

CUDES2018

VII. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON
CURRENT DEBATES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

PROGRAMME & ABSTRACTS

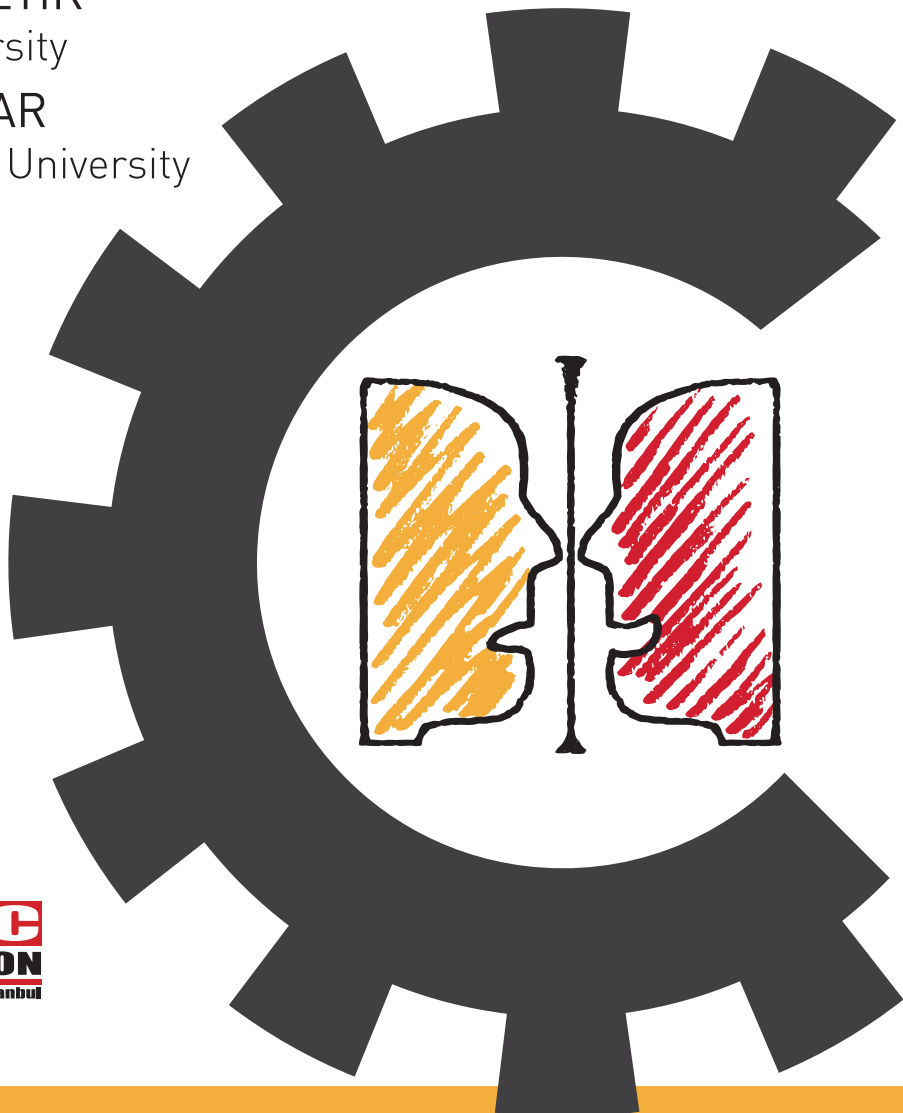
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IJOPEC
PUBLICATION
London ijopec.co.uk Istanbul

CUDES 2018

Current Debates in Social Sciences

|Programme & Abstract Book|

7. International Congress on Current Debates in Social Sciences
April 19-21, 2018, İstanbul, Turkey

Edited by:

Osman Geyik (Dicle University)
Anıl Gacar (Celal Bayar University)

www.currentdebates.org

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General Information

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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 in 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. CUDES 2018 is organised by University of Westminster (United Kingdom), Harran University (Turkey), VUZF University (Bulgaria and University of Belgrade (Serbia).

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.

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| CUDS 2018 Call For Papers

CUDES 2018: VII. International Congress on Current Debates in Social Sciences has started to be organised by University of Westminster (United Kingdom) with the collaboration of Kocaeli University (Turkey) and Silesian University in Opava (Czech Republic) in 2010. First International Congress of Current Debates in Social Sciences (CUDES) held in London, United Kingdom as a joint event. After the conference, Globalisation, Religion & Development book is published by IJOPEC Publication. Second CUDES held in Karvina Czech Republic in 2011, third one held in Kocaeli at Kocaeli University, with 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. CUDES 2018 is organised by University of Westminster (United Kingdom), Harran University (Turkey), VUZF University (Bulgaria and University of Belgrade (Serbia).

The main aim of the CUDES 2018: VII. 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 focuses on providing alternative debates platform for young researchers. CUDES 2018 is open for all social sciences field in the theme of Current. VII. International Congress on Current Debates in Social Sciences will be held in İstanbul on 19-21 April 2018. Detailed information can be found at www.currentdebates.org and www.cudes2018.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 2018 encourage an active participation in the congress, researchers 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 2018 is open to all current debates in social sciences topics. Please fill the form and submit 300-350 words abstract at web site till March 20th, 2018. If you have any submitting problems please contact us by info@currentdebates.org

| CUVES 2018 Invited Speakers



Dr. Muharrem Açıkgöz
(Gaziantep University, Turkey)



Dr. Bora Erdağı
(Kocaeli University, Turkey)



Dr. Yılmaz Kılıçaslan
(Anadolu University, Turkey)



Prof. Dr. Hatice Sözer
(İstanbul Technical University, Turkey)

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CUDES 2018 Congress Chairs

Ayşe Cebeci

(Harran University, Turkey)

Şenel Gerçek

(Kocaeli University, Turkey)

Julia Dobrev

(VUZF University, Bulgaria)

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İsmail Şiriner
Batman University

İnci User
Acıbadem University

İzzettin Önder
İstanbul University

Joachim Becker
WU Vienna University

Julia Nentwich
University of St.Gallen

Julienne Brabet
Uni. Paris-Est Créteil

Kadriye Öztürk
Anadolu University

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R. Asia Pacific University

Kemal Yakut
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Mediterranean University

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Gazi University

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Batman University

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Turgay Berksoy
Marmara University

Umut Balcı
Batman University

Yılmaz Kılıçaslan
Anadolu University

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| CUDES 2018 Organizers

CUDES 2018 Congress is jointly organised by



VUZF University (Bulgaria)

UNIVERSITY OF
WESTMINSTER

University of Westminster



University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philology



Harran University(Turkey)

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| CUDS 2018 Sponsors

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



CUDES 2018 Dates & Venue

Dates 19-21 April 2018
Venue Taksim Hill Hotel
Gümüşsuyu Mahallesi
Sıraselviler Cd. No:5
34437 Beyoğlu / İstanbul
Turkey

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

CUDES 2018 Registration

Registration and Information Desk is located at Taksim Hill Hotel Lobby Area, on April 19-21, 2018 from 08:30 to 15:00.

CUDES 2018 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 2018 Sessions

Sessions at CUDES 2018 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.

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CUDES 2018 Detailed Programme

CODES

T	THURSDAY
F	FRIDAY
S	SATURDAY
INV	INVITED SPEAKER
EN	ENGLISH SESSION
TR	TURKISH SESSION
Z	ORAL
X	VIRTUAL
TH1	TAKSIM HILL 1 (ROOM)
TH2	TAKSIM HILL 2 (ROOM)
P1	PERA 1 (ROOM)
P2	PERA 2 (ROOM)
P3	PERA 3 (ROOM)

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THURSDAY
19 April 2018

T1.PLN.EN-TR.Z-TH1

SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE & URBANIZATION STUDIES I SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR MİMARİ VE KENTLEŞME ÇALIŞMALARI I

Convenor: Şenel Gerçek (Kocaeli University)

09:30-11:00
Taksim Hill 1
Thursday, 19 April 2018

- An Essay About Comparing the Metaphorical Meanings of Taksim and Martyrs' Squares in the Context of the Relationship Between "Square" and "Power"
Aslı Doğan (Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University)
- A Review of Hobby Gardens as a Urban Service
Bir Kent Hizmeti Olarak Hobi Bahçeciliğine Bakış
H.Burçin Henden Şolt (Bülent Ecevit University)
- Planning And Design Principles Of Park And Ride Facilities
Park Et-Devam Et Sistemlerinin Planlama ve Tasarım İlkeleri
Oğuz Tekcan (Dokuz Eylül University)
Neslihan Karataş Ünverdi (Dokuz Eylül University)

T1.ECO-TR.Z-TH2

ECONOMIC STUDIES I İKTİSADİ ÇALIŞMALAR I

Convenor: M. Mustafa Erdoğan (Marmara University)

09:30-11:00
Taksim Hill 2
Thursday, 19 April 2018

- Evaluation of Intervention Risk For Inheritance Law: Knight And Economic Uncertainty
Miras Hukukuna Yönelik Müdahale Riskinin Değerlendirilmesi: Knight ve İktisadi Belirsizlik
Şevket Alper Koç (Kocaeli University)
- Analysis of The Factors Affecting Educational Expenditures By Panel Tobit Model
Eğitim Harcamalarını Etkileyen Faktörlerin Panel Tobit Modeli İle Analizi
Şaban Kızılarıslan (Van Yüzüncü Yıl University)
Selahattin Güriş, Filiz Çakır Zeytinoğlu, Turgut Ün (Marmara University)
Melek Astar (Fatih Sultan Mehmet University)
- A Game Theory Analysis: Transportation Economy and Patent Race
Bir Oyun Teorisi Analizi: Ulaştırma Ekonomisi ve Patent Yarışı
Hilal Yıldız, Ümrhan Gümüş (Kocaeli University), Emel Gümüş (Yıldız Technical University),
- Does Unemployment Hysteresis Equal Employment Hysteresis?: Evidence of LM and RALS-LM Unit Root Tests
İşsizlik Histerisi İstihdam Histerisine Eşit mi? LM ve Yapısal Kırılmalı RALS-LM Birim Kök Testlerinden Kanıtlar
Gülten Dursun (Kocaeli University)
- Public Private Partnerships in Infrastructure Investments: An assessment in terms of Fiscal Space in the Case of Turkey
Altyapı yatırımlarında Kamu Özel Ortaklıkları: Mali Alan açısından Türkiye için bir değerlendirme
Çağrı Çarıkçı (İstanbul University)

