'natural' and summon this body to obedience and docility. Child brides who are the subject of our study comply with naturalized commands and transform into women from girls and then to mothers. Thus, masculine domination forms suspend the childhood of these female children, remove them from their peers and push them away from educational life. As a result, this type of marriage operates as a tool of domination, deprives them of means of self-expression, bereaves these vulnerable female children who are not able to construct their identity of opportunities to get stronger and thus facilitates their suppression and makes them defenseless against violence by turning them into weak individuals. Our study is based on the findings of a field research carried out in Kilis, which is one of the cities in Turkey in which the number of 'child brides' is the highest. In the study, we have focused on women who have made early marriages, whose lives have been shaped with masculine domination forms. In this respect, we have interviewed 17 women in depth. We have evaluated the collected data through the qualitative analysis method.

The Relationship Between Trade Opennes and Income Inequality

Selçuk Gemicioğlu (Ankara University)

In this study, the relationship between income inequality and trade openness is investigated by using panel data analysis over the period of 1980 2009 for totally 92 countries in which 27 are developed. We use gini coefficient as an indicator of income inequality and the sum of imports and exports to GDP ratio as an indicator of trade openness. By utilizing GMM, I find that there is a negative relationship between income inequality and trade openness for both developed and less developed countries. This result indicates that an incerease in trade openness decreases income inequality for these countries.

Legal Reasons And Solutions That Reduce The Effectiveness of The Ombudsman Institution in Turkey

Selda Çağlar (Trakya University)

In Turkey, the institution of ombudsman gained constitutional status with the change in the Constitution on the date of 12/9/2010 although previous struggles for it had failed. It was established officially with the Ombudsman Law with the number 6328 on the date 29/6/2012. The Ombudsman, established as connected to the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (GNAT) with a legal entity, started to receive complaints as of 29/03/2013. In this study, whether the decisions given by The Ombudsman, which has been on active duty for over 4 years, have been fulfilled by the administration, and the legal and political reasons for the missing points on these issues will be examined; and recommendations will be made to empower the institutional structure and the functions of the Ombudsman by considering the evaluations of the international institutions mainly the European Union (EU).

Iron, Zinc and Copper Chelation Activity ofPhragmites australis stems extracts

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Chelation activity of hexane (HSE), chloroform (CSE), ethyl acetate (EASE) and methanol (MSE) extracts from stems of Phragmites australis (common reed) were evaluated in vitro. Ferrozine method was used for iron chelation and murexide method was used for zinc and copper chelation. For the iron chelation when extracts used at different concentrations showed that the HSE possesses the highest significant ($p \leq 0.01$) capacity. Chelate ferrous ions which is below the EDTA (standard chelator) and with absorbance to a lesser extent 0,24±0,005, 0,04±0,013 which expresses as 86% and 97% (compared to the control) of inhibition respectively. For the zinc and copper chelation test the same extracts was also studied in vitro using the murexide method. The results obtained showed that hexane extract has a good chelation effect towards zinc and copper ions. Whereas HSE and EDTA have highest significant ($p \leq 0.01$) capacity dose dependent with increased absorbance's 0,42±0,005 and 0,4±0,005 respectively. For the zinc chelation and copper chelation values of 0,66±0,03, 0,13±0,005 were obtained.

The Perceptions of Accounting and Accountant on Social Network Sites: An Evaluation over the Ekşi Dictionary

Sema Akpınar (Sakarya University)
Şule Yıldız (Sakarya University)

Today, the internet is known to increase social interaction with the development of global communication networks and shape life in this way. It is accepted that the public is formed through social networking sites established over the internet and allowing everyone to reach and create a personal profile. One of the most visited social networking sites in Turkey is the Ekşi dictionary. The Ekşi Dictionary, which is described as the "Sacred Source of Information", is regarded as a database containing words, experiences, observations, jokes and interpretations of terms, concepts and people. It is believed that Ekşi Dictionary authors have a certain level of communication technology skill and ability to express and can approach the events with a different perspective. For this reason, it is based on the idea of the different sectors of society will reflect their thinking better than other social networking sites. The purpose of this study is to determine how accounting is perceived by Ekşi dictionary writers through titles for accounting process , accounting profession and professionals and how it is laced on a platform that allows everyone access. In the study, entries were used in the titles of accounting, accountant, SMMM, public accountant, private accountant financial consulting internship, smmm internship entrance examination, SMMM proficiency examination, certified public accountant, accountants jealousy of lawyers. The statements entered in the headings were subject to content analysis. Entries are excluded for insults and irrelevant statements from the search. As a result of the research, it has been found that there are various prejudices besides the positive thoughts about the accounting as a process and accounting profession. Various suggestions have been made to alleviate these prejudices.

Impact of the Chinese Economy on Turkey as an Input Provider

Semanur Soyyiğit (Erzincan University)
Çişdem Boz (Batman University)

In today's globalized world, not only final product but also intermediate goods are traded among countries widely. As a result of vertical specialization, import content of exported goods has increased rapidly in recent years. In this context, China has a big importance as both an input provider to other countries and user from them as it has become the biggest factory of the world economy. China has a big advantage in this competitive global market under favour of its cheap labor force. Most economies are under the thumb of Chinese goods in terms of both final goods and intermediate goods. This advantage of China constitutes a disadvantage for a national economy in terms of both competitivenes and also dependence on another economy. Turkey is one of the countries that are affected from this power of Chinese economy. In this study, we aim to analyze the impact of Chinese economy on Turkish economy as an input provider during the period 2000-2014. In this context, we will analyze bilateral input-output tables among these economies via network tools. We expect to investigate evolution of the intersectorial interaction between two countries through the period.

Impact of Inter-Firm Collaboration on Innovation within Clusters: Evidence from Medical Cluster in Turkey

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Despite the general idea that collaboration within clusters leads more innovative activities, there is still need for further empirical work for justifying. To this end, this study elucidates the relationship between inter-firm collaboration and innovation within Medical Industry Cluster firms in Ivedik Organized Industrial Zone in Ankara, Turkey. A questionnaire was administered to 44 firms of the cluster to collect data and investigate the collaboration between firms clustered for innovation, to find the innovation dynamics that characterize the cluster and to see how collaboration is carried out between firms. Results implied that firms tend not to collaborate with each other within the cluster although innovative activities exist. Reluctance of the firms to collaborate was explained by trust problems and by the fact that most firms procure technologies from outside of Turkey. Discussion and implications for future research were also presented.

The Importance of Original Design in Course Contents Prepared for Tablet Computers: An Example of Animation Education

Semih Delil (Başkent University)

With the evolving technology, the benefits of mobile devices such as portability and multimedia features that show their presence in every aspect of life cannot be denied. The use of these elements as a tool in the process of human educational development enables devices to play a useful role in teaching and learning. Contemporary education technology, education communication is renewing and developing every passing day. When viewed from this perspective, the importance of human machine communication is increasing. When portable computers are considered as a training material, the reason for preferring the devices is that the interactive facilities that they hold are collected in one device. In addition, tablet computers are another benefit that the user considers to be lifting the obligation to be in the course environment. In addition, the contents prepared for the devices are prepared interactively and originally designed in contrast to the normal books, increasing the quality of the education. The purpose of working in this light of information; to examine the design of content prepared for tablet computers used as educational material. These devices, which are in visual, auditory and physical communication with the user, allow an educational model determined by the location and time of the student. Working in the same context; digitally oriented educational software offers targets on students' educational process impacts.

Evaluation of the Status of Surviving Spouse in terms of Law of Succession and the Regime of Participation in Acquired Property

Senar Çağırgan Tuncer (Pamukkale University)

The regime of participation in acquired property has been adopted as the statutory matrimonial regime in Turkish Civil Code (TR CC, Article 202/I). Unless the spouses do not duly agree on a different matrimonial regime before or after the marriage, the regime of participation in acquired property has effects and bears consequence between the spouses. In the regime of participation in acquired property, each spouse has two groups of property, the personal properties, and the acquired properties. The liquidation process is implemented at the end of the matrimonial regime. The spouses get the right to claim half of the net value of their acquired property after the liquidation process. One of the reasons for annulment of the regime of participation in acquired property is the death of one of the spouses. The surviving spouse shall be entitled to claim the amount determined at the end of the liquidation process of the matrimonial regime. The surviving spouse is also the legitimate heir of the deceased spouse (TR CC, Article 499). The rights of surviving spouse addressed by the regime of participation in acquired property and the rights granted by the succession law since he/she is the legitimate heir of the deceased spouse's will be examined by comparing them in this study.

Population, Fertility and Gender

Senem Oğuz (Başkent University)
Ayşe Mirza (Gazi University)

The issue of population has been a subject of international competition and changing techniques of power throughout history. The means of power to affect, control and direct population, manifests itself in periodically changing population policies. Since these policies concentrate especially on fertility, the issue of population needs to be discussed on the basis of woman and gender within the context of power relations. Although population policies are related to three demographic variables - fertility, mortality and immigration- in practice, they are focused on influencing the fertility level and pattern. The reason for that is the policy options such as controlling mortality or international immigration are not compatible with techniques of power. It is therefore seen that, from time to time, pro-natalist or anti-natalist policies and discourses are tools for population policies to influence the current demographic structure. The matter of ideal/optimal population is thus a matter that affects and concerns women the most. Along with the prominence of fertility, besides the traditional gender role of women-continuing family- the future of economy, the needs of labor market, the reproduction of labor force, the economic welfare and establishment of political power are also added into women's roles. Thus, woman's body, life, and her place in private / public space is used as means of control, and existing gender inequality deepens while sexuality, marriage and family are controlled and institutionalized. While the debate on the decline in fertility rate in Turkey is ongoing, it is noteworthy that the statements like "at least three children", laws allowing muftis to register civil marriages, the discussion to bring extra requirements for divorce and prevalence of descriptions, statements and discourses on women's lives and behaviors show that this issue is always current and relevant. So, in this study, we will try to discuss the historical and current debate on population and fertility, within the context of sexuality, marriage, household, family; on the basis of gender.

Infant Mortality Rate and Human Resources for Health in Turkey

Serap Taşkaya (Aksaray University)

Infant mortality rate is one of the most important indicators used to understand the level of development of a country, a region or a province. For this reason, determining the factors affecting this ratio on the basis of community is of critical importance for healthcare providers and politicians. The aim of this study was to evaluate the impact of density of human resources for health on infant mortality rate among provinces in Turkey. Province-level data of Turkey in 2015 was obtained from Turkey Statistical Institute. Multiple linear regression was used in the analyses to investigate the relationship between the distribution of health workforce (physician, nurse-midwife, and pharmacists) and infant mortality rate. At the end of the multiple regression analyses, it was found out that infant mortality rate was affected by the number of pharmacist per ten thousand. The standardized beta coefficients showed that the increase in the number of pharmacists decreased the infant mortality rate (ş = -545). These results are expected to provide important information to health policymakers to understand investment into the more equitable distribution of pharmacists can be a very important strategy for decreasing infant deaths.

The Importance of Anthropometry and Ergonomics in Elderly Designs

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Faruk Ay (Cumhuriyet University)
Sercan Acar (Cumhuriyet University)

Senility; is defined as a stage in which the physical and mental changes in the later life of life as a continuation of adulthood. There are 6 million 495 thousand people who are 65 age and above in Turkey. Today, studies on the elderly generally aim to increase their living standards and general health status. In this study, it was aimed that the various designs made by considering the physical conditions of 65 years old and above individuals are necessary in terms of anthropometric and ergonomic aspects and with these designs, it is aimed to determine a comfortable life style by maximizing the quality of life of the elderly and to develop an anthropometric dataset in the elderly population. In our research, we emphasized the importance of anthropometrinin and ergonomics in the designs made for elderly people in Turkey.