T1.FIN.TR.Z-P1 INVESTMENT & ACCOUNTING STUDIES YATIRIM VE MUHASEBE ÇALIŞMALARI I <i>Convenor: Ayşe Cebeci (Harran University)</i>	
09:30-11:00 Pera 1 <i>Thursday, 19 April 2018</i>	<p>Effects of Using Social Media to Finance on Financial Literacy: : A Research on Generations (X, Y and Z) Finans Amaçlı Sosyal Medya Kullanımının Finansal Okuryazarlık Üzerindeki Etkisi: Kuşaklar (X, Y ve Z) Üzerine Bir Araştırma <i>Sedat Durmuşkaya, Dilber Burucuoğlu (Sakarya University)</i></p> <p>A Comparison of Factors Affecting Accounting Professionals' Professional Competence According to The Area of Expertise Muhasebe Meslek Mensuplarının Mesleki Yetkinliğine Etki Eden Faktörlerin Uzmanlık Alanlarına Göre Kıyaslanmasına Yönelik Bir Araştırma <i>Hüseyin İskender, Metin Bayram (Sakarya University)</i></p> <p>Determination of Financial Failure with Logistic Regression Method: A Study in Borsa İstanbul Finansal Başarısızlığın Lojistik Regresyon Yöntemi İle Belirlenmesi: Borsa İstanbul'da Bir Araştırma <i>Anıl Gacar (Celal Bayar University)</i></p> <p>Angel Investing in Turkey / Türkiye'de Melek Yatırımcılık <i>Ozan Gönüllü (Kocaeli University)</i></p> <p>Performance Evaluation Of Type A Mutual Funds In Turkey Türkiye'deki A Tipi Yatırım Fonlarının Performans Analizi <i>Serkan Akgün (Nişantaşı University), Seyfettin Akpınar</i></p>
T1.MED.TR.Z-P2 NEW MEDIA, INFORMATION & SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION YENİ MEDYA, BİLGİ VE TOPLUMSAL DÖNÜŞÜM <i>Convenor: Emrah Doğan (Kocaeli Governorship)</i>	
09:30-11:00 Pera 2 <i>Thursday, 19 April 2018</i>	<p>News Photography and Manipulation Haber Fotoğrafçılığı ve Manipülasyon <i>Lale DüNDAR (Başkent University)</i></p> <p>New Media and Social Transformation in Digimodern Period Dijimodern Dönemde Yeni Medya ve Toplumsal Dönüşüm <i>Sefer Kalamın (Bozok University)</i></p> <p>Special Libraries: An Analysis of Libraries in T.R. Ministries in Terms of Information Services Özel Kütüphaneler: T.C. Bakanlıkları Bünyesinde Bulunan Kütüphanelerin Bilgi Hizmetleri Açısından İncelenmesi <i>Tubanur Büyükcölpın, Leyla Kanık, Fatma Gökdoğan (Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University)</i></p> <p>The Impact of New Media on Information Concept, Information User and Information Professionals <i>Tubanur Büyükcölpın, Leyla Kanık (Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University)</i></p>

T1.PR.TR.Z.P3

LIFE STYLE, IMAGE & HEALTH

YAŞAM TARZI, İMAJ VE SAĞLIK

Convenor: Abidin Çevik (Kocaeli University)

09:30-11:00

Pera 3

Thursday, 19 April 2018

Health Literacy / Sağlık Okuryazarlığı
Can Cemal Cingi (Anadolu University)

Reflection of Digitalization in Life Styles and Advertisements: Example of Advertisement Health
Consultant Service / Dijitalleşmenin Yaşam Tarzlarına ve Reklamlara Yansıması: 7/24 Sağlık Danışmanlığı
Hizmeti Reklam Örneği
Mustafa Akdağ (Erciyes University)
Nilay Akgün Akan (Erciyes University)

Usage Level of Informatics and Communication Technologies by People Who Has Health Problems
Bilişim Ve İletişim Teknolojilerinin Sağlık Sorunu Olan İnsanlar Tarafından Kullanılma Düzeyi
Can Cemal Cingi (Anadolu University)

Rise of the Image in Political Communication
Siyasal İletişimde İmajın Yükselişi
Sarp Bağcan (Gelişim University)

11:00-11:15

Coffee / Tea Break

T2.INV1.EN.Z

INVITED SPEAKER SESSION

Convenor: M. Mustafa Erdoğan (Marmara University)

11:15-12:00

Taksim Hill 1

Thursday, 19 April 2018

Sustainability for Energy Efficient City Planning
Hatice Sözer (İstanbul Teknik University)

12:00-13:00

SNACK BREAK / ÖĞLE ARASI

T3.FIN.EN.Z-TH1
FINANCIAL STUDIES I
FİNANSAL ÇALIŞMALAR I

Convenor: Gülten Dursun (Kocaeli University)

13:00-14:30
Taksim Hill 1
Thursday, 19 April 2018

- The Relationship Between Schooling in Higher Education and Economic Growth in Emerging Countries
Çisem Bektur (Sakarya University)
Mücahit Aydın (Sakarya University)
- The Role of International Trade in Technology Creation
Elif Tunalı Çalışkan (Ege Üniversitesi)
- Understanding Economic Growth and Female Labour Force Participation: The Case of Turkey
Hilal Yıldız (Kocaeli University)
Derya Demirdizen Çevik (Kocaeli University)
- Relationship Between Gold And Financial Markets
Altın İle Finansal Piyasalar Arasındaki İlişki
Çisem Bektur (Sakarya University)
Seda Atasaygın (Sakarya University)

T3.INT.TR.Z-TH2
COLD WAR & RELATION OF REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
SOĞUK SAVAŞ VE TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİNİN İLİŞKİSİ

Convenor: Duygu Şenbel (University of Cologne)

13:00-14:30
Taksim Hill 2
Thursday, 19 April 2018

- Turkey's Aid to Greece During the Second World War
İkinci Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Türkiye'nin Yunanistan'a Yaptığı Yardımlar
Meral Balcı (Marmara University)
Ediz Kırkağaçlıoğlu (Marmara University)
- The Role of the "Lend and Lease Agreement" in the Development of US-Turkey Relations
ABD-Türkiye İlişkilerinin Gelişiminde "Ödünç Verme ve Kiralama Anlaşması"
İhsan Seddar Kaynar (Hakkari University)
Ayşegül Kars Kaynar (Hakkari University)
- Discussions on the UK's Leaving the European Union (Brexit) and the Future of the European Union
İngiltere'nin Avrupa Birliği'nden Ayrılış Süreci (Brexit) ve Avrupa Birliği'nin Geleceği Üzerine Tartışmalar
Bilge Hamarat Ercan (Kocaeli University)
- Security of the South Caucasus Region from Different Theoretical Perspectives
Aslıhan Anlar (Kocaeli University)

T3.SOC.TR.Z-P1

MIGRATION & WORK

GÖÇ VE ÇALIŞMA

Convenor: Bige Aşkun (Marmara University)

13:00-14:30

Pera 1

Thursday, 19 April 2018

Employment And Migration: (Non)Employed Migrant Women

Çalışma Ve Göç: Çalış(may)an Göçmen Kadınlar

Selda Adiloğlu (Bursa Teknik University)

Return to the Nature From City: "Strangers" of Nature in the Literature

Kentten Doğaya Dönüş: Edebiyatta Doğadaki "Yabancılar"

Selin Önen (İzmir Katip Çelebi University)

From Immigration To Crime; Relationship Of Crime And Immigration From Perspective Of Turkey

Göçten Suça; Türkiye Perspektifinden Suç Ve Göç İlişkisi

Selman Yarcı (Yalova University)

Experiencing Together Living in the Multinational Hopa: Getting to Know the Other

Çok Etnili Hopa'da Birlikte Yaşama Deneyimi: Ötekini Tanımak

Öznur Yılmaz (Artvin Çoruh University)

Gender Role Attitudes and Its Determinants for Women in Turkey

Berna Akçınar (Işık University)

T3.ECO.TR.Z-P2

INDUSTRY 4.0 & DEVELOPMENT

ENDÜSTRİ 4.0 VE KALKINMA

Convenor: Mehmet Bölükbaş (Gümüşhane University)

11:30-14:30

Pera 2

Thursday, 19 April 2018

Sovereign Wealth Funds, Development and International Political Economy

Ulusal Varlık Fonları, Kalkınma ve Uluslararası Politik İktisat

Orhan Şimşek (Artvin Çoruh University),

Ahmet Arif Eren (Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University)

Zafer Adalı (Artvin Çoruh University)

An Evaluation of Turkey's Status in Industry 4.0 / Türkiye ve Sanayi 4.0: Yapısal Bir Değerlendirme

Deniz Dilara Dereli (İstanbul Kültür University)

Uğur Salgar (İstanbul University)

Economic Impacts of Industry 4.0 / Sanayi 4.0'in Ekonomik Etkileri

Deniz Dilara Dereli (İstanbul Kültür University)

Uğur Salgar (İstanbul University)

The Impact Of FDI In Development Process Of Developing Countries

Gelişmekte Olan Ülkelerde DYY'nin Kalkınma Sürecine Etkileri

Hatice Aztimur (Harran University)

T3.LAB.TR.Z-P3

MIGRANT LABOUR & CASE STUDEIES GÖÇMEN EMEĞİ VE ÖRNEK ÇALIŞMALAR

Convenor: Emek Yıldırım (Artvin Çoruh University)

13:00-14:30

Pera 3

Thursday, 19 April 2018

Tea Farming and Migrant Labour: Georgian Migrants in The Eastern Black Sea Region
Çay Tarımı ve Göçmen Emeği: Doğu Karadeniz'de Gürcü İşçiler
Nihan Çiğerci Ulukan, Umut Ulukan (Ordu University)

Migrant Labor In The Grip Of The Choice Between Nationalism And Capital Stock: A Qualitative Study
In Tokat

Milliyetçilik Ve Sermaye Birikimi Tercihi Kısacasında Göçmen Emeği: Tokat İlinde Nitel Bir Araştırma
Gülçin Taşkiran, Taylan Şengül (Gaziosmanpaşa University)

Skilled Labor's Test With Becoming Cheap Labor In Neoliberal Process: A Field Study On The
Relationship Between Education And Employment
Neoliberal Süreçte Vasıflı Emeğin Ucuz İşgücü Olma İle İmtihanı: Eğitim-İstihdam İlişkisine Dair Bir
Alan Araştırması
Gülçin Taşkiran, Zafer Kiraz (Gaziosmanpaşa University)

Discipline of Labor and Resistance
Emeğin Disipline Edilmesi ve Direniş
Feyza Turgay (Kocaeli University)

14:30-14:45

Coffee / Tea Break

T4.MED.TR.Z-TH1

MEDIA STUDIES I MEDYA ÇALIŞMALAR I

Convenor: Emrah Doğan (Kocaeli Governorship)