Supporting EU Border Controls with an Entry/Exist System

Serçin Kutucu (Altınbaş University)

AB Sınır Denetimlerinin Giriş/Çıkış Sistemi ile Desteklenmesi Supporting EU Border Controls with an Entry/Exist System AB Ortak Sınır Denetimi ve Vize Politikası'nın çekirdeği Schengen Antlaşması'dır. 11 Eylül saldırısının ardından, sınır denetimlerinde ortaklık yapmakta en gönülsüz üye devletler bile, AB düzeyinde hareket edilmesi gerektiğini kabul etmişlerdir. Özellikle göç ve mülteci politikalarını artık üye devletlerin tek başlarına yürütmeleri mümkün değildir. 2000'lerden bu yana Birlik hızla Sınır Denetim Politikasını, ardı ardını çıkardığı hukuki düzenlemeler, kurduğu mekanizmalar ve birimlerle inşa etmektedir. Schengen Bilgi Sistemi (SIS), Vize Bilgi Sistemi (VIS), iltica başvurucularının kimlik bilgilerinin depolandığı EURODAC, sınır izleme düzeneği olan EUROSUR gibi geniş tabanlı IT-sistemleri kurulmuş, tüm üye devletlerde işletilmektedir. Yeknesak düzenlemeler altında AB Sınır muhafızları oluşturulmuştur. FRONTEX üzerinden tüm üye devletler başta kaçak göçle mücadele olmak üzere sınır güvenliği alanında işbirliği yapmaktadır. Vize başvurularının detaylı incelenmesi ve üçüncü devletlerle imzalanan geri kabul antlaşmaları, AB'nin sınır denetimlerini üçüncü devlet topraklarına taşıdığının göstergesidir. AB, sınır güvenliği için aldığı önlemleri artırmaya teknolojiden de destek alarak devam ediyor. Özellikle 2015 yılında yaşanan göç akınlarıyla kişisel veri toplama, depolama ve izleme önem kazandı. Bu bağlamda AB, 2017 bitmeden, "Akıllı Sınırlar" kavramı altında sınır denetim mekanizmalarına bir yenisi ekliyor; Giriş/Çıkış (Enrty/Exist System) Sistemi. Üçüncü devlet vatandaşlarının giriş ve çıkış sürelerini kayıt altına alan bu Sistem, yasal kalış süresini geçirmiş olan kişilerin tesbit edilmesini ve bu verinin bir sonraki vize başvurusunda dikkate alınmasını sağlıyor. Terör ve diğer ağır suçlar için Europol ve yasayla gösterilmiş güvenlik birimlerinin de kullanımına açık. AB Parlamentosu'nda onay alan Sistemin en kısa zamanda yürürlüğe girmesi bekleniyor. Bu sunum, AB Ortak Sınır Denetimini oluşturan hukuki düzenlemeleri ve bu düzenlemelerle kurulan mekanizmaları ana hatlarıyla ortaya koyuyor. Bu çerçevede, Giriş/Çıkış Yönetmeliğini inceliyor. Yeni Giriş/Çıkş Sisteminin Entegre Sınır Yönetimi içindeki yerini, neler getirdiğini ve 3. devlet vatandaşları için ne anlama geldiğini sorguluyor. AB göç politikasının aldığı istikameti hukuk düzenlemeleri ve veriler üzerinden değerlendirmeyi amaçlıyor. Anahtar Kelimeler: AB Ortak Sınır Denetimi, Vize Politikası, Giriş/Çıkış Sistemi, SIS, VIS, AB Göç Yönetimi, AB Sınır Yönetimi.

An Evaluation Of The Activities For The State Accounting And Auditing In Turkey For Globalization

Serkan Akçay (Artvin Çoruh University)

The aim of the study is to evaluate the structures in the field of public accounting and supervision, in order to be in the new world, just like the companies, with the influence of competition especially in the globalizing world. The study was made by document examination method and the study was completed by searching the related literature in this direction. The important of accounting and auditing has been better understood in the 21st century, both in the firms and governments, especially in the world where competition is intense It is very important to improve the efficiency of public accountancy and supervision in accession to the European Union, in taking place in the world economy, in attracting foreign investments to the country, and in making tax collection more efficient. In the study, also examined a number of changes in public accounting and supervision for an effective role in the global competition environment between countries, particularly with the beginning of the 21st century, particularly in the area of technology and communication. Turkey has also taken an active role in this issue and has undertaken important reforms for public accountancy and supervision. As a result of the study, in public accounting and auditing, transparency, accountability, internal audit, external audit, accounting records, increasing technological possibilities in supervision, and transition to technological audit, transition to multi-year and performance based system in budgeting, significant changes have been identified in the paperless accounting system, the integrated accounting system and the audit organization in the public sector.

Comparative Analysis of External Audit, Internal Audit and Inspection Board Relationship in Public and Private Sector in Private Banks and Municipal Perspective in Turkey

Serkan Akçay (Artvin Çoruh University)

In this study, the internal audit application, which started to be implemented in public municipalities in 2006, and the internal audit, which was started to be implemented in banks before 2006, was evaluated with relation to the inspection board and external audit. The aim of the study is to determine what this triple audit relationship are on the audit and to reveal the similarities and differences in relation to this triple audit in the two institutions which differ in organizational intention. İt is also intended to identify possible deficiencies and positive parties in the audit. The study was made by document examination method and the related literature was searched and the study was completed. As a result of the study, the following determinations were made. In terms of external auditing, auditing is carried out by different auditing agencies in these different sectors. The external audit of the banks is carried out through the Banking Regulation and Supervision Board and the Central Bank. The most intensive audit is carried out by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Board. In the external audit, financial audit and compliance audit are carried out. In the municipalities the external audit is carried out by the Court of Auditors and the Ministry of the Interior. The Court of Accounts conducts judicial review, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs supervises tutelage. In both sectors, a conflict was found between the internal audit and the inspection board on duty sharing.

Maşuk "Sultan" Örneği: Emirî'nin Gazellerinde Sultan Süleyman

Serpil Koç Konuksever (İstanbul University)

"Divan edebiyatında; kaside, terkib-i bend, mesnevi, kıta ve rubai gibi nazım şekilleri içerisinde İran Edebiyatında olduğu gibi Türk Edebiyatında da özel bir yer edinen gazelde esas konu –aşk olduğu için şiirin örgüsü de âşık ve sevgili ekseninde şekillenmektedir. Tasavvura dayalı bu aşkta, sevgili âşığının dilinden fiziksel ve ruhsal özellikleri soyutlanarak anlatılmaktadır. 16.yüzyıl divan şairlerinden Emirî'nin Sultan Süleyman adına Farsça kaleme aldığı divanındaki gazellerde, muhatap sultanın kendisi olduğu için maşuk somut bir hüviyet kazanmıştır. Şair, sultanın ruhî ve bedenî vasıflarını mübalağalı bir şekilde vasfetmektedir. Bu gazeller medhiye üslubuyla yazıldığı için kaside özellikleri göstermektedir. Bu çalışma da Emirî'nin divanından hareketle Sultan Süleyman için yazıldığı tespit edilen on gazel içerik bakımından incelenerek maşuk "sultan" tipi, örnek beyitlerle değerlendirilecektir.

An Analysis of Cost Competitiveness and Export Performance of Turkey

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Marina Tan (Pamukkale University)

As a result of liberalization of foreign trade, acquiring competitiveness level in international markets has become one of the most important means of increasing the prosperity of the countries. There is no generally accepted approach regarding the definition, determinants, and measurement methods of international competitiveness level. In empirical studies, productivity variables, basic and institutional variables, and variables that analyze countries' innovation performance have been analyzed together or individually. International economics and empirical studies often analyze the concept of competitiveness in terms of export performance. Within the frame of this entire structure, Classical Ricardian Theory (CRT) remains to keep an important place in literature because it takes into account the influence of price related factors because labor force productivity has the relatively low level of international mobility. As a result, a country may have comparative advantage if the ratio of domestic productivity to productivity abroad exceeds the domestic wage ratio to wage ratio abroad. Labor cost per unit of output (unit labor cost, ULC) is the ratio of wages to its productivity. Theoretically, it is expected that increasing the relative labor cost of the countries will have a negative effect on the relative exports of that country. Relative unit labor cost probably is the best indicator in measuring countries' competitiveness level. Therefore in this study bilateral relative export performance of Turkey is analyzed by employing bilateral relative unit labor cost for 30 OECD countries. The result of the panel estimation shows that there is a negative relationship between relative unit labor cost and relative export performance of Turkey. In this context, it can be said that Classical Ricardian Theory (CRT) still valid in measurement of competitiveness level of Turkey.

The Impacts of Economic and Political Uncertainties and Institutional Structure on International Competitiveness: Panel Data Analysis on G7 + BRC Countries

Seyit Ali Miçooşulları (Mersin University)
Süleyman Deşirmen (Mersin University)
Şifa Özkan (Mersin University)

Bu çalışmada, ekonomik ve politik belirsizlikler ile kurumsal yapının gelişmiş G-7 ve gelişmekte olan BRC (Brezilya, Rusya, Çin) ülkelerinin uluslararası rekabet güçleri üzerindeki etkilerini 2000-2015 dönemi için "Panel Veri Analizi" yöntemiyle ekonometrik olarak incelenmektedir. Bu yönüyle çalışmada, ekonomik ve politik belirsizliklerin ve kurumsal yapının kalitesi G7+BRC ülkelerinin uluslararası rekabet güçleri üzerinde teorik çerçevede öngörüldüğü gibi bir etkiye sahip olup olmadığı ampirik açıdan değerlendirilmektedir. Uluslararası rekabet gücü göstergeleri olarak literatürde çok sayıda değişken kullanılmaktadır. Ülkelerin sahip oldukları rekabet gücü, temelde GSYİH değişkeni üzerinden net bir şekilde izlenebildiği ve incelediğimiz ülkeler için en sağlıklı istatistiki veri olarak elde edebildiğimiz değişken, GSYİH değişkeni olduğu için, "satın alma gücü paritesine göre kişi başına düşen GSYİH", yapılan analizlerde bağımlı değişken olarak kullanılmıştır. Bağımlı değişkene ait veriler, Uluslararası Para Fonu'nun IMF Data and Statistics World Economic Outlook Databases veri tabanından elde edilmiştir. Ekonomik ve politik belirsizliklerin ülkelerin rekabet gücü üzerindeki etkisi ölçülürken literatüre paralel olarak "Economic Policy Uncertinty Index" amaç bağlamlı temel değişken olarak belirlenmiştir. Diğer amaç bağlamlı temel değişken olarak ise ülkelerin kurumsal yapısını ortaya koyan Fraser Institute tarafından açıklanan "Economic Freedom of the World (EFW)" endeksi belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca, ülkelerin sahip oldukları emek ve sermaye miktarları kontrol değişkeni olarak analizlere dahil edilmiştir. İlgili değişkenlere ait istatistiki veriler sırasıyla, Worldbank Data Indicator veri tabanından ve IMF Data and Statistics World Economic Outlook Databases veri tabanından elde edilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda, inceleme döneminde G7+BRC ülkelerinde ekonomik ve politik belirsizlikler ile kurumsal yapı kalitesinin uluslararası rekabet güçleri üzerindeki etkilerinin sırasıyla negatif ve pozitif yönlü ve istatistiki açıdan anlamlı olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu sonuçlar, gelişmiş G-7 ile gelişmekte olan BRC ülkelerinde 2008 ekonomik kriziyle birlikte ortaya çıkan ekonomik daralmaların devam etmesinde ve süreç içerisinde arzu edinilen toparlanmaların yakalanamamış olmasında, ekonomik ve politik gelişmelerden kaynaklı belirsizlikler ile kurumlarının kalitesi de önemli bir rol oynadığı tespiti yapılabilir.

Censorship in Western Liberal Democracies

Sezai Çağlayan (Ondokuz Mayıs University)
Mustafa Çakır (Kocaeli University)

Censorship encountered commonly in nondemocratic societies is a concept forbidding a work of art or science, or it sometimes appears to prevent simple street demonstrations. The concept as the opposite of freedom of expression reminds of undesirable implementations. Yet, it may sometimes be witnessed in a democratic society. At first sight this seems contradictory. It may however be needed for the sake of some concerns as to the existence of a society like preserving national security, territorial integrity, public safety or preventing hate speech, or for more individual concerns such as protecting women and children from pornographic harm. This paper argues that censorship can be employed in the name of the above-mentioned concerns in western liberal democracies in a certain extent. The application of censorship in a western liberal democracy is certainly limited to the said concerns and not able to get beyond them.

Determining the Psychometric Properties of Malay Version of Childhood Autism Spectrum Test (Cast) and Autism Spectrum Quotient (AQ-Child)

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In recent years, Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has become a condition of high incidence as the numbers of cases reported every year has increased dramatically around the world. Thus, screening and diagnostic tools to facilitate early intervention of ASD are of upmost importance. However, studies about psychometric properties of screening tools for ASD yet still limited in Malaysia, as most of the published works are conducted in western countries. Therefore, the main objective of the present research is to determine the cut-off points, reliability and validity of the translated Malay version of the Childhood Autism Spectrum Test (Scott et al., 2002) and Autism Spectrum Quotient Children's Version (Auyeung et al., 2008) so that issues pertaining to screening of ASD can be resolved to some extent. The participants of the present research were parents/ caretakers of 700 children (Children diagnosed as having ASD = 52, age ranged seven-twelve years; children without any disorder = 648, age ranged six-eleven years) who filled up the research questionnaires about their children along with the informed consent forms. Data collected was analyzed to determine the cut-off scores, reliability and validity of the scales. Receiver operating characteristic analyses to determine cut-off scores of the both scales found them having high sensitivity and specificity. The translated Malay version of CAST and AQ-Child showed good reliability and convergent validity. The instrument translated and validated with local samples during present research can be used as a screening tool for ASD in primary schools, kindergartens, playschools and other pre-school and early childhood care facility. As an early screening process can help with surveillance of children at risk for ASD, it can also help in providing early intervention programs which can reduce the effects of the disorder along with overcoming the factors related to the development of secondary disability.

Bosna Hersek'te Yeniden Yapılandırma Çalışmaları Kapsamında Bugünkü Durum

Sibel Akgün (Sakarya University)

Bosna Hersek, Balkan coğrafyasında Soğuk Savaş sonrası ortaya çıkmış olan çatışmaların içinden kurulmuş olan bir devlettir. Bu devletin etnik ve dini çoğulculuğa dayanan yapısı sadece bu devletin değil bölgenin istikrarını da etkileyen bir durum göstermektedir. Eski Yugoslavya Federasyonu'nun dağıldığı 1991 yılından sonra 1992 yılından 1995 yılına kadar yaşanan savaşta siyasi ve ekonomik olarak büyük darbe alan, etnik milliyetçiliğin soykırım düzeyinde tezahür ettiği ülke, savaşın ortalarından itibaren uluslararası toplumun ve özellikle ABD'nin duruma el koyması ile yeniden yapılandırılmaya başlanmıştır. 1995 yılında imzalanan Dayton Antlaşması ile de uluslararası toplumun ekonomik- siyasi, askeri ve sosyal anlamda aslında geçmişi 19. yüzyıla uzanan yönetim modeli belirlenmiştir. Bosna Hersek'te hala devam eden Uluslararası Himaye rejimi kapsamındaki Yeniden Yapılandırma çalışmaları aslında uluslararası sisteme yeniden şekil verme modelinin Soğuk Savaş sonrası ilk adımlarından biri olmuştur. Uluslararası toplum tarafından şekillendirilen ve devam ettirilen Bosna Hersek devletindeki Yeniden Yapılandırma çalışmaları kapsamında on altı yıl sonunda durumu ve geleceği bu makalenin ana konusudur. Ancak bu yapılırken, 21. yüzyılda uluslararası toplum tarafından belirlenen bu yönetim sisteminin Bosna özelinde temel açmazları ve oluşturulmaya çalışılan inşa sürecinin sorgulanması da ele alınacaktır.

The Place of Civil Aviation in Turkish Foreign Policy As A Soft Power: Sample of Turkish Airlines

Sibel Bilkay (Istanbul Arel University)
Mustafa Kemal Yılmaz (Istanbul Arel University)

The political, socio-economic, cultural, commercial and technological improvements in today's world removed all the obstacles in front of globalization and turned the world into societies which need each other and are in communication with. Improving trade and technology, triggered people demand to move and travel to different parts of the world and thus air transportation became the most reliable, minimizing the distance quickly option. In this study, the overall structure of the civil aviation, the history of aviation in Turkey, Turkish foreign policy and policy components are to be determined in order to find out whether Turkish Airlines Incorporate Company, established in 1933 with the name of Governmental General Management, opening new destinations is parallel to Turkish foreign policy; which in other words, has any influence from politicians at intra-firm decisions and whether it took on a duty of Turkey's ''soft power'' mission. At the final Conclusion part, suggestions are provided that other private entities such as Turkish Airlines (THY) can undertake similar missions and also the need of encouraging aviation sector which grows from day to day.

Television Broadcasting in New Media Platform and Interaction

Sibel Karaduman (Akdeniz University)

Today new communication technologies have caused structural change and transformation of the media as digitalization assert itself in every domain of life. Increasing broadcasting activities in the new media environment provide televison audiences alternatives in the internet platform thanks to technological possibilities. As TV viewing habits shift towards the internet, media companies invest much more in the internet television market and the developments in the internet television also affect the understanding of broadcasting. Television, the foremost representative of conventional media, continues its role as content provider; however, audiences participate much more actively in online platforms as viewers. On one hand, interactivity between the viewer and the content in the new media platform manifest itself especially in habits of viewing TV series and films, on the other hand, users produce their own content in digital platform by creating his own media as in Youtube channels. The television industry is in the process of learning and producing a new medium in which television broadcasting is increasingly being portrayed to OTT (Over-the- Top) TV, a platform for TV and video access via the Internet. Therefore, television broadcasting carried on digital platforms stands as an area where new developments will take place in the world and in Turkey. Compared to a decade ago, television broadcasting, which has moved far beyond conventional satellite and cable broadcasting, changes its shell thanks to digital technologies. This study is aimed to discuss and propound the change and transformation of television broadcasting with regards to both the sector and audience. Key Words: new media, television broadcasting, interaction.

Mevsimlik Tarım İşçiliğinde Feminizasyon

Sidar Çınar (Mardin Artuklu University)

Mevsimlik tarım işçiliğinde feminizasyon "Mevsimlik tarım işçiliğinde feminizasyon Sidar Çınar Neo-liberal dönüşüm sürecinin tarımda üretim ilişkileri üzerindeki en önemli etkilerinden birisi kadınların tarımsal işgücünde görünürlüğünü artırması olmuştur. Tarımsal üretimde her dönemde önemli bir yere sahip olan kadın emeği, bir yandan ihracata dayalı tarımsal üretimde yaşanan artış diğer taraftan aile işletmelerinde emek gücünün yeniden organizasyonu ile birlikte tarımsal üretimin sürdürülebilirliği açısından daha hayati bir konuma sahip olmuştur. Bu bakımdan işgücünün feminizasyonunu tartışırken iki önemli konu ortaya çıkmaktadır. Birincisi özellikle ihracata dayalı tarımsal üretimin emek yoğun ve mevsimlik/geçici işlerinde kadınlar daha fazla istihdam edilmesidir (Deere, 2005; ILO, 2003: 14; Katz, 2003; Lastarria-Cornhiel, 2006: 17; Raynolds, 1998: 6). İkincisi Erkeklerin kentsel istihdama doğru hareketlilikleri ile birlikte kadınların emek güçlerinin hem aile işletmelerinde hem de tarımsal işgücünde daha önemli olmaya başlamasıdır. Bu çalışmada yukarıda bahsedilen iki konu ekseninde Türkiye'de mevsimlik tarım işçiliğinde feminizasyon tartışılacaktır. Bir yandan Türkiye'de mevsimlik tarım işçisi ailelerin geçinme stratejilerinin bir sonucu olarak erkekler tarım dışı sektörlere geçerken mevsimlik tarım işçiliğinin giderek feminize olması üzerinde durulacaktır. Bu konu mevsimlik tarım işçiliğinde çalışma ilişkilerinin örgütlenme biçiminin feminizasyon sürecinin yolunu nasıl açtığı ile birlikte ele alınacaktır. Sonrasında işverenlerin üzerindeki maliyet baskısı ve talep ettikleri işgücünün nitelikleri ile yine çalışma ilişkilerinin kurulma biçiminin bu alanda feminizasyonu nasıl karşılıklı olarak desteklediğinden bahsedilecektir.

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Foreign State, Representatives of the State and the Foreign State Personnel's Trial on the Turkish Courts

Sinan Can Konyalı (Uludağ University)
Esra Ata (Karadeniz Teknik University)

The prosecution of the foreign state, the representatives of this state and the foreign state personnel on the Turkish courts constitutes one of the problems of international law and international private law. In order to solve this problem, three conditions have to be realized. The first of these conditions is the lack of judicial immunity of the relevant subjects. The principle of "equality can not be tried before equality" has been abandoned in terms of some disputes today. the conclusion is the state's immunity to the judiciary's not absolute and that every state has a "limited judicial immunity". The second condition that the betting cases can be tried on the courts; a Turkish court with international competence. In other words, if an international competent court is not available, the court may have to reject the dispute as a result of this lack of competence. In case of the existence of a Turkish court with jurisdiction and an international competence, the third condition is an applicable law. In the case of disputes involving foreign elements, the law to be enforced shall be settled according to the provisions of Law No. 5718 on International Private Law and Procedural Law. However, after determining the judicial immunity and international authority in some decisions of the Court of Cassation, It ignores the law that will be applied in the essence. Besides, the "executive immunity" institution comes to the forefront in the process of fulfilling the decision given as a result of the proceedings; the conditions under which the execution of the judgment of the court is possible and how it is possible is the subject of discussion. The purpose of this work is to outline the judicial nature of the foreign state, the representative of the state and the state officials and how and how this judgment should be carried out.

State, State Organizations And Public Corportaion's Capacity To Conclude An Arbitration Contract

Sinan Can Konyalı (Uludağ University)
Esra Ata (Karadeniz Teknik University)

The trial of arbitration emerges as a trial procedure in which the parties are expected to resolve the dispute between the parties through independent arbitrators, which will increase from day to day and replace the state's justice. The resolution of a dispute through arbitration depends on whether the dispute is arbitrary and the parties have the capacity to conclude an arbitration agreement. In the field of competence referred to as subjective arbitration, some countries prohibit the arbitration of state or state institutions, or impose certain limitations. The Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the Nationalities of the States and Other States (ICSID Convention) which entered into force in 1988 on Turkey, and the Geneva Convention entered into force in 1991 and the amendments made in 1999 to the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey by the State, state organs and public entities has the power to conclude the arbitration agreement. Moreover, article 1/V of the International Arbitration Code, which entered into force in 2001, the resolution of disputes arising from concession agreements and contracts related to public services by arbitration is subject to the provisions of this Law. The purpose of this study is to determine whether the state, state organs and public entities have the power to conclude an arbitration agreement; the evaluation of the capacity, judicial and executive immunity in the light of decisions of the Court of Cassation in the past years.

The Effect of Amendments to Standing Rule of the Assembly on the Democratic Legislative Process

Sinem Şirin (Altınbaş University)

Legislatures have main functions such as representation, legislation, negotiation, government control, budget acceptance and the formation of a government in the regime of parliamentary government. The methods of debate, negotiation and deliberation are used to fulfill these functions in parliamentary committees and general assemblies, ensure the legislature's democratic legitimacy. The provisions of Standing Rules that regulate internal orders of legislatures and the methods used to fulfill its function, seem to include only discipline and running rules, but also has a significant influence on the political regime in terms of the freedom of expression of parliamentarians and the equality between political parties. No matter how democratic legislature formation or legal form of the legislature is, if the provisions of the Standing Rules cause the legislative body to work with non-democratic methods, these practices will go beyond the legislative body and affect the whole political life. For this reason, the Standing Rules are defined as "silent constitutions".The Standing Rule of the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TGNA) dated 1973 has undergone significant amendments until today. The last of these amendments was made with the decision of Parliament No. 1160 dated 27.7.2017 and amended in 16 articles in the Standing Rules. In this research we aim to assess the influence of the Standing Order of TGNA on the democratic function of the legislature; the Standing Order has undergone significant amendments affecting the legislative activity these amendments include inauguration and personal rights of the members of TGNA, opportunities for setting of legislative agenda and contribution to the agenda and disciplinary rules. At the same time, it will be tried to examine which of the pluralistic and majority methods used in the making and changing of the standing order are used and how this method is reflected in the provisions of the Standing Rule of TGNA.

Language Stereotypes in Translation

Sueda Özbent (Marmara University)

There are numerous studies on stereotypes of cultural origins going back to the work carried out by Lippmann (1922). The effects of these stereotypes on language and the problems for translation resulting from them have not been studied in detail. A need therefore exists for inter-lingual studies. Language and culture are interwoven to such an extent that this interaction has produced language-specific perspective and discourses within each culture. The individual acquires language and is socialized contemporaneously. Stereotypes, too, are learnt and practiced in this context. According to Lippmann the interior and exterior worlds an individual inhabits are, psychologically speaking, a union which is based on an order of perception, cognition and communicative acts shared with others. In other words, the images and notions which impact us cognitively through the exterior world, guide our perception of this world outside of us. Since perception and mechanisms of decision-making during the reception of texts are guided by cultural and language stereotypes, the translator as well as the author have to use the model of the TL-reader for orientation and translate accordingly. The TL-text should be composed according to culture-specific stereotypes and presuppositions that are pertinent in both languages and cultures. Stereotypes should be regarded as an important cultural and linguistic skill for translators and readers alike. We are faced with stereotypes on a daily basis in the form of idioms, sayings, truisms and routine expressions which for culture- and language-specific reasons are difficult to translate. There is often no exact equivalent in the TL. Particularly interpreters, on the other hand, can save time, because they can make recourse to stereotypes as set phrases within a language. During communicative acts in routine situation, the use of stereotypes is helpful for translators (and language teachers). Using cultural stereotypes as a starting point, this study endeavors to explain how to understand language stereotypes and what difficulties they cause in translation; and then to show how to overcome them. The study is based on the language pair German-Turkish.