14:45-16:00

Taksim Hill 1

Thursday, 19 April 2018

Reproducing Of The Violence Via The Nation Of 'Peace' In The Stories About Violence Against Women
On Turkish Printed Media

Türkiye'de Yazılı Medyada Yer Alan Kadına Yönelik Şiddet Haberlerinde "Barış" Kavramı İle Şiddetin
Yeniden Üretilmesi
Evin Doğan, Elif Miral Oktay (İstanbul Şişli Meslek Yüksekokulu)

Media and Social Media Usage Habits of People Living Rural Areas: Karayağcı Village Example (Manisa)
Kırsal Alanda Yaşayanların Medya ve Sosyal Medya Kullanım Alışkanlıkları: Karayağcı Köyü Örneği
(Manisa)
Gülten Uçan, Hakan Baydur (Celal Bayar University)

A Research about the Future of Traditional Newspapers against the Advanced Internet Technologies
Gelişen İnternet Teknolojileri Karşısında Geleneksel Gazetelerin Geleceği Üzerine Yapılan Bir Araştırma
İlknur Aydoğdu Karaaslan (Ege University)

T4.EDU.TR.Z-TH2 COPING STYLES OF STUDENTS & GEOGRAPH TEACHING ÖĞRENCİLERİN BAŞA ÇIKMA YOLLARI VE COĞRAFYA ÖĞRETİMİ <i>Convenor: Çisem Bektur (Sakarya University)</i>	
14:45-16:00 Taksim Hill 2 Thursday, 19 April 2018	<p>The Relationship Between Coping Styles Of Stress And Parental Bonding Among College Students Üniversite Öğrencilerinin Stresle Başa Çıkma Tazları İle Ana Babalarına Bağlanmaları Arasındaki İlişki <i>Ayça Köksal Konik, Ayşegöl Kılıçaslan Çelikkol (İstanbul University)</i></p> <p>Analysis Of 9th Grade History and Geography Teaching Programs with a Multidisciplinary Approach 9. Sınıf Tarih ve Coğrafya Öğretim Programlarının Disiplinlerarası Bir Yaklaşımla İncelenmesi <i>Pelin İskender Kılıç, Nevin Özdemir (Ondokuz Mayıs University)</i></p> <p>Comparison of Learning Styles of Geography and History Undergraduates Tarih Ve Coğrafya Öğrencilerinin Öğrenme Stilllerinin Karşılaştırılması <i>Pelin İskender Kılıç, Nevin Özdemir (Ondokuz Mayıs University)</i></p> <p>From students' eyes of Department of Psychology Digital World and Digital Addiction Psikoloji Bölümü Öğrencilerinin Gözünden Dijital Dünya ve Dijital Bağımlılık <i>Pınar Erten (Bingöl University)</i></p> <p>Reproduction of Gender Roles at Schools: An Analysis based on Teachers' Observations and Experiences Okulda Toplumsal Cinsiyetin Yeniden Üretimi: Öğretmenlerin Sınıf İçi Gözlem ve Deneyimlerine Dayalı Bir Çözümleme <i>Gülşay Aslan, Gülşin Taşkıran (Gaziosmanpaşa University)</i></p>

T4.LAB.EN.Z-P1 LABOUR ECONOMICS CASE STUDIES I ÇALIŞMA EKONOMİSİ ÖRNEK ÇALIŞMALAR I <i>Convenor Julia Dobrev (VUZF University)</i>	
14:45-16:00 Pera 1 Thursday, 19 April 2018	<p>Innovative Turns in Pension Orthodoxy: Automatic Enrolment in Personal Private Pension Programmes Aslı Güleç Taşdemir (Kocaeli University)</p> <p>Union Struggles in Turkey's Logistics Industry: Some Lessons from Late History Çağatay Edgücan Şahin (Ordu University) Pekin Bengisu Tepe (Ankara University)</p> <p>Aging Issue in the Labour Market: A critical Analysis on Current Labour Market Policies Derya Demirdizen Çevik (Kocaeli University)</p> <p>Looking Closer to the New Cooperativism: Practices of Agricultural and Consumer Cooperatives in Turkey Elif Hacısalihoğlu (Trakya University) Çağatay Edgücan Şahin (Ordu University)</p>

T4.ECO.TR.Z-P2 CASE STUDIES IN TURKISH ECONOMY TÜRKİYE EKONOMİSİNE İLİŞKİN ÖRNEK ÇALIŞMALAR <div style="text-align: right;"><i>Convenor: Hilal Yıldız (Kocaeli University)</i></div>	
14:45-16:00 Pera 2 Thursday, 19 April 2018	<p>Material Flow Accounts and Indicators in Turkey in 2000-2017 2000-2017 Döneminde Türkiye Ekonomisi Madde Akım Hesapları ve Göstergeleri <i>Ceran Zeynep Zafır Bahçekapılı (Marmara University)</i></p> <p>The Nexus Between External Debt and Government Expenditures: The Case of Emerging Asian Economies and Turkey Dış Borç ve Kamu Harcamaları Arasındaki İlişki: Gelişen Asya Ekonomileri ve Türkiye Örneği <i>Mehmet Bölükbaş (Gümüşhane University)</i> <i>Mehtap Tarhan Bölükbaş (Adnan Menderes University)</i></p> <p>Assessment Communication Policies Of Central Banks In The Framework Game Theory Merkez Bankası İletişim Politikalarının Oyun Teorisi Çerçevesinden Değerlendirilmesi <i>Şevket Alper Koç (Kocaeli University)</i></p>

T4.PLN.TR.Z-P3 URBAN STUDIES I KENT ÇALIŞMALARI I <div style="text-align: right;"><i>Convenor: Aslı Doğan (Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University)</i></div>	
14:45-16:00 Pera 3 Thursday, 19 April 2018	<p>Urban Belonging and Local Governments Kentsel Aidiyet ve Yerel Yönetimler <i>H.Burçin Henden Şolt (Bülent Ecevit University)</i></p> <p>Artificial Neural Network Modelling for Mode Choice Prediction in Transportation Planning Ulaştırma Planlamasında Türel Dağılım Tahmini İçin Yapay Sinir Ağı ile Modelleme <i>Çağdaş Kara, Gökçe Özden, Murat Karacasu, İnci Sarıçiçek (Eskişehir Osmangazi University)</i></p> <p>The Use of Current Regression Methods in the Estimation of School Based Trips Okul Yolculuk Hareketlerinin Tahmininde Güncel Regresyon Yöntemlerinin Kullanılması <i>Çağdaş Kara, Arzu Altın Yavuz, Şafak Bilgiç, Kadir Berkhan Akalın (Eskişehir Osmangazi University)</i></p>

16:00-16:15

Coffee / Tea Break

T5.POL.TR.Z-TH1

TURKISH RIGHT, IDENTITY & DEMOCRACY

TÜRK SAĞI, KİMLİK VE DEMOKRASİ

Convenor: Abidin Çevik (Kocaeli University)

16:15-17:30
Taksim Hall 1
Thursday, 19 April 2018

Ancient Ambition of the Turkish Right: The State
Türk Sağının Kadim Tutkusu: Devlet
Emek Yıldırım (Artvin Çoruh University)

Religion as Vested Asabiyyah of the Turkish Right
Türk Sağının Sebep Asabiyyeti Olarak Din
Fatih Çağatay Cengiz (Ondokuz Mayıs University)

Routes on the Identity Fiction of the Turkish Right Wings
Türk Sağının Kimlik Kurgusunda Güzergahlar
Polat S. Alpman (Yalova University)

Rethinking The Democratic Theory In Right and Left Populism Debates
Sağ ve Sol Popülizm Tartışmaları Altında Demokrasi Teorisini Yeniden Düşünmek
Yavuz Yıldırım (Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University)

T5.PF.TR.Z-TH2

TAXATION

VERGİLENDİRME

Convenor: M. Mustafa Erdoğan (Marmara University)

16:15-17:30
Taksim Hall 2
Thursday, 19 April 2018

Taxation of The Arms Trade Versus Incentives of The Arms Trade
Silah Ticaretinin Vergilendirilmesi Karşısında Silah Ticareti Teşvikleri
Berna Uymaz (İstanbul University)

Should Be Robot Tax? Evaluation For Turkey
Robot Vergisi Olmalı mı? Türkiye Açısından Değerlendirme
Gülsema Çetinkaya, Sevdâ Akar (Bandırma Onyedî Eylül University)

Bitcoin and Taxation: The Case of Turkey
Bitcoin ve Vergileendirme: Türkiye Değerlendirmesi
Mehmet Emin Kenanoğlu, Kendal Deniz, Yakup Taşdemir (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University)

Position And Importance of Tax Awareness in Turkish Education System: Analysis of Curriculum of Ministry of National Education
Vergi Bilinci Konusunun Türk Eğitim Sistemi İçerisindeki Yeri ve Önemi: Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı Müfredatının İncelenmesi
Osman Geyik (Dicle University)
Abdunnur Yıldız (Fırat University)

T5.PR.TR.Z-P1

**PUBLIC RELATION & COMMUNICATION STUDIES I
HALKLA İLİŞKİLER VE İLETİŞİM ÇALIŞMALARI I**

Convenor: H. Burçin Henden Şolt (Bülent Ecevit University)

16:15-17:30

Pera 1

Thursday, 19 April 2018

Public's Behaviour of Information Sharing: A Research from Public Relations Perspective
Kamu İle Bilgi Paylaşım Davranışı: Halkla İlişkiler Perspektifinden Bir İnceleme
Nahit Erdem Köker (Ege University)
Cevat Sercan Özer (Pamukkale University)

Face to Face Versus Online Focus Group Interviews: When, Where, With Whom, For What, Which One?
Yüz Yüze Görüşmeye Karşı Çevrim İçi Odak Grup Görüşmesi: Ne Zaman, Nerede, Kiminle, Ne İçin,
Hangisi?
Yasemin Bozkurt (Pamukkale University)

Differences of Perception towards Professions of Public Relations and Advertisement Case of Pamukkale
University
Halkla İlişkiler ve Reklamcılık Mesleklerine Yönelik Algı Farklılıkları: Pamukkale Üniversitesi Örneği
Yasemin Bozkurt, Ali Soylu, Eylin Aktaş (Pamukkale University)

T5.PLN.TR.Z-P2

URBAN STUDIES II

KENT ÇALIŞMALARI II

Convenor: Gülçin Taşkiran (Gaziosmanpaşa University)

16:15-17:30

Pera 2
Thursday, 19 April 2018

Investigation on The Interactions of Urban Land Uses within the Context of Changes in Public Transportation Modes

Toplu Taşıma Sistemlerindeki Değişikliklerin Şehirsiz Arazi Kullanışları İle Olan Etkileşimleri

Hilmi Evren Erdin (Dokuz Eylül University)