The Effects of the Syrıan Refugees on the Turkish Economy

Sultan Salur (Sinop University)
M. Mustafa Erdoğdu (Marmara University)

Conflicts, wars, natural disasters and economic hardships force people to leave the land where they were born and raised. This mobility has acquired an international dimension due to the progress in communication networks, the increase of transportation possibilities and its decreasing costs. Since Turkey has a strategic geographical location, it is a very important transit route in international migration. Due to being a bridge between the Middle East, where conflict and instability are intense, and Europe, where the level of wealth is high, being the country with the widest border with Syria, and particularly applying an open door policy to the refugees, Turkey is now the most preferred country for migration by the Syrians. After the Syrian civil war in 2011, about 3 million registered Syrians have migrated to Turkey, not to mention other unregistered "guest Syrians". Migration movements deeply affect the structure of the societies and leave permanent traces. This paper will focus on the effects of Syrian migrants on the Turkish economy. It will particularly examine the impacts of Syrian immigrants on employment, investment and export activities.

The Effectiveness of the Story-Based Learning Approach to the Social Studies

Süleyman Aslan (Fırat University)
Zafer Çakmak (Fırat University)
Birol Bulut (Fırat University)

In this study, it was aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of story-based learner's use in the seventh grade social studies course according to pretest and post-test.The case study method was used to realize the goal of the research. This research was carried out by using the mixed method of quantitative and qualitative methods. In the quantitative dimension, pre-test-post-test matched control group pattern was used from semi-experimental designs. In the qualitative aspect of the study, semi-structured interview forms were used to test the knowledge and attitudes of the pupils to support quantitative data. The research was carried out on 48 students who attended B and C branches (experimental-control) in secondary school 7th grade in a public school located in Sur province of Diyarbakır. The t-test, ANOVA and content analysis were used in the analysis of the results. The results of the study were as follows: In the course of social studies, the "Military and Management Structure of the Ottoman State" (3rd Unit). According to the findings, in the experimental group where both the story based learning method was used and in the control group where the teaching and activities in the current program were used, it was observed that the achievement levels of the students increased during the process. However, in the comparison between the groups, the experimental group was found to be more successful than the control group (F = 8,015, p <, 05). Qualitative data collected through semi-structured interviews were analyzed by creating themes and sub-themes. In addition, it is seen that the method leads to the ownership of the learning process and increases student motivation.

The Inhuman Relation between the Hero and His Mount: Avatar

Şafak Altunsoy (Selçuk University)

Avatar, released in 2009, achieved a unique success in the history of Hollywood based film industry. With its spectacular visual effects supported by digital effects and animations, it deserves to be listed in the best science fiction movies. Directed by a renowned director, James Cameron, the production provides exactly what the popular audience expects. Its action scenes, a passionate love between the hero and the clan's most popular girl and of course, a good guy-bad guy based conflict reflect the stereotypes of Hollywood film industry. However, the aim of this study is not to discuss the underlying reasons for the popularity of the movie or the achievement of its Hollywood effects. Since the popular films can be quite influential in creating a common perception through some definite paradigms defined by the producers, scriptwriters, and directors, they deserve to be evaluated from different perspectives, even their popularity can reflect what the audience yearns for or rejects due to the fact that they are nurtured by the popular, the dominant or hero-worshipping culture. The study does not evaluate the whole film from a cinematographic perspective. On the contrary, it focuses on demonstrating the inhuman relation between the leading player and his mounts, a wheelchair, a Pandora horse, a dragon-like bird, and the living legend of the dragons, Toruk. In conclusion, the bond formed between Jack, the protagonist and his mounts consolidates the "global network" functioning (01:32:43). The main character presents a personal development by means of the inhuman link, the nature of which is not fragmentary and individualistic. The hero in Avatar undergoes a similar process with the young knight in medieval romances. In both cases, the horse becomes a symbolic space in which the subject and object merge into each other. Consequently, by promoting co-dependence and culture of living together, the post-human relation stands as the best alternative to the one presented by the colonizer in Pandora.

Analysis of the Influence of Social Entrepreneurship in Turkey Using Example Practices

Şerife Kuzgun (Kırklareli University)

Entrepreneurship activities play an important role in the development of countries' economies, and psycho-social and cultural structures. However, entrepreneurship should not only be considered as combination of production factors and conduction of activities for profit. Here, the attention is on social entrepreneurs, whose importance is increasingly higher in recent years as tools of solving social problems. Social entrepreneurship is defined as a set of activities that are non-profit, innovative, sustainable with the aim of creating social benefit. The goal of creating social impact lies in the foundation of these enterprises that develop and sustain long-term projects by starting with a problem or a need in various topics including poverty, health, environment and human right and achieve social transformation, and therefore, these differ from commercial enterprises in many aspects. That is, social entrepreneurship is a significant activity that is able to produce solutions by noticing social needs, leads to transformations by changing the accustomed behaviors of societies, changes systems and finds solutions with novel approaches. This study firstly discussed entrepreneurship, social entrepreneurship and social entrepreneur in a theoretical framework. The second part of the study analyzed the importance of social entrepreneurship, its reflections on the society, successful applications in Turkey, its effects on development and steps that need to be taken for improvement.

The Role of Corporate Level Management Strategies in Ensuring Sustainable Growth and Competitiveness

Şerife Kuzgun (Kırklareli University)

Strategies that firms determine during their strategic management processes vary depending on the hierarchical structure. In this context, we can say that the strategies differ in terms of lower, middle and corporate level. The differentiation that takes place starting with the position in the strategic hierarchy stems from the differentiation of the strategists' view of the business, the differentiation of their aims and the differentiation of the field that strategic management focuses on. Corporate level strategies decided by the senior management that determine the route of the business, that concern the business-wide issues, and that resolve critical issues such as mission and vision are of vital importance for the long term sustainable operation of the business. It is important for the senior management to identify the right strategies in order to be able to produce dynamic solutions that are compatible with the outside environment, to be innovative, to be sustainable and to take steps in this framework in the rapidly changing global competition conditions. In this study, first, corporate level strategies and techniques for determiningcorporate level strategies in the light of current developments were discussed in the theoretical framework. In the second section, successful and unsuccessful corporate level strategies were evaluated in the world and Turkey, and suggestions were developed.

Using the Analogy Method in Accounting Education

Şule Yıldız (Sakarya University)
Nermin Akyel (Sakarya University)

Accounting in the field of social sciences involves a series of transactions through numbers. Established prejudices and fears about mathematics in students lead to "unsuccessful" concerns about accounting education. In the beginning, the accounting process, which is regarded by the students as a sequence of complex transactions, becomes more complicated in the progressive stages due to negative prejudices. Events that can not be perceived correctly can lead to misconceptions. One of the methods implemented by educational scientists to make comprehension of educational processes understandable is analogies. Analogies, which adopt the principle of unfamiliar explanation with known action, are applied to different areas of education. Different practices are included in the process in order to make accounting education, which is perceived as complicated by accounting educators, more understandable. In this research, it is aimed to give information about how analogy method can be used in accounting courses. For this purpose, interviews were made with 40 faculty members in the field of accounting and were tried to find out the accounting lecturers are whether using the analogy in the subject narration and samples.

Bomonti as an Industrial Space in Written and Verbal Narratives (1960-1980)

Şükrü Aslan (Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University)

In this presentation 1960-1980 period of Bomonti, which was dominated by industrial activities is dealt with. In this period Bomonti is mainly characterized by industrialization, slumization and social and class dynamics. Within the framework of Istanbul industrial plans, industrial investments were made, the working class was brought to Bomonti and slumization developed correspondingly. This process paved the way for a speedy socio-spatial transformation. In this presentation industrial policies of the era along with the story of industrial institutions and related literature were reviewed, and narratives of the local residents and employees were collected. These narratives and written sources indicate that Bomonti occupies a special position in de-industrialized and gentrified spaces.

The Development of Predict-Do-Observe-Explain Model to Enhance Conceptual Understanding on Electric circuits for Vocational Learners

Tanes Tanitteerapan (King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi)
Parinda Phanphech (King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi)

This paper reports on the development of a Predict, Observe, and Explain (POE) teaching strategies for helping students overcome students' misconceptions on Electric circuits. We added DO to Predict, Do, Observe, and Explain (PDOE) approach involve students predicting results, doing a virtual simulation of the prediction, observing the results and subsequently explaining any difference between what they predicted versus what they observed. The aim of the study was to investigate the effect of teaching Electric circuits concepts using PDOE strategy. The samples of research were 40 the high vocational certificate students (first year) in Thailand. Students' misconception of Electric circuits was evaluated via a pre-post test and interviews. The results suggested that the strategy helps students to achieve better conceptual understanding for the concept of Electric circuits.

Facebook as the Space of Self-Illusion

Tebrike Kaya (Beykent University)

According to Bruce Hood (2014: 11), who argues that self is merely an illusion, we experience the various forms of our self, but the things we experience are a powerful deception created by our brains for our own benefit. The fact that people perceive self as something that lives in their own bodies and belongs to them makes it more difficult for the self to be grasped as an illusion. Our self is so true that we believe that we exist in our social life and social media with our self. By changing our point of view, it is necessary to focus on the meaning of the word of illusion in order to understand that we are in an illusion. Illusion means that something is not as it is, not as it seems. Based on Hood's explanations, in this study, it is suggested that Facebook, which is one of the social media platforms with the greatest number of users, is a place that creates the illusion of selfness by starting from Hood's explanations. Social networking networks, which have become widespread since the emergence of the Internet, have been described as a real social space due to the structure that carries almost every kind of human communication in social life into a digital platform. In recent years, studies on how self is presented in social media are conducted based on the frame of Goffman's dramaturgy theory. This study focuses on the looking glass self theory of the American sociologist C. H. Cooley, who examines the interaction between individual and social processes. The self is not a formation that is first individual and then social, but a formation that emerges through dialectical communication. The looking glass self theory indicated you are interacting with others is to be in the position that you want to be in the mind of the other person. The aim of this work is to seek answers to the questions of whether Facebook is a place that meets this desire and whether the glass self theory is fed by illusions, and also is to reveal the effects of Facebook sharing on the users' self. A person can be happy or unhappy by looking at the mirror and seeing if his clothes are seem as what he wants. Similarly, all human beings are influenced by the reflections of their own selves, which come to them from another person's mind. Facebook offers its users the opportunity to present their own self as they wish and get approval to the people they want by providing a social networking environment where they create their own list. Within this framework, Facebook acts as a mirror (glass) that reflects the users' selves onto themselves and others. From this perspective, Facebook can be seen as a glass self and a place that creates the illusion of self.

Changing Journalism Understanding: Data Journalism

Tolga Çelik (Ege University)

The ever-growing and complicated computer network that surrounds the world deeply affected the journalism profession. Especially the differences and innovations created by the developments in internet technologies have necessitated the separation of the past 30 years with web 1.0, web 2.0 and web 3.0 names on a periodical basis. When these periods are examined, it is seen that the interaction plays a decisive role. We are witnessing that in the last period users are much more active, participating and productive, especially in the field of journalism, each individual produces content like a messenger. In addition, the number of internet users is increasing, and millions of data are included in the system every day, causing the concept of "large data" to enter the literature. The necessity of changing the practices of producing news from within a lot of metadata such as every text written, every visual sent to the internege, location information, and the necessity of the transformation of the journalism in this sense. For journalists today, journalistic knowledge is no longer adequate for university education. The journalist should also follow the innovations in technology, especially internet technology, dominate the language and technique of social media tools, and know the functioning of this magazine very well. In addition, in order to be able to work with large data, it is necessary to have statistical knowledge and knowledge of data analysis. In this study, data journalism will be discussed as a new generation of journalism. What skills should be possessed in order to be a data journalist, data journalism processes and software that can be used in data and work will be tried to be explained with examples.

Intellectual Property Protection for Plant Innovation

Tuğba Güleş (Çağ University)

Advancements in plant genetics transformed not only the characteristics of the plants (e.g. hybrids), and their breeding methods (e.g. molecular breeding) but also it transformed the status of plants from product 'of' nature to product derived 'from' nature allowing legal entitlement to the intellectual property embodied within, thereby opened the doors for conflicts, ambiguities and changes in the realm of the legal discourse. Even in today's TRIPs-plus era, national legal systems remain distinct, and the judicial decision making process and the validity of judicial precedents greatly vary among countries. Hence, there are considerable differences in the scope and treatment of plant inventions among various national jurisdictions. WTO member states have adopted different approaches in tune with their national policies, which are more expansive in some than in others. Some jurisdictions recognized the legal protection for plants and incorporated in their patent system. Others, who excluded plants from the patentable subject matter, gave an exclusive right called plant variety protection. This paper explains intellectual property protection for plants in Turkey, EU, Japan and the US with a comparative analysis on different approaches taken by the WTO member states, which are reflected in three distinguished patterns; liberal approach, modified approach, and restrictive approach.

Bringing Motherhood Forward as a Socio-Cultural Factor in the Exclusion of Women From Working Life in Turkey

Tuğba Gücenmez (Adıyaman University)

Working is both a need and necessity for women. Working life providing status, social security and union rights brings the problem of social exclusion for women in their social relations because of gender-based division of labor and discrimination. Social exclusion of women who have to be adopted as an individual in the society, is an issue which restrains them from integrating with social, economic, politic and cultural system. Women have worked and endeavored for the persistence of society during the whole periods of history. In the rural places, women get more tired than men by working, on the one hand, on farm and, on the other hand, at home caring for the children, the sick and elder ones and engaging in houseworks. However they don't receive recompense for their works. The situation is not different in cities. Women make double effort both at home and work place. In the working life, women is accepted as subsidiary labor because of their gender roles. The cultural identity of women is, conventionally, constructed on the base of motherhood. According to this understanding, the first and primary duty of women is to give birth and to care for their children. Her not being participating in the working life as a result of giving birth is not important for her; but for the society. Because her giving birth to a child and caring for him/her is only possible with her attention and morality. So, women can take place in society via her children. This view still sustains its importance without any class distinction. Motherhood is a biological property of women. To sacralize this property and hence to exclude her from social life is an inequity. This study will emphasize the idea that achieving and protecting socio-economic independance of women should be a priority for every society and that morherhood does not pose an obstacle for her working.

The Black Decade in the Ahlam Mostaghanemi's Chaus of the senses/ Ahlëm Musteşënimö'nin Fevdë'l-Havës Adlı Romanında Kara On Yıl

Turgay Gökgöz (İstanbul University)

Algeria has gone from the end of the 80's till mid 90's through a period that left deep marks in everyone's soul. The civil war that raged from 1992 until 2002 has cost hundreds of thousand Algerians their lives, and the events of the civil war has been portrayed in various novels and stories. Fevdë' l-Havës tells the story of Hayat, who is bored from the oppression of her husband, and her brother, and has built for herself a fictional world in the novel she has written. However, she has fallen in love with the character she has created and started living a love in between reality and fiction. The novel presents the reader with a storyline where love is entangled with oppression, life with death. This is like a portrayal of the difficult years that Algeria lived. The intention is to describe the hardships that Algeria suffered, without looking at negligible and marginal things about love and affection. Hayat, who becomes the heroine of the story in an interesting way, describes herself as a conscious and cultured person. On the other hand, as it takes place during the civil war the novel clearly depicts the hardships that the Algerian society endured, assassinations and deaths, and the helplessness of the people who cannot do anything in the face of these events. Especially, the conflicts between the army and the radical Islamists, has affected both the regular people and the intelligentsia as well. There is a serious level of oppression throughout the period. Journalism is almost impossible, and writing anything is considered a crime. The intellectuals was under constant suffering, as killing them was seen a good way to silence them. As a consequence of this situation hundreds of thousands has lost their lives. There was no distinct target in these years of chaos, thus the victims were sometimes soldiers, sometimes regular people or members of the intelligentsia. The said novel has been the voice that tells us the events that took place in this period, and successfully depicted the feelings of sadness, joy, hope, and tears of the people of the period.

Prioritization of Mobile Marketing Barriers of Potential User Groups in the Context of Strategic Marketing Decisions

Tutku Tuncalı Yaman (İstanbul Esenyurt University)

The development and diversification of mobile communication facilities has increased the desire of marketers to reach consumers in this area and has provided the convenience of the firm in terms of measuring consumer reactions. With mobile marketing and mobile advertising applications, companies can perform promotional activities directly to their target audience, at a lower cost and more effectively. In addition, the effectiveness of these activities can be measured more accurately and easily than the other ones. The objective of this study is to determine the characteristics of the mobile internet user young adult population that constitute the target mass of the mobile marketing firms and to determine the strategic priorities for the firms in the context of the barriers that these subgroups against the mobile marketing idea. In this context, an online questionnaire was conducted with 220 internet users who are 25-45 years old and have at least high school education level that fits the definition of target group. In addition to the demographic information of the participants in the study, mobile internet usage intentions were measured by using the mobile phone as a mobile marketing tool. Five main variables were reduced by means of factor analysis of the data obtained from the scale consisting of 30 items and user profiles were created by using the data including the other features of the participants as well as the evaluations made in the context of these variables. Then the PROMETHEE method was used to determine the priority and importance order of the factors forming the barrier for the profiles on the basis of the profiles. PROMETHEE is a multi-criteria prioritization method developed for selecting and sorting problems in order to make the most suitable choice for the decision maker's request. The method evaluates the alternatives in a decision problem according to the set preference functions and makes a partial and exact ranking by comparing the alternatives in binary. The proposed approach to work creates an important input for mobile marketing firms to expand their user base and create a marketing strategy focused on user profiles.

The Role of the TBMM in the Budget Process/

Tülin Altun (Cumhuriyet University)

In the representative democracies, citizens use the budget right through political representatives. The institutional structure of countries in the budgetary process constitutes the framework of authority and responsibilities of political institutions. The legislative, executive and judicial powers may have different powers and responsibilities in the budget process stages such as proposal, ratify, execution and audit. In Turkey, TBMM has a great responsibility in the stages of ratification and auditing of the budget while the executive has more effective in the execution of the budget. TBMM also conduct external audit through the Sayıştay. TBMM can play an active role in the preparation of the budget through Plan and Budget Commission. In this study, the powers and responsibilities of the TBMM in the budget process are evaluated in the context of Turkey's political system. The study analyzes based on the political and academic debates on the role of the legislation in the budget process and the legal statute. In this context, TBMM's ability to make changes to the budgetary proposal, the authority to reject the budgetary proposal, the role of the budget execution and discussion on this subject are being evaluated.

The Scope of the Health Expenditures and Preventive Healthcare from the Perspective of Collective Benefit and Positive Externalities

Tülin Altun (Cumhuriyet University)

Health is the most fundamental determinant of economic and social development. Therefore the number of researches related to health and health policies rapidly incrase not only in healthcare but also in economics and social policy areas. The studies on health from the perspective of economics focus on the causality relationship between medical expenditures and health status, but they exclude very important elements of health, such as lifestyle, physical environment, nutritional quality and regular exercise. On the other hand, according to the report that WHO's Comission on Social Determinants of Health published in 2008, health inequalities are largely due to the unequal income distribution at global, national and local level. Similary, according to Adelaide II Final Declaration in 2017, all policies need to be addressed in the context of health in order to achieve sustainable development goals. In this context, this study will looks at health from an integrated perspective, question the scope and priorities of existing health policies and suggest new priorities.

The Effects of Tax Expenditures on Income Distribution in Turkey

Ufuk Gencel (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University)

Tax has, one of the public revenues, the highest share in budget revenues in almost every country and is one of the most important tools of fiscal policy. Tax duty is regulated in Article 73 of the Turkish Constitution. In this regulation, it is emphasized that everyone has the duty to pay taxes in accordance with his/her ability to pay in order to finance public expenditures and tax collection should be in line with the equitable and balanced distribution of the tax. In this respect, tax policy, defined as the changes in the amounts and composition of the taxes towards fiscal and non-fiscal objectives, should be determined in such a way as to provide a just and balanced distribution of the tax burden, as stated in the Constitution. One of the tax policy tools used to ensure equity in income distribution is tax expenditure. Tax expenditures refer to tax revenues, the most important financial source of government expenditures, that the state foregoes temporarily or permanently and partly or wholly in order to achieve economic, fiscal and social goals, etc. The fact that the state gives up some of taxes it collects affects the distribution of income differently depending on which taxpayer group are targeted. Whereas tax expenditures towards taxpayers with low incomes affect positively equity in income distribution, tax expenditures towards taxpayers with high income affect negatively income distribution. In this study, the tax expenditures in Turkey and the effects of these tax expenditures on income distribution are examined and the appropriateness to the goal determined in Article 73 of the Constitution is evaluated.

The Evaluation of Special Cases Regarding the Issuance Time of Invoice in the Framework of Judicial Decisions

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Kendal Deniz (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University)

Invoice, the most common document type used in economic activities, is a commercial document given by the merchant selling merchandise and performing service, to customer in order to demonstrate the amount of debt of customer in return of the commodity sold or the service performed. Bill, the basis of commercial transactions, reflects seller's income and buyer's expenditure. In terms of taxation, whereas the understatement of invoice amount (by directly reducing income) provides benefit to seller, the overstatement of invoice amount (by indirectly reducing income) provides benefit to buyer. From the tax administration point of view, the understatement and overstatement of invoice amounts do not matter if buyer and seller are taxpayers subject to actual basis taxation. The billing of purchase and sale transactions is important for a tax administration. Invoice not only creates evidence for the indication and determination of tax base but also paves the way for the tax audits of tax authorities on the correctness of taxpayer declarations. An invoice should be issued within seven days after the delivery of goods and provision of service. Whether the payment is made or not does not matter when it is issued. According to the Tax Procedural Law, if an invoice is not issued within seven days, it shall be deemed not to be issued at all and the provisions of special irregularity penalty are imposed in relation to the issue. However, in the daily economic relations, there are several practices such as the issuance of invoice before the delivery of goods, partly delivery of goods, and payment in advance contradict with the provision of the Tax Procedural Law regarding the issuance of invoices within seven days after the delivery of goods and provision of services. In these and similar situations, the hesitations of taxpayers on the issuance time of invoices may lead to inconsistencies between implementation and legislation. These inconsistences can lead to differences of opinion between taxpayers and tax administration and the confrontation of taxpayers with sanctions. The aim of this study is to determine the problems with which of taxpayers are faced regarding to the issuance time of invoice in the daily economic activities and propose solutions to these problems in line with judicial decisions.

Recent Measurement Methods of The Output Gap: An Application for Turkey

Uğur Akkoç (Ankara University)

The main aim of this paper is that describe and discuss some different methodologies for estimating a country's output gap. The output gap can be defined as a component of real output that is associated with changes in inflation. Most macroeconomic models use the output gap as measuring of potential output. There are several suggested ways to measure the output gap in the literature. The most popular of them is Hodrick-Prescott (HP) filter. But in recent years many criticisms raised for HP filter. According to this critics, HP filter can produce spurious dynamic relations and it can behave differently at the end or in the middle of the sample. After these criticisms, many techniques are commenced to use to measure the output gap. This paper describes these recent alternative methods in details and presents the applications for two different data series of Turkey's GDP which is revised in 2017 by TURKSTAT.

The Turkısh Noun Clauses Formed wıth "Var" and "Yok" and the Problems Encountered in theır Translatıon to German

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Umut Balcı (Batman University)
Yasemin Darancık (Çukurova University)

The words "var" and "yok" which are used to form noun clauses are discussed in terms of their types in many sources. However, the purpose of this study is to determine the proficiency of the students studying in German Language Teaching Department in terms of the translation of the words "var" and "yok" to German and to offer solutions. The study is conducted with the participation of 33 fourth grade students studying in Çukurova University, German Language Teaching Department through a questionnaire consisting of 37 clauses. The clauses that are supposed to be translated are taken from the story of "Arafat'ta Bir Çocuk" of Livaneli (2004), with "var" or "yok" predicate. Our aim is not to make translation criticism. However, as a basis for evaluating the translations of students, we used "Ein Kind im Fegefeuer" (Livaneli 1983), which Klaus Liebe-Harkort translated to German. As a result of the study, it has been found that students cannot go beyond the patterns related to their learning experiences and cannot act flexibly. It comes to mind that the best way to overcome this problem is to enrich vocabulary of students through reading.