Ebru Çelebi (Polat Energy)

Spatial Development Strategies Focusing on the Preservation of Rural Sites: Kavacık-Izmir

Kırsal Yerleşimlerde Koruma Odaklı Mekansal Gelişme Stratejileri: Kavacık-İzmir

Neriman Yörür, Feyzal Avcı Özkaban, Hümeysa Birol Akkurt, Hilmi Evren Erdin Didem Akyol Altun, Esra

Kut Görgün (Dokuz Eylül University)

Investigation of Spatial Planning Decisions in the Physical Planning Hierarchy in terms of Sustainability of Rural Areas

Fiziksel Planlama Hiyerarşisi İçinde Mevcut Mekansal Planlama Kararlarının Kırsal Alanların

Sürdürülebilirliği Açısından İrdelenmesi

Neriman Yörür, Ayşegül Altınörs Çırak (Dokuz Eylül University)

Historical Shoreline Change Assessment Using DSAS: A Case Study of Lake Akşehir, SW Turkey

M.Murat Kale (Çankırı Karatekin University)

Conflicts as a Feedback in Urban Planning Process: Case Study on Bicycle Paths in İzmir

Senem Tezcan, İlgi Atay Kaya (Dokuz Eylül University)

T5.EDU.TR.Z-P3

EDUCATION CASE STUDIES I

EĞİTİM ÖRNEK ÇALIŞMALAR I

Convenor: Elif Hacısalihoğlu (Trakya University)

16:15-17:30

Pera 3
Thursday, 19 April 2018

Effect of the Group Works in "Textbook Analysis in Social Studies" Course on Academic Achievement

Aslı Avcı Akçalı (Dokuz Eylül University)

Examination of Pre-school and Primary School Teachers' Knowledge Levels and Views about Environmental Education

Okul Öncesi Eğitim ve Sınıf Eğitimi Öğretmenlerinin Çevre Eğitimi Hakkındaki Bilgi Düzeyleri ve Görüşlerinin İncelenmesi

Büşra Kurtoğlu Karataş, F. Abide Güngör Aytaç (Gazi University)

Problems Scale for Teachers and Administrators Who Have Foreign Students in Their Schools

Okullarında Yabancı Uyruklu Öğrenci Bulunan Öğretmen ve Yöneticilerin Karşılaştıkları Sorunlar Ölçeği

Ömer Çelikkol, Adnan Karaibrahimoğlu (Süleyman Demirel University)

Aytekin Tokgöz (Directorship of Bahçelievler Middle School)

T6.BUS.TR.X-TH1 INNOVATION & STRESS YENİLİK VE STRESS	
<i>Convenor: Osman Geyik (Dicle University)</i>	
17:30-18:30 Taksim Hill 1 Thursday, 19 April 2018	<p>Investigating The Factors affecting Sustainable Innovation Management Sürdürülebilir İnovasyon Yönetimini Etkileyen Faktörlerin Araştırılması <i>Banu Ozkeser (Koluman)</i></p> <p>The Importance of Innovation and Creativity in Enterprises İşletmelerde Yenilik ve Yaratıcılığın Önemi <i>Güner Demirkaya (Kocaeli University)</i></p> <p>The Role of Radical Innovation Implementations in Marketing Activities Pazarlama Faaliyetlerinde Radikal İnovasyon Uygulamalarının Rolü <i>Enes Emre Başar (Bayburt University)</i></p> <p>Stress And Stress Management (Disease Of Modern Age) Stres Ve Stres Yönetimi (Modern Çağın Hastalığı) <i>Hüseyin Alkış (Adıyaman University)</i></p> <p>The New Dynamic of Global Innovation: Reverse Innovation Küresel İnovasyonun Yeni Dinamiği: Ters İnovasyon <i>Mehtap Sarıkaya, Sabahat Bayrak Kök (Pamukkale University)</i></p>

T6.BUS.EN.X-TH2 BUSINESS STUDIES I İŞLETME ÇALIŞMALARI I	
<i>Convenor: Anıl Gacar (Celal Bayar University)</i>	
17:30-18:30 Taksim Hill 2 Thursday, 19 April 2018	<p>The Effect of Corporate Culture on Corporate Identity: A Research in Banking Sector <i>Neslihan Şevik (Kocaeli University)</i> <i>Ali Acaray (Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University)</i></p> <p>An Investigation on Bank Employees' Perceptions of Corporate Reputation According to Demographic Factors <i>Neslihan Şevik, Cengiz Güney (Kocaeli University)</i></p> <p>Determination of Organizational Culture Characteristics of the Public and Private Sector Banks and Effect of Organizational Culture Characteristics on Organizational Commitment of Employees Kamu ve Özel Sektör Bankalarının Örgüt Kültürü Özelliklerinin Belirlenmesi ve Örgüt Kültürü Özelliklerinin Çalışanların Örgütsel Bağlılığına Etkisi <i>Yavuz Tansoy Yıldırım (Bandırma Onyedli Eylül University)</i></p>

T6.BUS.TR.X-P1

BUSINESS STUDIES II

İŞLETME ÇALIŞMALARI II

Convenor: Hikmet Dersim Yıldız (Marmara University)

<p>17:30-18:30 Pera 1 Thursday, 19 April 2018</p>	<p>Data Mining : Forecasting Of The Prices Of The Vehicles In The Second Hand Car Market With Linear Regression Model Veri Madenciliği: İkinci El Araba Piyasasındaki Araçların Fiyatlarının Doğrusal Regresyon Modeliyle Tahmini <i>Sait Uğur Gültekin (Munzur University)</i> <i>Arzu Organ (Pamukkale University)</i></p> <p>Relationship Between Supply Chain Management Best Practices On Supply Chain Agility, Supply Chain Risk Management And Supply Chain Performance In Small And Medium Enterprises <i>Selva Staub (Bandırma Onyedil Eylül University)</i></p> <p>Cloud Computing: Benefits, Risks and Implementations for the Supply Chains and Logistics <i>Şule Birim (Celal Bayar University)</i></p>
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T6.BUS.TR.X-P2

BUSINESS STUDIES III

İŞLETME ÇALIŞMALARI III

Convenor: Mehmet Emin Kenanoğlu (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University)

<p>17:30-18:30 Pera 2 Thursday, 19 April 2018</p>	<p>Does Entrepreneurship Have Masculine Characteristics, Or? Girişimci Dediğin Erkeksi Özellikler mi Taşır, Yoksa.....? <i>Yeliz Mohan Bursalı (Pamukkale University)</i></p> <p>A Study on Entrepreneurial Spirit by Big Five Personality Theory Beş Büyük Faktör Kişilik Kuramı Çerçevesinde Girişimcilik Ruhunun İncelenmesi <i>Sibel Aydemir (Bülent Ecevit University)</i> <i>Serhat Saygın (KOSGEB Karabük Office)</i></p> <p>The Role of Social Cognition in Strategic Decision Making in an Entrepreneurial Firm <i>Haroon Muzaffar (Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University)</i></p> <p>Looking Deeper into Entrepreneurship: Neuroentrepreneurship Girişimciliğe Daha Derinden Bakmak: Nörogirişimcilik <i>Hicran Utkun Dincer Aydın, Ayşe İrmiş (Pamukkale University)</i></p> <p>The Relationship Between Perceptions of Organizational Justice And Affective Commitment Örgütsel Adalet Algıları ve Duygusal Bağlılık Arasındaki İlişki <i>Yeliz Mohan Bursalı (Pamukkale University)</i></p>
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T6.BUS.EN.X-P3 MARKETING STUDIES I PAZARLAMA ÇALIŞMALARI I	
<i>Convenor: Halit Sağlam (Hakkari University)</i>	
17:30-18:30 Pera 3 Thursday, 19 April 2018	<p>Examining of the Relationship Between Job Insecurity, Presenteeism, and Job Satisfaction: A Research on Participation Bank' Employees Ali Acaray, Saadet Ela Pelenk (Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University)</p> <p>An Evaluation Regarding the Corporate Social Responsibility Activities in Turkey Türkiye'de Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluk Faaliyetlerine İlişkin Bir Değerlendirme Hatice Çoban, Ayşe İrmiş (Pamukkale University)</p> <p>The Effect Of The Lifestyle On Conspicuous Consumption Oylum Ekşi, F. Burcu Candan (Kocaeli University)</p>

CUDES 2018

7. International Congress on Current Debates in Social Science

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FRIDAY
20 April 2018

F1.BUS.TR.X-TH1

ACCOUNTING & CASE STUDIES

MUHASEBE VE ÖRNEK ÇALIŞMALAR

Convenor: Osman Geyik (Dicle University)

08:00-09:00
Taksim Hill 1
Friday, 20 April 2018

A Research on Integrity of Use of Cost Accounting in Operations in Şanlıurfa Organize Industrial Region
Şanlıurfa Organize Sanayi Bölgesindeki İşletmelerin Maliyet Muhasebesi Kullanım Düzeyine Yönelik Bir Araştırma

Ömer Faruk Demirkol (Harran University)

The Analysis of the Effects of Crises in Turkey on the Change of Accounting and Auditing Legislation
Türkiye’de Krizlerin Muhasebe ve Denetim Mevzuatının Değişimi Üzerindeki Etkilerinin Analizi

Serkan Akçay (Artvin Çoruh University)

The Carbon Accounting

Karbon Muhasebesi

Nermin Akyel, Şule Yıldız (Sakarya University)

Evaluation of Public and Private Deposit Banks Auditing in Turkey in Terms of European Union
Compliance Process

Türkiye’de Kamu ve Özel Mevduat Bankalarının Denetiminin Avrupa Birliğine Uyum Süreci Açısından Değerlendirilmesi

Serkan Akçay (Artvin Çoruh University)

F1.FIN.EN.TR.X-TH2

FINANCIAL STUDIES I

FİNANSAL ÇALIŞMALAR I

Convenor: Mehmet Emin Kenanoğlu (Celal Bayar University)

08:00-09:00
Taksim Hill 2
Friday, 20 April 2018

Impact of Leverage on the Soundness of Turkish Banking System

Bahar Köseoğlu (Bahçeşehir University), Nesrin Okay (Boğaziçi University)

Constitution of Cash Budget with Simulation Technique and An Application

Simülasyon Tekniği ile Nakit Bütçesinin Oluşturulması ve Bir Uygulama

Filiz Konuk (Sakarya University)

The Firm Specific Determinants of Fixed Capital Investments: Theories of Corporate Investment and an Application to Industrial Firms Listed on BIST

N.Savaş Demirci (Kafkas University)

Lease Certificates (Sukuk) and Project Finance / Kira Sertifikaları ve Proje Finansmanı

Recep Ali Küçükçolak, Murat Kasımoğlu (Istanbul Commerce University)

An Investigation on the Relationship Between Banks’ Capital Adequacy Levels and Stock Value: The Case of Turkish Banking Sector

Bankaların Sermaye Yeterlilik Düzeyleri İle Hisse Değeri Arasındaki İlişki Üzerine Bir İnceleme: Türkiye Bankacılık Sektörü Örneği

Uğur Uzun, Murat Berberoğlu (Artvin Çoruh University)

F1.DEV.TR.EN.X-P1 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES I KALKINMA ÇALIŞMALARI I	
<i>Convenor: Kendal Deniz (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University)</i>	
08:00-09:00 Pera 1 Friday, 20 April 2018	<p>Financial and Revivification Plan for Bulgarian Regions” <i>Kaloyan Krasimirov Belitchovsky (Vuzf University)</i></p> <p>The Determinants of High Technology Exports:Case for Turkey Yüksek Teknoloji İhracatının Belirleyicileri: Türkiye Örneği <i>Sevcan Güneş (Pamukkale University)</i> <i>Tuğba Akın (Adnan Menderes University)</i></p> <p>The Game Theoretical Analysis of the Dream of the Unification of All World With One State Birleşen Bir Dünya Hayali İle Tek Ülke ve Tek Yönetimi Düşüncesi ve Oyun Teorisi İle Modellenmesi <i>Ebru Ergen & Şevket Alper Koç (Kocaeli University)</i></p>

F1.ECO.EN.X-P2 EXPORT & CASE STUDIES İHRACAT VE ÖRNEK ÇALIŞMALAR	
<i>Convenor: Hikmet Dersim Yıldız (Marmara University)</i>	
08:00-09:00 Pera 2 Friday, 20 April 2018	<p>New Economics Theories: Using Behavioral Economics by Experimental Economics to Improve Macroeconomic Policies <i>Kıymet Yavuzaslan (Adnan Menderes University)</i></p> <p>Export Diversification and Extensive Margin-Intensive Margin <i>Mehmet Aydın (Adnan Menderes University)</i></p> <p>Participation of Turkey and MENA Countries in Global Value Chains: The Case of Turkey, Tunisia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Israel <i>Seda Ekmen Ozelik (Yıldırım Beyazıt University)</i></p> <p>Intra Industry Trade and Export Diversification in Foreign Trade of Turkey <i>Mehmet Aydın (Adnan Menderes University)</i></p>

F1.POL.TR.X-P3
POLITICAL STUDIES I
SİYASET ÇALIŞMALARI I

Convenor: Halit Sağlam (Hakkari University)

08:00-09:00
Pera 3
Friday, 20 April 2018

The Construction of The Theatre of the Absurd on the Socio-Political Basis in Eastern European Countries: Vaclav Havel's Play Called Vyrozumeni
Doğu Avrupa Ülkelerinde Absürt Tiyatro'nun Sosyo-Politik Temel Üzerine İnşası: Vaclav Havel'in Bildirim Adlı Oyunu
Arzu Özyön (Dumlupınar University)

Analysis Of The Asala Terror Actions Committed In The Period Of 1975-1984 Over The Milliyet Newspaper Issues And Place Of Asala In Terror Typology
1975-1984 Yılları Arasında Asala Eylemlerinin Milliyet Gazetesi Üzerinden Analizi Ve Asala'nın Terör Tipolojisindeki Yeri
Ferihan Polat, Şeyda Tütüncü (Pamukkale University)

Non-Muslims In Nineteenth Century Eskişehir: Changes And Architectural Structures In The City
19. Yüzyılda Eskişehir Gayrimüslimleri: Kentteki Değişim ve Mimari Yapılar
Nurdan Küçükhasaköylü (Anadolu University)

Position of Women in Nation Building Process: Post-Soviet Tajikistan and Uzbekistan
Sezin Şentürk (Middle East Technical University)
Özge Öz Döm (Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University)

Visual Pollution: A Qualitative Study In Çanakkale City Center
Gökçe Işık Aydın, Hikmet Yavaş (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University)

09:00-09:15

Coffee / Tea Break

F2.PA.TR.Z-TH1 BUSINESS STUDIES IV İŞLETME ÇALIŞMALARI IV	
<i>Convenor: Evin Doğan (İstanbul Şişli MYO):</i>	
09:00-10:15 Taksim Hill 1 Friday, 20 April 2018	<p>Current Debates in Academic Incentive / Akademik Teşvikte Güncel Tartışmalar <i>Alaeddin Bobat (Kocaeli University)</i> <i>Emin Çakılcı (Nuh Naci Yazgan University)</i> <i>Sadettin Yılmaz (Kocaeli University)</i></p> <p>The Strategic Importance of Environmental Security in Achieving Sustainable Urban Safety Şehirlerin Güvenliğinin Sürdürülebilir Kılınmasında Çevresel Güvenliğin Stratejik Önemi <i>İmam Bakır Kanlı, Burak Kaplan (Marmara University)</i></p> <p>Ethics, Professional Ethics and Public Ethics / Etik, Meslek Etiği ve Kamu Etiği <i>İpek Özkal Sayan (Ankara University)</i> <i>Ahmet Özalp (Hitit University)</i></p> <p>Approach to the Problem of Housing and Housing Policies in Turkey Türkiye’de Konut Sorununa Yaklaşım Ve Konut Politikalarının Seyri <i>Nihal Şirin Pınarcıoğlu (Batman University)</i></p> <p>The Metropolitan Municipality Reform and Its Impact on Rural Areas in Turkey Türkiye’deki Büyükşehir Belediyesi Reformu ve Reformun Kırsal Alana Etkisi <i>Ozan Zengin (Ankara University)</i></p>

F2.CUL.TR.Z-TH2 CULTURAL STUDIES I KÜLTÜREL ÇALIŞMALAR I	
<i>Convenor: Aslı Ege (Marmara University)</i>	
09:00-10:15 Taksim Hill 2 Friday, 20 April 2018	<p>Proverbs and Idioms About Reading in The Turkish Language: A Content Analysis Türkçe’de Bulunan Okuma ile İlgili Atasözleri ve Deyimler: Bir İçerik Analizi <i>Emet Gürel, A.Ceren Alaçam-Akşit (Ege University)</i></p> <p>Arif and ‘Recep İvedik’ Characters with Regard to Cultural Differentiation Kültürel Farklılaşma Açısından ‘Arif’ ve ‘Recep İvedik’ Karakterleri <i>Ercan Geçgin (Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University)</i></p> <p>An Analysis Of The Turkish Translations Of Daudet’s “Letters From My Windmill” In Terms Of Translation Strategies And Operations Çeviri Stratejileri ve İşlemleri Açısından “Değirmenimden Mektuplar” Adlı Eserin İncelenmesi <i>Perihan Yalçın (Gazi University)</i></p> <p>Semantic Analysis of the Doctor Word in the Scope of Health Culture Between 1850-1970 Years 1850-1970 Yılları Arasındaki Sağlık Kültürü Kapsamında Doktor Kelimesinin Semantik Açısından İncelenmesi <i>Rukiye Çelik, Dolunay Özlem Kilit (Süleyman Demirel University)</i></p>

CUDES 2018

7. International Congress on Current Debates in Social Science

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F2.DEV.EN.Z-P1

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES II

KALKINMA ÇALIŞMALARI II

Convenor: Farhang Morady (University of Westminster)

09:00-10:15
Pera 1
Friday, 20 April 2018

A Historical Perspective on Political Economy of Middle Income Trap: A Comparison of Brazil and Mexico

Ferda Karagöz, Emine Tahsin (Istanbul University)

Behavioral Economics and Institutional Development

Julia Dobрева, Nedko Minkov (Vuzf University)

Governing the Market to Create New Comparative Advantages: The Case of South Korea

M. Mustafa Erdoğan (Marmara University)

F2.ANT.TR.Z-P2

ANTHROPOLOGY & ANATOLIA

ANTROPOLOJİ VE ANADOLU

Convenor: Vahdet Özkoçak (Hitit University)

09:00-10:15
Pera 2
Friday, 20 April 2018

Anthropological Examination of Periostitis in Ancient Anatolian Populations

Eski Anadolu Topluluklarında Periostitis Olgusunun Antropolojik Açısından İncelenmesi

Asuman Çırak (Hitit University)

Paleodemographic Analysis of the Skeletons of the Spradon Population

Spradon Toplumuna Ait İskeletlerin Paleodemografik Açısından Analizi

Asuman Çırak, Ayşegül Şarbak, Mustafa Tolga Çırak (Hitit University)

Non Metric features in Determining Biological Distances in Late Roman-Byzantine Anatolia Populations:

Spradon Example

Geç Roma-Bizans Anadolu Topluluklarında Biyolojik Uzaklıkların Belirlenmesinde Nonmetric Özellikler:

Spradon Örneği

Ayşegül Şarbak (Hitit University)

A Paleopathological Form in Spradon: Button Osteoma

Spradon'da Paleopatolojik Bir Oluşum: Button Osteoma

Mustafa Tolga Çırak (Hitit University)

F2.EDU.EN.Z-P3 FOREIGN STUDENTS & TEACHING YABANCI ÖĞRENCİLER VE ÖĞRETİM	
<i>Convenor: Ayşenur Erdil (Marmara / Anadolu University)</i>	
09:00-10:15 Pera 3 Friday, 20 April 2018	<p>Teachers' Perceptions Related to Classroom Management Issues <i>Gamze İnan Kaya (İstanbul University)</i></p> <p>Everyday Interpersonal Experiences of African International Students in Turkey: A Phenomenological Study <i>Ilkay Demir, Mefire Njoya Roukaya (İstanbul University)</i></p> <p>Aligning Learning Outcomes to Performance Assessment in Teaching Professionally-Oriented Foreign Language <i>Kemalbekova Elmira, Sagimbayeva Jannat, Shakhputova Zukhra, Tusselbayeva Zhanar (L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University)</i></p>

10:15-10:30

Coffee / Tea Break

F3.HIS.TR.Z-TH1 CASE STUDIES IN HISTORY TARİHTE ÖRNEK ÇALIŞMALAR	
<i>Convenor: Arzu Özsoy Özmen (Kocaeli University)</i>	
10:30-12:00 Taksim Hill 1 Friday, 20 April 2018	<p>The Democratic Party's Views on Secularism and Religion Demokrat Parti'nin Dine Bakışı ve Laiklik Anlayışı <i>Abidin Çevik (Kocaeli University)</i></p> <p>Gods and Goddesses of Health in Greek Mythology Yunan Mitolojisinde Sağlık Tanrıları ve Tanrıçaları <i>Emet Gürel, A. Ceren Alaçam-Akşit (Ege University)</i></p> <p>A study on the Role of Women in the National Movements of Korea and Turkey Milli Mücadele Hareketi Dönemindeki Türk ve Kore Kadının Rolü <i>Eun Kyung Jeong (İstanbul University)</i></p> <p>Organization of Turkish Grain Board (Toprak Mahsulleri Ofisi) And it's Place in Cereals Subsistence in Second War (1938-1945) Toprak Mahsulleri Ofisinin İnşası ve Savaş Dönemi Hububat İlaşesindeki Yeri (1938-1945) <i>M. Ali Sağlam (Artvin Çoruh University)</i></p>