Manufacturing Republican Bodies: The Evolution of the one Party State Turkish Physical Education Politics During '30s

Umutcan Gökçe (Universitat zu Koeln)

In this research; I aim to clarify the evolution of sports and physical education politics of the government in collaboration with "patriotism" and "militarism" in Turkey during 1930s. During the construction of nation states in the 19th and 20th centuries, keeping minds and bodies of citizens under control was critical for governments. Where propaganda and education trained obedient minds, physical training would help forge able, strong and disciplined bodies. In the 19th century, the shortage in military services due to war; the increasing costs and the need for labor led governing powers to search for a solution to keep the people physically ready for possible conflicts. During the aftermath of the Great Depression in the 20th century, there has been a shift towards statist policies in some countries: Post-war psychology, the acceleration of tension within the international relations and the arms race in the military arena fueled the desire to raise a youth, totally dedicated to the state ideology. Therefore education system would simply serve to evolve minds dedicated to rise of the nation and at the same time to forge strong bodies which are always prepared for war. From the proclamation of the republic in 1923 until the late 1930s, sports in Turkey has gone through a western type modernization just like every other aspect of life. As this social engineering initiative took hold, the nationalization of sports administration rocked sports life; restrictions on professionalism allowed for no income to be made, the independence of the clubs were lost due to the athletes collectively being made party members and the organization of competitions by private organizations and individuals were banned. Main aim of the Turkish government was to create a youth organization. Influence of the German youth organization system on Turkey will be revealed with this research. Therefore research concentrates on the relationship between regulations(nizamnameler) and laws(kanunlar) about the physical education of the Turkish one party state and its potential inspiration from German physical education system.

The Knowledge Levels of Teacher Candidates About First Aid

Ümit İzgi Onbaşılı (Mersin University)

First aid applications are crucial for accidents in schools that have a remarkable importance for a society. Teachers are the first person to help a student in an accident or injury in school. So they should know the basic rules of first aid. The most important rule in first aid is to be life-saving. People must be knowledgeable about all kinds of life threats. (Uşaklı ve Cengiz, 2001). When literature was examined, there were various researches done with teachers about first aid, but studies done with teacher candidates were not found. (Erkan ve GÜz, 2006; Gündüz, Çizmeci ve Kanburoğlu, 2012; Pamuk, Dramalı, Özcan and dişerleri, 2005; Uşaklı ve Cengiz, 2001;) In this context, if prospective teachers receive first aid training in undergraduate education before they graduate, they will be able to make the first intervention in possible accidents when they are going to school. For this reason, the aim of this study is to determine the knowledge levels of first-aid teachers of the prospective teachers. The research was conducted as a study in the relational screening model, since it is aimed at determining the present situation. The screening model aims to describe the situation as it is. The research was carried out with a group of 203 teacher candidates. 45 questions First Aid Assessment questionnaire developed by the researcher was used. The Cronbach alpha correlation coefficient is 0.78. According to the results of the research, 59 % of the pre-service teachers were able to answer the "First Aid Information Level Assessment Form" successfully. It can be said that the first aid information levels are higher than the ones who did not receive education about the first aid. This clearly shows us that practical training should be given to teacher candidates for first aid. As information about first aid needs to be updated, trained teacher candidates can participate in first aid training after they have started their careers.

Age Estimation of Anatolian People by Ear via Geometric Morphometry Analysis

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Asil Alkaya (Adnan Menderes University)

This study aims to make a prediction on ages of three different age groups, considering the 20-39, 40-59 and 60+ age-ranges based on the geometrical morphometric analysis of human ear structure, in regard to re-determined two-dimensional anatomical landmark points grounded on the cartesian coordinate system on x and y planes. The photographs left ears of 450 male participants, 150 from each age group, were taken. These participants are healthy individuals with no aesthetical or surgical operation and whose ear structures are not deformed. In addition, considering the determined distinguishing features among the age groups, it is also aimed to find out how effective the differences in ear forms are in the prediction of participants' ages. This study has significant importance for it is the very first study in the Republic of Turkey in which the morphometry method was used in age prediction based upon the soft issue, which is external ear. In this study, two-dimensional visuals gathered from three age groups were analyzed on 11 different landmark serials. Type III is the points based on different landmarks. Besides these three landmark types, semi-landmarks, which are points landed on and through a catenary, can be used. Type III landmarks are also named as semi-landmarks, therefore, they can be mentioned as Type II in some studies . 11 different landmarks are landmark types determined according to both biological and geometrical criterion and called as Type II landmarks. The semi-landmark data used in this study are included in both Type II and Type III landmark systems and analyzed in detail using two different analysis programs in order to constitute two different age prediction serials. Later, a more detailed study was presented using 15 different statistical analysis. Besides, the points clarifying the basic differences between age groups were provided.

Anaysis of A Game Theory: Appointment of Guardianship

Ümran Gümüş (Kocaeli University)
Şevket Alper Koç (Kocaeli University)

The main reason for the emergence of heritage conflicts is the power of wealth. The inheritors have the ability to exploit the heritage in accordance with their own plans if they have sovereignty over the bequest. From this point of view, it is understood that the problem of appointment of guardianship is very important and noteworthy in inheritance law. The basis of the study is the importance of appointing a guardian in the heritage conflicts. In terms of inheritance law, the appointment of a guardian for a person who is not capable of representing himself is an important problem. The main reasons of the conversion of the appointment of gaurdianship to a big problem is the conflicts of interest and acquisitive motives of inheritors.

Main Cultural Characteristics in Turkey: A Study on the Basis of "Recep İvedik 5" Movie

Veysel Mehmet Elgin (Abant Izzet Baysal University)
Nahide Konak (Abant Izzet Baysal University)

The movie named "Recep İvedik 5" is a kind of movie that movie critics do not even want to comment and some of the viewers of the movie avoid to tell in public that they watched it. If this is the case, how is it possible that this movie, which is the last movie of the series and came to the theatres in 2017, became the most-watched movie of all time in Turkey with a number of viewers over seven million. It is certain that if the four movies of the Recep İvedik series are within the all time top 10 most-watched movies list in Turkey with a number of viewers over 23 million, then it is hard to claim that this situation is a coincidence; which in turn, it can be expected that the movie reflects some of the main cultural characteristics in Turkey. The current research aims to examine the Recep İvedik 5 movie within the cultural and social psychological framework. It argues that Recep İvedik 5 movie reflects the honor culture that Turkey possesses, and specifically its social reputation and manhood dimensions, which are among the main dimensions in this cultural syndrome. Related with the Recep İvedik 5 movie, two qualitative studies with the sample consisting of undergraduates were conducted in this current research. The first study is the semi-structured focus group study conducted with 24 participants in four focus groups, and the second one is formed by one open-ended question on paper asking "What comes to your mind regarding Recep İvedik?" of which the number of participants are 127. The responses were evaluated by utilizing content analysis. The main finding of this research is that the common themes of "patriotism" (collective honor), "violence" and "rudeness" (slangs, swearing and rude behaviors, practical jokes, etc.) respectively match with the social reputation and manhood dimensions in honor culture that Turkey possesses, which is also in line with the findings of the previous cultural studies conducted in Turkey. In addition, the focus-group participants also stated that the aforementioned cultural characteristics are commonly seen in Turkey, and accordingly this is a significant point that supports the validity of the findings. In conclusion, the main cultural characteristics of Turkey are discussed within the framework of honor culture through the movie of Recep İvedik 5 in this current research, and suggestions are made for the future studies.

Evil Eye: The Cultural and Social X-Ray of Turkey

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Meral Gezici Yalçın (Abant Izzet Baysal University)

It can be claimed that evil eye is one of the cultural characteristics of Turkey. The topic of evil eye was examined in depth in this current research. In this regard, both a qualitative study through two focus groups consisted of overall 17 undergraduates (8 women and 9 men) and a quantitative study in which another undergraduate sample responding a short index related with evil eye were conducted. As the general findings, it was found both in the qualitative and quantitative studies that the participants mostly believe evil eye, and regarding the gender, women (i.e., female participants and their mothers) believe evil eye more than men (male participants and their fathers). In addition, the findings of the qualitative study revealed that the topic of evil eye is a significant and central topic in Turkey. The findings of the qualitative study were evaluated within the framework of cultural and social psychology. It was revealed that i) evil eye in Turkey shows the collective cultural characteristic in Turkey, ii) evil eye is somewhat related with manhood (even if men believe evil eye, since evil eye harms the strong and tough manhood image, men are less active than women in showing the related rituals), iii) evil eye meets several needs (e.g., safety, protection, control, decreasing uncertainty, understanding), iv) evil eye is somewhat related with some social psychological processes such as "external attribution", "self-fulfilling prophecy" and "self-regulation", v) regarding the emotions, while rituals related with evil eye may lead to positive feelings such as relief on one hand, they may also lead to negative feelings such as anxiety and stress on the other hand, vi) regarding the cognition, evil eye lessens cognitive burden and provides cognitive shortcuts, vii) evil eye is learned through both personal experience and observations/hearings, and viii) as an unexpected finding, evil eye may enhance the self-worth (i.e., the opinion that evil eye affects a person because that person is good-looking, successful, etc.). In addition, in line with the existing limited sources, it was found that evil eye is related with religion in that the belief that the existence of evil eye is correct but the rituals related with the evil eye are wrong. In conclusion, the cultural and social psychological characteristics of Turkey are discussed through an interesting topic of evil eye in this current research.

United Nations and Gender Politics

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Violence against women is a important concern all around the world. In a big scope domestic violence, sexual abuse of girls at school, sexual harassment at work and in the streets, raped by husbands or strangers, child marriage, acid attack, female genital mutilation are significant violation against women. Violence against phsical,psychological,economical, gender discrimination, are global matters in this daily context. On going discrimination, weakness in laws, and degeneration in social relations can be seen as a naturalized for violence against women. Gender discrimination and violence is a general matter all around the world especially in under developed countries and the solution about this problem is not limited just only countries, this problem is beyond the countries. These problems are common all around the world. Naturally, the solutions which are beyond the countries and it is disccussed under the title of international organizations which are more effective than the concept of single countries. Time to time, there is big chance in international political system. Especially because of 1990 breakdown the cold war system was ended, morever world nations have in contact such as social, economical and political agenda. The most important improvement in daily issues United Nations cover our lives either local or global context. More importantly, United nations which it is accepted all around the world is followed by countries. Politically strong nations give importance about this issue effects the other nations. In this view, gender politics can be effected by powerful relations and it is a global matter and it effects the nation's economical social welfare and foreign policies. In this study, in the scope of united nations gender equality is supported and the importance of politics about gender equality will be examined by the researchers. Next generations are grown up in gender discrimination and violence against women is not related to single countries the world is defined by global village are the common problem for people who are interact with each other day by day Therefore, women' involment on decision making, enforcement of women such as economical and social and blocking the violence against women strategies and policies will be analyzed in the context of United nations.

Aggressive Behaviour among Early Adolescents

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Awatif Zainal (International Islamic University Malaysia)
Nik Muhammad Hanis Nek Rakamı (International Islamic University Malaysia)
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The aim of this study was to determine the level of aggressive behaviour among early adolescents of a primary school in Klang Valley, to examine the parental support on aggression and its influence on aggression among early adolescents. This paper also identified the factors of the aggressive behaviour. Materials and methods: This was a cross-sectional school survey conducted on 80 early adolescents using a structured questionnaire. Data were collected using the supervised self-administered questionnaire (a modified version of the Aggression Scale for Middle School children which has been developed by Orpinas and Frankowski, 2001). Results: Our study showed that the respondents have moderate level of aggression with M=26.93, SD=9.98. The mean for parental support for fighting is 8.75 while the SD=1.67. It shows that parents have high support for non-aggressive solution. This research also discovers 2 factors in EFA, from the first half of questionnaires which are Physical & Verbal Aggression and Anger. For the second half of questionnaire, there are 3 factors, which are Positive Responses, Negative Responses and Rational Responses. Conclusion: The results revealed that even though the parents show high support for non-aggressive solutions, the early adolescents still have moderate level of aggression.

Personal Commitment and School Culture in Universities

Wu Liangchuan (National Chung Hsing University)

This study investigates the knowledge sharing behavior of exchange students,filling the gap over prevailing researches. This study applies the theory of reason action (TRA) that incorporates social influences and personal factors as our framework, and broadens it with personal commitment, organization culture that are believed to have impact on individuals' knowledge sharing intention. We empirically confirmed positive relations between our hypothesis of student commitment towards attitude, attitude towards intention, and organization culture toward subjective norms. Additionally, we find insignificant affects on subjective norm towards intention.

Study on the Demand of Aging Security for the Residents in Shenyang

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(Northeastern University)

Since China formally entered the aging society in 1999, the whole society has been on an upward trend of aging. As a core city of northeast China, Shenyang has entered an aging society since 1992, seven years ahead of the national average. To the end of 2016, Shenyang's aging population was 1.71 million, accounting for 23.26% of its total population. The development of the pension service in our country is in the initial stage; the overall level still lags behind the developed countries in the world. Shenyang's pension service is not optimistic. In March 2017, the "Circular of the State Council on Printing and Distributing the Development Plan for the Development of Aged and the Pension System in the 13th Five-Year Plan" raised the reform and development the undertaking of the aged in the 13th Five-Year Plan to a strategic height. Shenyang also actively promotes the development of the pension-oriented business, for the elderly creating suitable pension environment and providing satisfactory pension services. Based on the quantitative research and the Maslow's hierarchy of needs, this study conducts an in-depth analysis of the needs of the elderly in Shenyang, providing reference for the development of the pension system and the development of the aged in Shenyang.

Wealth Funds: The Case of Turkey

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Mehmet Emin Kenanoğlu (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University)

Wealth funds which are public financial instruments are governed without official reserves in the central banks. It starts to be effective with rising assets in the global economy. Rising roles of wealth funds in economy brought about many discussion. Focal point of discussions became as transparency and accountability because political usage was occurred without economic purpose in application wealth funds. In this work, context of literature review, application for national wealth funds in Turkey was tried to compare with some countries. In the case that 6741 Number Establishment of Turkey Wealth Fund Management Joint Stock Company with Law on Amendments in Some Laws were evaluated as negatively and positively considered in detail. That drawing attention to the problems that may be encountered regarding the Wealth Fund Law Number 6741 put into practice is also to find a solution that is increasing the importance of Turkey.

Summarizing Skills in 2017 Turkish Cirriculum and Fifth Grade Turkish Course Textbook

Dilek Fidan (Kocaeli University)
Şenel Gerçek (Kocaeli University)

Unlike other writing skills, summarization is based on the process of rewriting previously planned and produced texts with various selecting and organizing operations. Summarization is, therefore, regarded as a high level cognitive skill that involves concurrently and intensively the effort of interpretation and synthesis. Since the early 1970s, a variety of strategies based on cognitive processes have been produced for the development of student summarization skills, and many methods and techniques have been proposed to carry this skill forward in practice. Many studies argue that summarization is a learned skill, and that students can only produce successful abstracts when they learn these methods and techniques in all aspects and stages. Therefore, summarization teaching should be supported by classroom work. The development of qualifications that can be considered as basic in the summary can be realized when it is reinforced with various exercises as much as the theoretical knowledge. Since the most important resources of classroom work are textbooks and workbooks, the quality of exercises and practices as much as the quality of the texts is also important for raising summarization skills to the higher levels. Expressions such as "Summarize this text you read!" frequently encountered in textbooks and workbooks do not trigger cognitive processes such as retrieval, recall, and comprehension, and prevent the development of summarization skills in the upper classes. In this research, the quality of the exercises related to the summarization in the course and workbooks will be evaluated and efforts will be made to develop suggestions that will make them productive.

The Effects of Political Developments Occured in the Twentieth Century of Middle East on the Jordanian Novel

Yasemen Işık (İstanbul University)

It is forged a strict bond with the socia-political developments occured in the beginning of 20 th century of middle east and literature. Then, one of the most important element which has an impact on the development of Jordanian literature is the political events living in the neighbor counry Palestine. Behind the Palestine occupation by Israel, a major part of Palestinian population immigrated to Jordan. There was litterateurs between these immigrant groups. These intellectuals immigrated to Jordan had improved a mutual literature with their native collegues. Thus, the Palestinian issue became the most significant topic tittlein Jordanian literature. The political wars came off between Jordan and Israel in 1948 and 1967, the Israel occupation of Beirut in 1982 because Lebanon's support for Palestinian citizens, a deep wound inflicted in view of living wars, the pain of homesickness, freedom and democracy are the most interested topic that the Jordanian writers emphasized on them. In this work, we try to mention the effects of political developments occured in the 20 th century of middle east on the Jordanian novel.

Development of A Questionnaire For Assessing Attitudes Toward Blood Donation

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Vezir Aktaş (The School of Education and Communication-Jönköping University)

All living organisms need blood and blood products for various reasons at different times throughout their lives. Today, despite all advances in the field of medicine and technology, blood that is vital for human beings cannot be produced in a laboratory environment and there are no substances that function like blood. Blood is derived from a human source and there is no other alternative to obtain it. Due to the imbalance between blood supply and blood demand, blood banks constantly search for more efficient ways to recruit blood donors. This imbalance forces even some countries to import blood. While the percentage of voluntary blood donors in developed countries is 5%, unfortunately in Turkey it is only around 3.6%. It is important to analyze positive and negative attitudes towards blood donation to eliminate negative attitudes toward blood donation. Therefore, this study aimed to develop a valid and reliable attitude scale for the measurement of feelings, thoughts and behaviors toward blood donation. The sample group consisted of 127 women (47.4%), and 141 men (52.6%), in total 268 people living in Sivas. Their ages range from 17 to 60 (M = 25.17, S = 9.04). Data was collected by using a snowball sampling method. With the help of interviews with 20 people, a pool consisting of 74 items was created and then these items were assessed by experts in terms of content, language, whereupon the scale was finalized. Item selection was done by performing item-total correlations and by using high and low scoring group comparisons, and it was decided that the scale would consist of 18 items. The Cronbach Alpha internal consistency coefficient was 0.90. To determine the criterion validity, the self-report altruism scale, the interpersonal reactivity index and the daily spiritual experience scale were used. Results showed that the Blood Donation Attitudes Scale was positively correlated to the daily spiritual experience, altruism, empathy and the ability to take the perspective of others. In other words, as people's benevolence, empathy, the ability to take others' perspectives and their level of religiosity increased, their positive attitudes towards blood donation also increased. The results indicated that this scale could be used in a valid and reliable way.

The Role of Values in Perception of the Corporate Social Responsibility

Yeliz Mohan Bursalı (Pamukkale University)

Organizations need individuals and individuals need organizations in an organized life that came about as a result of the need for living together and in cooperation. It is therefore impossible to think of organizations as separate from the society and from their environments in the social context where there exist invisible ties connecting individuals and organizations to each other. In this sense, it can be stated that being sensitive to the whole environment has taken on a new meaning for all kinds of organizations that exist in order to meet the needs of society while pursuing their own goals, especially for enterprises carrying activities in commercial field. For this reason, in addition to their economic interests, there are many social and environmental issues that need to be addressed by today's businesses. The wide spectrum of these societal issues points to the social responsibilities of the enterprises, which have an institutional character. Today, the importance of the corporate social responsibility has been increasing each passing day, in terms of the satisfaction of the interests held by all stakeholders, and hence, for their own success in parallel to the developments in the surrounding environment and to the ever-increasing level of knowledge and awareness in the society. At this point, the perspective on the corporate social responsibility of and how it is perceived by the young entrepreneurs and executive candidates, who will form future generations and establish future businesses, especially those who will fill in the administrative positions in these organizations become significant. It is thought that only the values held by the youth in terms of the perception of corporate social responsibility could be effective. This is so, because it can be stated that the values, which determine an individual's direction in every context that she faces during her life, will shape her sensitivities/perceptions, her attitudes under different circumstances, her behaviors, decisions and the solutions that she presents in the face of problems, as well as her relations and responsibilities. Based on this perspective, this study aims at presenting the role of the values held by the younger generation studying at University, in terms of their perception of the enterprises' corporate social responsibility. Accordingly, a literature review will be carried out and the results of the research conducted on the students of the Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences of the University will be evaluated.

Determinants of Sports Expenditures: Evidence from a Developing Country

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The aim of this study is to determine the factors affecting sports expenditures of individuals living in Turkey. We obtained the primary data of 3555 individuals interviewed in 28 provinces of Turkey between 1 September 2015 and 1 July 2016. We estimated a sports demand equation derived from a simple consumption function. Estimating this demand function with the least squares method results in a sample selection bias due to the incidental truncations in our dependent variable. For this reason, the two-stage Heckman (1979) selection model is used to eliminate the sample selection bias. According to the estimation results, there is a statistically significant and positive impact of income and education on sports expenditure. Sports expenditures of a retired person is lower than the others. The results show that as age and leisure time increases, the probability of consuming sports goods and services decreases. Moreover, women and married people are less likely to consume sports products compared to men and single. While having a chronic disease decreases the probability of sports consumption, smoking seems to have no impact on sports expenditures.

Environmental Sustainability Versus Economic Growth and Development:A Comparative Analysis of Effects of Urbanization in Developing Countries in Africa.

Yohane V.A Phiri (Kocaeli University)

The migration of people from rural to urban areas is not a new phenomenon and neither is it restricted to a particular region of the world. Globally urbanization trends continue to grow rapidly with the African continent; specifically developing countries having been singled out as the most rapidly urbanizing. There have been different perspectives on the effects of urbanization with a majority condemning it to result into a larger percentage of the world's environmental problems. On the contrary it has been argued that urbanization is a vital factor that triggers industrialization, economic growth and development. This paper uses "Globalization and Development Theory" by D. Clarks and two concepts (i) Classical economist (Natural scientist) and (ii) dependency theorist thoughts as outlined in one of the most popular paper that supports the contrary opinion to Clarks thought that urbanization is a necessary factor for economic growth and development entitled "Four theories of population change and environment" by L.C Jolly. The discussion focuses on whether it arguably right to consider urbanization in developing countries as a vital or prerequisite factor for economic growth and development or a problem that needs urgent attention as it is culminating into numerous environmental unsustainability issues. Articles for and against urbanization are used to discuss the contrary opinions and finally an opinion from the authors point of view is presented in the conclusion. Indeed, well managed and planned urbanization has the efficiency to trigger innovation to create employment as exchanging ideas breeds' new ideas and size of the population offers opportunities of new markets.

Minority Spatial Status as Reflected in State National Policies: Minorities in the Global South vs. Global North

Yosef Jabareen (University of Technion)

The literature on spatial planning has acknowledged that planning and space production are affected by politics, ethno-politics, and power. Consequently, this proposed study assumes that spatial planning is political, strategic, and populated with ideologies and thus reflects also relations between states and minorities, and has the great potential to contribute to our understanding of these complex relations. Incontrovertible, planning presents a unique platform for investigating reciprocal relations between states and minorities. Furthermore, while scholars from various disciplines explore the legal status or political status of minorities, this study examines the status of minorities through the lens of national policies and spatial planning and seeks to conceptualize the concept of spatial status of minorities. The expected conceptual framework of spatial status could be very innovative since it looks at minority status as dynamic, not fixed in time and stagnant, and constantly interrogates the reciprocal state-minority evolutionary arena. At the present, there is a lack of theorizing that illuminates the contribution of spatial planning in understanding stateminority relationships and helps us trace minority status through the lens of State territorial policies and spatial planning over the years. This paper will focus on the case minorities in the western countries. Eventually, this study aims to conceptualize the minoritystate relations that have emerged from the spatial planning arena, and theorize the spatial status of minorities. This paper presents status of minorities in various cities around the world: five cities in each the Global South and Global North. The analyses of master urban plans and national territorial and spatial policies in these cities revealed a rich comparative data regarding status of minorities around in the global context.

Armament Attempts in the Middle East and the Impact of States on Security Policies

Yusuf Yıldırım (Uludağ University)

Armament is one of the main factors shaping security policies in the Middle East. This region, which has been the scene of the struggle for influence of the great powers since the beginning of the Cold War, has become an area where there has been constant conflict and tension. The ongoing war in Palestine, which started by the establishment of Israel in this land at the beginning of the Cold War, continued for many years. In the geography of the Middle East, Arab states that resisted the occupation of Israel engaged a struggle against Israel, and thus the armament used by states in the Middle East accelerated. The wars in the triangle of Syria, Egypt, and Israel were exacerbated by the desire of some regional actors such as Iraq and Iran to fill the regional power gap. Towards the end of the Cold War ongoing conflict in the region continued with Iraq's attack on Kuwait which ended with the intervention of the great powers which have special interests in the Arab geography and interests in the region and Iraq, which wanted to increase its power in the region, had to retreat. The war environment in the Middle East, which continues with the US occupation of Iraq, further complicated the security problem in the Middle East. Thus, radical movements emerged in this geography based on sectarianism debates. This increased armament in the region and led to instability in the Middle East. These radical terrorist organizations used different warfare strategies such as blackmail, attrition, indirect attrition. As a matter of fact, the Middle East has been the regions where the greatest forces sell weapons the most in this period. States in the Middle East seeking to maximize power in the global sense always maintained their goals and interests in this region. Arming phenomenon ongoing parallel to changing security perceptions will also seem to continue in the future of the Middle East due to the unstable, conflicting, tensioning environment.