F3.TUR.TR.Z-TH2

CASE STUDIES IN TOURISM

TURİZMDE ÖRNEK ÇALIŞMALAR

Convenor: Adnan Veysel Ertemel (İstanbul Commerce University)

10:30-12:00
Taksim Hill 2
Friday, 20 April 2018

Local People's Perceptions Regarding University's Impacts and Their Expectations from University: The Case of Ilgaz School of Tourism and Hotel Management

Yerel Halkın Üniversitenin Etkilerine İlişkin Algıları ve Üniversiteden Beklentileri: Ilgaz Turizm ve Otelcilik Yüksekokulu Örneği

Ayhan Dağdeviren (Çankırı Karatekin University)

Ayvalık Taksıyarhis Churc's within the scope of religious tourism Contribution to Cultural Tourism

İnanç Turizmi Kapsamında Ayvalık Taksıyarhis Kilisesinin Kültür Turizmine Katkıları

Gül Yılmaz (İstanbul Arel University)

The Effect of Social Media on Tourism: Case of Kars-Dogu Express

Sosyal Medyanın Turizme Etkisi:Kars Doğu Ekspresi Örneği

Mustafa Doğan, Azize Burcu Pekiner, Emre Karaca, (Batman University)

Alternative Accommodation Preference in Thermal Tourism: Boardinghouses Ankara Kızılcahamam Example

Termal Turizmde Alternatif Konaklama Tercihi: Ev Pansiyonculuğu Ankara Kızılcahamam Örneği

Saıda Nur Özdemir, Hüseyin Özdemir (Çankırı Karatekin University)

Kızılcahamam District Thermal Tourism Potential

Kızılcahamam İlçesinin Termal Turizm Potansiyeli

Saıda Nur Özdemir, Hüseyin Özdemir (Çankırı Karatekin University)

The Chancing Meaning of Travel, Tourism and Tourist Definitions

Seyahat, Turizm ve Turist Kavramlarının Değişen Anlamları

Sebahattin Emre Dilek, Nur Kulakoglu Dilek (Batman University)

F3.DEV.TR.Z-P1

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES III

KALKINMA ÇALIŞMALAR I III

Convenor: Günay Gönüllü (Kocaeli University)

10:30-12:00
Pera 1
Friday, 20 April 2018

Investigation of Well-Being and Quality of Life of the Turkish Provinces by Clustering Analysis

Türkiye'deki İllerin İyi Oluş ve Yaşam Kalitesinin Kümeleme Çözümlemesiyle İncelenmesi

Feyyaz Cengiz Dikmen (Kocaeli University)

The Way to Middle Income Trap from Migration Economy: A Regional Analysis

Göç Ekonomisinden Orta Gelir Tuzağına Giden Yol: Bölgesel Bir Analiz

Murad Tiryakioğlu, Yunus Emre Karabulutoglu (Afyon Kocatepe University)

Women and Work in Turkey, While Industry 4.0 is Taking Off

Endüstri 4.0 Kalkışa Geçerken, Türkiye'de Kadın ve İş

Özgün Biçer (Marmara University)

F3. GEN.TR.Z-P2

VIOLENCE, GENDER & WOMAN

ŞİDDET, TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET VE KADIN

Convenor: Azime Telli Serpin (Mersin University)

10:30-12:00

Pera 2

Friday, 20 April 2018

Gender Based Domestic Violence Against Women

Toplumsal Cinsiyet Temelinde Aile İçinde Kadına Yönelik Fiziksel Şiddet

Ali Dikmen (Hacettepe University)

Burcu Genç (Kırklareli University)

Child Sexual Abuse In The Context Of Hegemonic Masculinity And Feminist Theory

Hegemonik Erkeklik Ve Feminist Kuram Bağlamında Çocuğa Yönelik Cinsel İstismar

Burcu Genç (Kırklareli University)

Ali Dikmen (Hacettepe University)

The Women Empowerment in Migration Economy of Turkey: Expectations, Tendency and Reality

Türkiye'nin Göç Ekonomisine Geçişinde Kadın Güçlendirme: Beklentiler, Eğilimler ve Gerçekler

Murad Tiryakioğlu, Şeyma Güleç (Afyon Kocatepe University)

Entrepreneur Women's Entrepreneurship Experiences and Results: A Qualitative Research

Girişimci Kadınların Girişim Deneyimleri ve Sonuçları: Nitel Bir Araştırma

S. Ece Yılmaz, Fatma Gül Karaçelebi, Fatih Çetin (Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University)

Research on Female Labour in the Branch of Engineering With Regard to Gender

Mühendislik Alanında Toplumsal Cinsiyet Açısından Kadın Emeğinin İncelenmesi

Tuğba Gücenmez (Adıyaman University)

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F3.INT.TR.Z-P3

COLD WAR & TURKEY

SOĞUK SAVAŞ VE TÜRKİYE

Convenor: Övgü Kalkan Küçüksolak (Yalova University)

10:30-12:00

Pera 3
Friday, 20 April 2018

Security and Regionalism in the Turkish Foreign Policy in the Two Interwar Period and the First Years of the Cold War

İki Savaş Arası Dönem ve Soğuk Savaş'ın İlk yıllarında Türk Dış Politikasında Güvenlik ve Bölgeselcilik
Volkan Tatar (İstanbul Arel University)

Turkey's Aid to Greece During the Second World War

İkinci Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Türkiye'nin Yunanistan'a Yaptığı Yardımlar
Meral Balcı, Ediz Kırkağaçlıoğlu (Marmara University)

The Role of the "Lend and Lease Agreement" in the Development of US-Turkey Relations

ABD-Türkiye İlişkilerinin Gelişiminde "Ödünç Verme ve Kiralama Anlaşması"
İhsan Seddar Kaynar, Ayşegül Kars Kaynar (Hakkari University)

Identities and the West in Özal Foreign Policy in the Post Cold War: The Example of Kurdish Identity and Turkic Republics

Soğuk Savaş Sonrası Özal Dış Politikasında Kimlikler ve Batı: Kürt Kimliği ve Türki Cumhuriyetler Örneği
Aslı Ege (Marmara University)

12:00-13:00

SNACK BREAK / ÖĞLE ARASI

F4.INV2.TR.Z-TH1

INVITED SPEAKER SESSION

Convenor: Şükrü Aslan (Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University)

13:00-14:00

Taksim Hill 1
Friday, 20 April 2018

Benjamin's Incompatible Signs in Critical Theory

Benjami'in Eleştirel Teorideki Uyumsuz Burçları
Bora Erdağı (Kocaeli University)

Frankfurt School and the 68 Movements: Critical Theory's Message in the Bottle and More

Frankfurt Okulu ve 68 Hareketi: Eleştirel Teori'nin Şişedeki Mesajı ve Daha Fazlası
Muharrem Açıkgöz (Gaziantep University)

F5.LAB.TR.Z-TH1

WORKING LIFE & CASE STUDEIS

ÇALIŞMA YAŞAMI VE ÖRNEK ÇALIŞMALAR

Convenor: Sebahattin Emre Dilek (Batman University)

14:15-15:30
Taksim Hill 1
Friday, 20 April 2018

- Job Insecurity Perception of Public Servants and Its Impact on Job Behaviour in Turkey
Türkiye’de Memurların İş Güvencesizliği Algısı ve İş Davranışlarına Etkisi
Arzu Özsoy Özmen, Doğa Başar Sarıipek (Kocaeli University)
- Evaluation Of The Orientation Training Of Seafare In The Sea Working Life
Deniz Çalışma Yaşamında Gemi Adamlarının Oryantasyon Eğitiminin Değerlendirilmesi
Aziz Muslu (Ordu University)
- Dysfunctionality of the Harmonization Process with the EU Social Dialogue Mechanisms in Turkey
AB ile Uyum Sürecinde Türkiye’de Sosyal Diyalog Mekanizmalarının İşlevsizliği
Özal Çiçek (Süleyman Demirel University), Mehmet Öçal (Mehmet Akif Ersoy University)
- Children In Agriculture Sector And Rights / Tarım Sektöründe Çocuklar ve Hakları
Sebiha Kablay (Ordu University)
- A Research on Determination of the Kandıra's Cittaslow Potential
Kandıra’nın Cittaslow Olma Potansiyelinin Belirlenmesine Yönelik Bir Araştırma
Hande Yüksel Altıntaş, Örgen Uğurlu (Kocaeli University)

F5.ENV.TR.Z-TH2

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES I

ÇEVRE ÇALIŞMALARI I

Convenor:Özgün Biçer (Marmara University)

14:15-15:30
Taksim Hill 2
Friday, 20 April 2018

- The Critical View of NIMBY: Is It Syndrome or Social Movement?
NIMBY’e Eleştirel Bir Bakış: Sendrom mu yoksa Toplumsal Hareket mi?
Günay Gönüllü (Kocaeli University)
Duygu Şenbel Eser (University of Cologne)
- The Privatization Process Over The Global Water Policy
Küresel Su Politikası Üzerindeki Özelleştirme Süreci
Murat Demirel (Kafkas University)
S. Evinç Torlak (Pamukkale University)
- A critical view to the Environmental Management Approaches: Reversing the Polluter Pays Principle
Çevre Yönetimi Yaklaşımlarına Eleştirel Bir Bakış: Kirleten Öder İlkesini Tersine Çevirmek
Örgen Uğurlu (Kocaeli University)
Ayşegül Kanbak (Batman University)
- Natural Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness: Environmental Conservation for Sustainability, the Case of Turkey and Malawi.
Yohane V. A Phiri (Kocaeli University)
- Comparative Analysis of Traditional and Contemporary Stoves Based on Their Energy Performance
Hale Tuğçın Kıran, Hatice Sözer (İstanbul Teknik University)

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F5.INT.TR.Z-P1

USA, EU & POWER

ABD, AB & GÜÇ

Convenor: Duygu Şenbel (University of Cologne)

14:15-15:30

Pera 1

Friday, 20 April 2018

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)

Cyberspace: The Fifth Domain of Escalating Security Challenges

Övgü Kalkan Küçüksolak (Yalova University)

Future Scenarios of the European Union in the Shadow of Ongoing Crises

Krizlerin Gölgesindeki Avrupa Birliği'nin Geleceği Üzerine Senaryolar

Ebru Oğurlu (Lefke Avrupa University)

Instrumentalisation of Energy Sources as Soft Power Elements

Yumuşak Güç Unsuru Olarak Enerji Kaynaklarının Araçsallaştırılması

Nuri Gökhan Toprak (Kırklareli University)

Gender Equality In The Context Of European Union

Avrupa Birliği Kapsamında Cinsiyet Politikaları

Volkan Tatar (İstanbul Arel University)

F5.EDU.TR.Z-P2

**TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE
YABANCI DİL ÖĞRETİMİ**

Convenor: Nuran Öze (Near East University)

14:15-15:30

Pera 2

Friday, 20 April 2018

Trends in Academic Studies between 2015 and 2017 in Teaching Turkish as a Foreign Language
Yabancı Dil Olarak Türkçenin Öğretiminde 2015- 2017 Yılları Arasında Hazırlanan Akademik
Makalelerdeki Eğilimler
Hülya Çevirme, Süheyla Koçak (Kocaeli University)

Analysis of Ecological World Views of Prospective Teachers of Social Studies and Science
Sosyal Bilgiler ve Fen Bilgisi Öğretmen Adaylarının Ekolojik Dünya Görüşlerinin İncelenmesi
Nevin Özdemir, Munise Handan Güneş (Ondokuz Mayıs University)

The Suitability Levels of Turkish Language Textbooks for Foreigners Regarding the Acquisitions of Turkish
Teaching Program as a Second or Foreign Language / Yabancılar için Hazırlanan Türkçe Ders Kitaplarının
Yabancılar Türkçe Öğretimi Programı Kazanımlarını Karşılama Düzeyi
Şenel Gerçek, Başak Alkan, Ecmel Aydın, Merve Kurtuluş (Kocaeli University)

An Examination of Vocational Maturity and Career Decision Making Strategy Levels of High School
Students
Lise Öğrencilerinin Mesleki Olgunluk, Karar Verme Stratejileri Düzeylerinin İncelenmesi
Yıldız Öztan Ulusoy, O.Nejat Akfırat, Fatih Kezer (Kocaeli University)

Ostracism and Life Satisfaction in Turkish Adolescents: The Role of Self-Efficacy as Mediator
Ergenlerde Sosyal Dışlanma ve Yaşam Doyumu: Özyeterliğin Aracı Rolü
Çare Sertelin Mercan (İstanbul University)

F5.FIN.EN.TR.Z-P3**FINANCIAL MARKETS****FİNANSAL PİYASALAR***Convenor: Vahdet Özkoçak (Hitit University)*14:15-15:30
Pera 3
Friday, 20 April 2018

Islamic Banking And Risk Management: The Case Turkey

İslami Bankacılık Ve Risk Yönetimi: Türkiye Örneği

*Figen Büyükkakın (Kocaeli University)**Necla İlter Küçükçolak (Takasbank A.Ş.)*

The Rise Of Behavioral Finance: Behavioral Policy Recommendations For Optimal Financial Installation

Yükselen Davranışsal Finans: Optimal Finansal Yapının Tesisi İçin Davranışsal Politika Önerileri

Üzeyir Aydın, Büşra Ağan (Dokuz Eylül University)

The Effect Of The 2008 Global Crisis On The Financial Performance Of Foreign Trade Capital

Companies Trading In Istanbul Exchange / 2008 Küresel Krizinin Borsa İstanbul'da İşlem Gören Dış

Ticaret Sermaye Şirketlerinin Finansal Performansına Etkisi

Özgül Uyan (İstanbul Gelişim University)

Attributed to Value of the Money: A Discussion on Behavioral Differences in the Material Differences

Paraya Atfedilen Değer: Maddi Farklılıkların Davranışsal Farklılıklar Yaratması Üzerine Bir Tartışma

Üzeyir Aydın, Büşra Ağan (Dokuz Eylül University)

Application of Black-Letterman Model to The International Portfolio

Nona Sharadze (Kocaeli University)

15:30-15:45

Coffee / Tea Break

F6.LAB.TR.TH1**JACK LONDON, POVERTY & BURNOUT****JACK LONDON, YOKSULLUK VE TÜKENMİŞLİK***Convenor: Şenel Gerçek (Kocaeli University)*15:45-17:00
Taksim Hill 1
Friday, 20 April 2018

From Jack London's Iron Heel to the Contemporary World: A Review on Class Associations

Jack London'un Demir Ökçe'sinden Günümüz Dünyasına: Sınıfsal Çatışmalar Üzerine Bir Derleme

*Özal Çiçek (Süleyman Demirel University)**Mehmet Öçal (Mehmet Akif Ersoy University)*

The Relationship Between Ethical Leadership Behaviour and Organizational Commitment

Etik Liderlik Davranışı ve Örgütsel Bağlılık İlişkisi

Zübeyir Bağcı, Türkmen Taşer Akbaş (Pamukkale University)

Being Poor or Feeling Poor: Poverty with Objective and Subjective Dimensions

Yoksul Olmak ya da Yoksul Hissetmek: Nesnel ve Öznel Boyutlarıyla Yoksulluk

Arzu Özsoy Özmen (Kocaeli University)

The Effect Of Burnout On Job Satisfaction / Tükenmişliğin İş Tatmini Üzerindeki Etkisi

Tükenmişliğin İş Tatmini Üzerindeki Etkisi

Zübeyir Bağcı, Türkmen Taşer Akbaş (Pamukkale University)

F6.CUL.TR.Z-TH2**CULTURAL ADAPTION, ETNOMUSICOLOGY & TV SERIES****KÜLTÜREL UYUM, ETNİKMÜZİKOLOJİ VE TV DİZİLERİ***Convenor: Murad Tiryakioğlu (Afyon Kocaetep University)*15:45-17:00
Taksim Hill 2
Friday, 20 April 2018

The Obstacle to Cultural Adaptation: Language Ego (An Analysis on Foreign Students Studying in Turkey)

Kültürel Adaptasyonun Önündeki Engel: Dil Egosu (Türkiyede Eğitim Gören Yabancı Uyrıklı Öğrenciler Üzerine Bir Analiz)

Aysen Temel Eginli, Selma Didem Özşenler (Ege University)

Postcolonial Theory in Etnomusicology

Etnomüzikolojide Postkolonyal Teori

Merve Şule Çaycı (Dokuz Eylül University)

Ceremonial Encounters Based On Communication Accommodation Theory: An Analysis On Local Television Series

*Selma Didem Özşenler (Ege University)***F6.PR.TR.Z-P1****IMAGE, IMIGRATION & CYBER****İMAJ, GÖÇMEN VE SİBER***Convenor: Ercan Geçgin (Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University)*15:45-17:00
Pera 1
Friday, 20 April 2018

The Impact of Image on Corporate Reputation: The Case of Gumushane Municipality

İmajın Kurumsal İtibara Etkisi: Gümüşhane Belediyesi Örneği

*Hasan Güllüpunar (Erciyes University)**Ferhat Alkan*

Understanding the Concepts of "Immigrant and Refugee" within the Framework of "Us and Them" in the Immigration Policies of Political Parties in Turkey

Türkiye'de Siyasi Partilerin Göçmen Politikalarında "Göçmen, Mülteci ve Sığınmacı"

Kavramsallaştırmalarının "Biz ve Öteki" Çerçevesinde Anlamlandırılması

Nurullah Terkan (Selçuk University)

An Analysis of Cyber Crime and Cyber Tyranny

Siber Suçlar ve Siber Zorbalığın Psikolojik Analizi

Rüçhan Gökdağ (Anadolu University)

Which has priority in interpersonal communication? Personal or mobile phone

Bireyler Arası İletişimde Öncelik Hangisinde? Birey veya Cep Telefonu

Rüçhan Gökdağ (Anadolu University)

F6.MAR.TR.Z-P2

MARKETING STUDIES II

PAZARLAMA ÇALIŞMALARI II

Convenor: Mustafa Koçer (Erciyes University)

15:45-17:00
Pera 2
Friday, 20 April 2018

Impact of Sponsorship on Creating Customer Loyalty: Vodafone-Beşiktaş J.K. Case
Müşteri Sadakati Yaratmada Sponsorlukların Etkisi: Vodafone-Beşiktaş J.K. Örneği
Adnan Veysel Ertemel (İstanbul Ticaret University)
Burçin Korkut Şahin

Effects of Perceived Distribution Justice To Co-Creation: A Qualitative Research in B2B Channel
Dağıtım Adaleti Anlayışının Birlikte Yaratıma Etkisi: B2B Dağıtım Kanalında Nitel Araştırma
Gül Yazıcı (Karel Elektronik)
İbrahim Kırcova (Yıldız Technical University)

Consumer Preference for Olive Oil Attributes: An Exploratory Study with Conjoint Analysis
İsmail Tamer Toklu (Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University)

Modern Inventory Control Policies for Appliance Firms
Yasin Galip Gencer (Yalova University)

F6.EDU.TR.Z-P3

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES, PERCEPTION OF DOMINATION AND DISTANCE IN EDUCATION

EĞİTİMDE DEMOGRAFİK DEĞİŞKENLER, TAHAKKÜM VE UZAKTAN EĞİTİM

Convenor: Bige Aşkun (Marmara University)

15:45-17:00
Pera 3
Friday, 20 April 2018

Analysis of Materialistic Tendencies of Prospective Teachers within the Context of Demographic Variables
Öğretmen Adaylarının Materyalist Eğilimlerinin Demografik Değişkenler Bağlamında İncelenmesi
Nevin Özdemir, Munise Handan Güneş (Ondokuz Mayıs University)

Perception of Domination in Educational Organizations
Eğitim Örgütlerinde Tahakküm Algısı
Ergin Dikme (Ministry of Education)
Asiye Toker Gökçe (Kocaeli University)

Problematics of Distance Education in Applied Disciplines in Turkey
Uygulamalı Disiplinler Açısından Türkiye'de Uzaktan Eğitim Sorunsalı
Mehmet Can Aktan, Emre Özcan, Merve Deniz Pak (Başkent University)

Investigation of Subjective Well-Being and Value Relations in Developmental Context
Öznel İyi Oluş ve Değer İlişkilerinin Gelişim Dönemi Bağlamında İncelenmesi
Meltem Aslan Gördesli (İstanbul Medipol University)
Ayşe Esra İşmen Gazioğlu (İstanbul University)