Turkey-Russia Military Relations in the Post-Cold War Era

Yusuf Yıldırım (Uludağ University)

Russia, which is always a potential threat for Turkey due to its historical position, developed good relations with Turkey after the fragmentation of the USSR in the post-Cold War period, especially in 2000s. Relations between the two countries are economic-based and well-developed through mutual agreements. Mutual courtesy visits of the leaders of the two countries further deepened their relations in the second half of 2000s. The Russian Federation is a regional power in terms of its geopolitical position, and also trying to be a potential power that can be a rival to the USA. Despite the pragmatic relations between the two countries based on economic co-operation, it appears that Turkey has a concern for the Russian Federation in military and security matters. Russian intervention in Georgia and Russia's threatening approaches to Turkey through supporting Armenia in Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. At the same time, in the region, because of Russia's discomfort about US and US' threatening discourses and activities, especially about the missile defense shield project of NATO, led to cautious approach of Turkey as a NATO member against the Russian Federation. Moreover, of the two countries' leaders' peaceful and collaborative messages towards each other reflect the positive side of relations. Positive steps taken by Turkey and Russia so as to provide regional security and stability will provide significant contributions for the stability of the countries in the region, especially of the two countries.

Keywords: Turkish-Russian Relations, NATO, Regional Power, Pragmatism, Military Cooperation

Using Change Management Approaches for Overcoming ICT Project Resistance within a Firm

Zakariya Chabani (İstanbul University)

In the contemporary ICT environment, new technological innovations often fail because too much attention is still given to technical product- related features without taking into account the most important parameters of user acceptance. In this article, theoretical considerations and empirical results on this matter are highlighted. For solving the "employees' resistance" issue, a review for the most important change management models has been done , in particularly the ICT change management models such as UTAT, TPB, DOI ╔etc. A study case were done about the ICT change management in SCHLUMBERGER, in order to see which model is the best to be practiced in a firm. The result of the study was that there is no best model in its absolute, but the models used by different companies can be used as benchmarking by other companies if they have some similarities. Moreover, since each company is developing its own change model, we conclude that is better to develop the project environment rather than create or propose a new model. Therefore, some suggestion was proposed and discussed in more detail in the conclusion.

Multidisciplinary Teaching At Compassive and Modern Level

Zakira Aliyeva (Azerbaycan Milli Bilimler Akademisi)

One of the main issues is the creation of an innovative scientific enlightening environment in the field of multi-disciplinary teaching and propaganda of scientific knowledge. Science and education are the main strengths of modernization. The process of teaching and developing scientific knowledge in the context of globalization and information society requires a new innovative approach. History plays an important role in shaping the appearance of the younger generation in participation in cultural world sciences. The scientific-theoretical basis of multidisciplinary education on historical-ethnographic, scientific-technical, social-scientific, natural-geographical basis should be stated in the formation and development of scientific informant. In this area we can ensure that multidisciplinary training and communication processes are developed on the basis of innovative professional staffs by cooperating with experts of various scientific fields. It is imperative that the scientific bibliographic sources that constitute the basis for the parallelism of the conceptual foundations and methodology of multidisciplinary education, the development of software packages, and the fields of natural and technical science, such as history and literature, are necessary. Multidisciplinary education is the development of multidisciplinary principles with the modernization of the scientific potentials of science and cultural institutions, the interrelationships between natural sciences and social sciences, the methods of innovative education and communication, the abilities and the application of modern texnologists. Science and education is a strategic component of modern information technology, government policy and work, and it creates the skills needed by modern people. For this reason, above all, scientific thinking based on the formation, components and core activities of the innovation authority needs to be realized. Education is the exclusive right of education institutions in various forms. It is the main activity of institutions specialized in science - research institutes and laboratories. The facts of human sciences can confirm and deny the facts of other sciences. Comparative research can reveal a great deal of evidence in this sense of both classic and modern interest. By classifying these facts, various scientific, cultural, educational, educational, etc. turn around. It is possible to create positive and efficient information bases for the areas. ⊥The emergence of limited scientific knowledge continued throughout the history of mankind. Of course, the multidisciplinary approach does not mean transferring the information field from one of the research methods. Speech relates to the restructuring of a general comparative view of any research object (event, object, monument, illustration, landscape, etc.). For example, historical, natural-geographical, toponymy, military situation in the Karabakh war, demographic status of the region, etc. Combining the results obtained may reveal new information,

discrimination or complete missing information. As a result, educated citizens (students, students, citizens of other countries, tourists) will be able to give more creative information about their country, to give them the information they need, and to present the facts they bring in at a compassive and modern level. Multidisciplinary education moves young people into more creative activities; the joint efforts of the most scientifically guided and broadest experts, leading scientific knowledge and teaching topics are created.

Globalisation or New Protectionism?

Zekeriya Eray Eser (Artvin Çoruh University)

The second globalization process that is taking place at the present time has often being discussed starting from the 1970s. The developments that have taken place from the first globalization process (1870-1914) to present day is showing that the well-developed countries are verging into protectionist and nationalist policies once again after 40 years. The election of Donald Trump who offer protectionist economy policies in the United States of America, The United Kingdom leaving the European Union, - Jean Marine Le Pen who has statements against the European Union and is being distinguished with nationalist statements taking almost the one-third of the votes in the presidential election in France-although not being elected as the president, are pointing at a new protectivism movement. The purpose of this study is to try to understand whether or not these developments will become the end of the globalization and to understand what is waiting the world economics if it will be. As it is being discussed that the still-developing countries have received damage from the globalization process and them going towards protectionist policies, the reasons of why were the first concrete steps of protectivism taken by well-developed countries have been researched in this study. Whether or not the sharing issue that comes especially after the first globalization process will come into question at the present time or in the future have been discussed in this study. The evalution of the prevalence of the new protectivism movement and the possibilty of the globalization process becoming to an end in regards of the still-developing countries indeed holds a great importance. In this context, as well as the new protectivism movement can be an opportunity for still-developing countries that are receiving the most damage, the narrowing in the international trading also has the possibility of effecting them negatively. In this study, it has been tried to establish a bond between what has been lived in the past and what is being lived now, and future has been tried to be illuminated.

Household Saving Tendency in Turkey: a Microeconometric Analysis

Zerife Yıldırım (Harran University)
Şenay Üçdoğruk Birecikli (Dokuz Eylül University)

The decision of distributing the household income between consumption and saving is of key importance in terms of economy. This decision of households is an important economic decision that affects the level of welfare. Today, dynamic choices of consumers and changes that may occur in socio-economic factors significantly affect consumption and saving decision and constitute important exteriorities in the national economy.Choices of households between consumption and saving and the reasons affecting these behaviors give different results for different income groups. In the study, Turkey's household propensity to save was investigated via econometric methods by using the data set of Household Budget Questionnaire (HBQ) that was conducted by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TSI) between 2003-2013. Within the scope of analyses; low, middle and high income household propensities to save were investigated comparatively with the help of Quantile Regression. The different parameter results provided for each quantile estimate have different effects. Those in the lower and upper income groups were compared and interpreted with alternative analyses via Censored Tobit Model.As a result of alternative econometric analyses and comparative interpretations, household saving behavior in Turkey gave results supporting the Precautionary Saving Hypothesis assumptions. Examining variables like parents with health insurance, high education and wealth elements; no positive savings were observed in families with no worries for precaution. On the other hand, positive precautionary savings were observed in families that were above the subsistence level and had no future guarantee. Another remarkable point was observed in the variable of age. Individuals continue saving also in old age either with precautionary worries or motivation for leaving a legacy.

Corporate Differences in Development Process: an Analysis of Country Groups

Ayşe Cebeci (Harran University)
Zerife Yıldırım (Harran University)

In recent years, development studies have focused on existing corporations in society while examining development processes of countries. Because according to Corporate Economists working in this area; development process differentiates as corporations which determine the "rules of the game" change. One of the most important problems in this approach is that corporations are not measurable. It is impossible to determine especially unwritten rules that are called informal corporations and their effects on development. In order to measure this effect, countries were grouped as developed countries that had historically started the capital stock process earlier and underdeveloped/developing countries that had started the process later. These country groups consist of countries that are added to the cultural capital stock under genuine conditions.The study uses a data set of the last five periods of World Values Survey (WVS), which has been applied on the basis of approximately 80 countries worldwide as 5-year periods since 1981 until today. Corporate differences affecting the economic development are examined via Panel Data Analysis method for selected country groups. In this context, the study investigates the effects of cultural elements that could be evaluated within the scope of righteousness, honesty, confidence, religion and other moral values on economic development of country groups.

The Kosovo Intervention in the Context of United Nations' Human Security Discource

Zeynep Arıöz (Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University)

The aim of this study is to analyze the international intervention in Kosovo within the framework of human security discourse. Within the scope of the study, the military intervention without United Nations Security Council approval is sought to be explained with the concept of securitization theory. In this study/research, it is assumed that the human security discourse has a certain impact upon the principles of sovereignty and non intervention at the United Nations. In this direction, throughout the study, the UN's human security discourse is examined through the primary sources such as UN Security Council Resolutions, General Assembly meeting records, UN General Secretary Reports and press conferences. The linkage between the discourse on protecting people from serious human rights violations and extraordinary measures which lead to military intervention in Kosovo have been elucidated by using Copenhagen School's securitization approach. Thus, the military intervention, in the study, is rather conceived as a consequence of securitization process of the Kosovo problem by the UN and International Community under the name of humanitarian values and principles.

Investigating of Banks Efficiency via Multivariate Analysis Techniques

Zeynep Begüm Kumcu (Marmara University)
Selay Giray Yakut (Marmara University)

Notably the political instability, high interest rates, capital outflow in 2001 as well as the Russian crisis in 1998 and the Marmara earthquake in 1999 have caused the greatest economic crisis in the history of the Turkish Republic and thousands of premises have been closed, thousands of persons became unemployed and have resulted in an extended change of the countries stand in middle-term. In 2008, notably the difficulties due to the mortgage crises in the United States of America have caused a crisis arising from financial problems and have resulted in negative effects on the economies of many Asian and European countries. In this study, factor analysis, cluster analysis and data envelopment analysis were used in order to measure the efficiency of the banks which have a significant part in the financial services sector in Turkey as of the periods before and after the crisis. Since there are rather a lot of crisis indicators which are related each other, decreasing indicators is aimed with factor analysis which is one of multivariate statistical analysis techniques. For the assessment of the efficiency of the banks, data envelopment analysis which is deemed to be a method that will frequently be used for the measurement of the efficiency of the production units in cases with multi inputs and outputs has been additionally used. The findings will be supported by the Cluster Analysis, which is another variable statistical analysis technique. The data related with the banks have been obtained from the Banking Association of Turkey. Within the context of the study, the crisis has been studied comparative as of three separate periods being the period before the crisis, the period of crisis and the period after the crisis. Consequently, performing an assessment towards the impressibility level of the efficiency of the banks in Turkey has been attempted.

A General Overview of the Effects of Social Media to Healthcare Management

Zeynep Tuğçe Kalender (Marmara University)

In today's world, it is a well-known fact that there is a rapidly growing trend in using social media or mobile applications for healthcare services. Almost one out of every three person uses social media platforms not only seeking medical information but also sharing their experiences and feelings about doctors, hospitals, drugs or treatments. It is proven by several studies that patients' healthcare decisions are directly influenced by social media. From this point of view, this direct effect of social media on healthcare services lead to revaluation in the management of health institutions. Nowadays, number of hospitals that participate in social media is increasing so a new era in the way of management of healthcare services is started. The core reason of participating in a social media platform in terms of hospitals is speeding up the communication and information provision to patients and their families' thus increasing quality. Although social media can bring several advantages to patients and hospitals, there are vital risks as well. In this study, firstly the role of social media in healthcare services is examined via conducting a literature review and investigating current international surveys. Then the effects of social media to healthcare management are analyzed to increase the awareness of advantages as well as disadvantages that the health institutions can experience. To enhance the importance of the issue, current international trends of health institutions is overviewed and results are compared.

Justification of Domestic Violence by Comics

Zihniye Okray (European University of Lefke)

Domestic violence is the most dangerous facts in todays world. Especially domestic violence against women is a world wide problem. In every culture comics and caricature is used to criticisize the problems that effects society. In this study 'Yaşa Koçu Afet' was the primary charachter that studied according to the attitudes of the Turkish society agains women-men relations, domestic violence and other issues about human relations.

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