17:00-17:15

Coffee / Tea Break

F7.ANT.EN.Z-TH1 RESEARCH STUDIES IN ANTHROPOLOGY ANTROPOLOJİDE ARAŞTIRMALAR	
<i>Convenor: Yasin Galip Gencer (Yalova University)</i>	
17:15-18:30 Taksim Hill 1 Friday, 20 April 2018	<p>Trapenation in Ancient and Modern Times Antik ve Modern Dönemlerde Trepanasyon <i>Nevin Göksal (Polis Academy)</i></p> <p>Odontoma: A Case of Zeytinli Island (Balıkesir / Erdek) Odontoma: Zeytinli Ada (Balıkesir / Erdek) Örneği <i>Pınar Gözlük Kırmızıoğlu, Saadet Bıçak, Fadime Suata Alpaslan (Cumhuriyet University)</i></p> <p>Şirkü: A Social Group Devoted to Work for Temple in the Ancient Mesopotamia Eski Mezopotamya'da Tapınak için Çalışmaya Adanmış Sosyal Bir Grup: Şirkü <i>Serkan Erdoğan (Bitlis Eren University)</i></p> <p>Body Composition Values And Obesity Frequency In School - Age Children Okul Çağı Çocuklarda Vücut Kompozisyonu Değerleri Ve Obezite Sıklığı <i>Vahdet Özkoçak (Hitit University), Sibel Hande Hınçal (Ankara University), Yener Bektaş (Neşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University), Timur Gültekin (Ankara University)</i></p>

F7.ECO.TR.Z-TH2 GLOBALISATION & ECONOMY KÜRESELLEŞME VE EKONOMİ	
<i>Convenor: Örgen Uğurlu (Kocaeli University)</i>	
17:15-18:30 Taksim Hill 2 Friday, 20 April 2018	<p>The Changing Economic Order After The Global Crisis: An Evaluation of Macroeconomic Indicators of The MINT Countries Küresel Kriz Sonrası Dönemde Değişen Ekonomik Düzen: MINT Ülkelerinin Makroekonomik Göstergelerinin Değerlendirilmesi <i>A. Öznur Ümit (Ondokuz Mayıs University)</i></p> <p>Cyclical Fluctuations of Economic Life / İktisadi Yaşamın Çevrimsel Dalgalanmaları <i>Caner Ekizceleroğlu (Trakya University)</i></p> <p>Axis Shift in Globalization / Küreselleşmede Eksen Kayması <i>Zekeriya Eray Eser (Artvin Çoruh University)</i></p> <p>Causality Relations Between Economic Growth and Energy Consumption in Turkey: A Frequency-Domain Approach Türkiye'de Ekonomik Büyüme ile Enerji Tüketimi Arasındaki Nedensellik İlişkisi: Frekans Alanı Yaklaşımı <i>Mehmet Songur (Munzur University), Yusuf Muratoğlu (Hitit University), Devran Şanlı (Gazi University)</i></p> <p>Capital Accumulation in the Gulf: The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) as a Regional Integration and the Future of GCC Körfez'de Sermaye Birikimi: Bölgesel Bir Entegrasyon Olarak Körfez İşbirliği Teşkilatı ve Geleceği <i>Ayşe Cebeci (Harran University)</i></p>

F7.BUS.TR.Z-P1

ENTREPRENEURSHIP, PERFORMANCE & COMPANIES

GİRİŞİMCİLİK, PERFORMANS VE İŞLETMELER

Convenor: M. Ali Sağlam (Artvin Çoruh University)

17:15-18:30
Pera 1
Friday, 20 April 2018

The Effect of Training and Development Programs on Empowerment and Performance in Logistic Sector
Lojistik Sektöründe Eğitim ve Geliştirme Programlarının Personeli Güçlendirme ve Performans Üzerindeki Etkisi

Sanem Nart, Selva Staub (Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University)

Supporting Social Entrepreneurship and Social Inclusion of Disadvantaged Groups

Tubanur Büyükoğlu (Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University)

Hasan Perçin (İzmir Katip Çelebi University)

Financing Problems Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Face and Solution Suggestions within the Context of their Utilization of Facilities of Capital Market Instruments

Küçük ve Orta Boy İşletmelerin Sermaye Piyasası Araçlarından Faydalanma İmkânları Kapsamında Karşılaştıkları Finansman Sorunları ve Çözüm Önerileri

Muhammed Ardiç (Artvin Çoruh University)

Content Analysis of incorporated Logistics Companies Mission and Vision Statement in Turkey
Türkiyede'ki Kurumsal Lojistik İşletmelerin Vizyon ve Misyonlarının İçerik Analizi

Aziz Muslu (Ordu University)

F7.PR.TR.Z-P2

PUBLIC RELATIONS & COMMUNICATION STUDIES II

HALKLA İLİŞKİLER VE İLETİŞİM ÇALIŞMALARI II

Convenor: Hakan Kapucu (Kocaeli University)

17:15-18:30
Pera 2
Friday, 20 April 2018

They are Enslaving by Selling Freedom: Harley Davidson 'Inner Child'

Özgürlük Satarak Köleleştiriyorlar: Harley Davidson 'İçindeki Çocuk'

Nuran Öze, Serdar Dikmen (Near East University)

Positioning of Brands via Viral Videos on Social Media Platforms: An Example of 'Neydi Olacağı – Hater Gone a Hate... :)'

Viral Videolar Üzerinden Markaların Sosyal Medya Ortamlarında Üzerine Konumlandırılması: 'Neydi Olacağı- Çekemeyenler Çatlasın... :)' Örneği

Nuran Öze, Sevilay Ulaş (Near East University)

The New Definition of The Modern Slavery: The Cartoon Study Theme 'Do Not Cut Off

Communication with The Real Life, Do Not Stay Disconnected'

Modern Köleliğin Yeni Tanımı: 'Gerçek Hayattan Kopmayın İletişimsiz Kalmayın' Temalı Karikatür Çalışması

Ufuk Altunç, Nuran Öze (Near East University)

The Role of Social Media as a Communication Medium in Society

İletişim Aracı Olarak Sosyal Medyanın Toplum İlişkisindeki Rolü

Bahar Öztürk (Near East University)

F7.MED.EN.Z-P3 MEDIA STUDIES II MEDYA ÇALIŞMALARI II	
Convenor: Evin Doğan (İstanbul Şişli MYO)	
17:15-18:30 Pera 3 Friday, 20 April 2018	<p>Philosophizing through 'Nosedive': Imprisonment by Consent <i>Alkım Erol (Universitat Oberta De Catalunya)</i></p> <p>Infographic News Design as Data Visualization Model: Analysis of Infographic News Designs related to 'Olive Branch Operation' <i>Aslıhan Zinderen, Ömer Alanka, Ersin Karaman (Atatürk University)</i></p> <p>Content Analysis On The Animation Movies Targeting Child Audience <i>Özlem Özgür (Selçuk University)</i></p> <p>The Social Problems of Disable Individuals in Kyrgyzstan and The Presentation of Disability in the Media Kırgızistan'daki Engelli Bireylerin Toplumsal Alanda Karşılaştıkları Sorunlar ve Engelliliğin Medyada Temsili <i>Gökçe Yoğurtçu (Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University)</i> <i>Asel Mokonova (Embassy of Turkey in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan)</i></p>

CUDES 2018

7. International Congress on Current Debates in Social Science

April 19-21, 2018, Istanbul, Turkey, www.currentdebates.org

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SATURDAY
21 April 2018

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S1.PF.TRZ-TH1

PUBLIC FINANCE STUDIES I

MALİYE ÇALIŞMALARI I

Convenor:Sevda Akar (Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University)

09:00-10:15
Taksim Hill 1
Saturday, 21 April 2018

The Evaluation of Mandatory Private Pension System in Turkey Within the Context of Thaler's Nudge Theory

Türkiye'de Zorunlu Bireysel Emeklilik Sistemi'nin Thaler'in Dürtme Kavramı Çerçevesinde Değerlendirilmesi

Habip Demirhan (Hakkari University)

A Review of the Special Irregularity Penalty Imposed for the Failure to Issue, to Request a Document and to Reflect the Correct Value

Belge Almama, Vermeme ve Farklı Tutarlara Yer Verme Fiili ile İşlenen Özel Usulsüzlük Cezasına Dair Bir İnceleme

Kendal Deniz, Ufuk Gencil (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University)

S1.POL.EN.Z-TH2

CASE STUDIES IN POLITICS

SİYASETTTE ÖRNEK ÇALIŞMALAR

Convenor:Duygu Şenbel (University of Cologne)

09:00-10:15
Taksim Hill 2
Saturday, 21 April 2018

Electoral Coalitions in Turkey: A Case Study

Özhan Demirkol, Aslıhan Çoban Balcı (Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University)

TÜSİAD's Perspective of Turkey and TÜSİAD- AKP Relations

TÜSİAD'ın Türkiye Perspektifi ve TÜSİAD- AKP İlişkileri

Berkay Turgut (Kocaeli University)

New Party Formation in Turkey: 1923-2018

Özhan Demirkol, Aslıhan Çoban Balcı (Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University)

S1.PSY.TR.Z-P1

CASE STUDIES IN PSYCHOLOGY PSİKOLOJİDE ÖRNEK ÇALIŞMALAR

Convenor: Elif Şimşek Özkan (Erciyes University)

09:00-10:15

Pera 1

Saturday, 21 April 2018

A Study On Association Between Internet Usage, Virtual Identity, Self Respect, Life Satisfaction And Internet Addiction

İnternet Kullanım Düzeyi, Sanal Kimlik, Benlik Saygısı, Yaşam Doyumu Ve İnternet Bağımlılık Düzeyi Arasındaki İlişkinin İncelenmesi

Pelin Kabar (İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University)

An Evaluation on Return to Family and Socio-Economic Support Service in Family

Aileye Dönüş ve Aile Yanında Sosyo-Ekonomik Destek Hizmeti Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme

Şeyda Yıldırım (Manisa Celal Bayar University)

Investigation of Individuation in relation to parents in terms of demographic factors and self differentiation among Turkish Emerging Adults

Beliren Yetişkinlik Döneminde Anne Babayla İlişkide Bireyleşmenin, Demografik Değişkenler ve Benlik Ayrışması Açısından İncelenmesi

Ayşe Esra İşmen Gazioğlu (İstanbul University)

Savaş Karataş (Maltepe University)

S1.SOC.TR.Z-P2

COLONIALISM, IDENTITY CATEGORIES, FLEXIBLE WORKING & GATED SPACES KOLONYALİZM, KİMLİK KATEGORİLERİ, ESNEK ÇALIŞMA VE ÖZEL GÜVENLİKLİ KAPALI MEKANLAR

Convenor: Nuran Öze (Near East University)

09:00-10:15

Pera 2

Saturday, 21 April 2018

British Colonialism: The White Plague

İngiliz Kolonyalizmi: Beyaz Verem Salgını

Akif Kemal Koç (Sakarya University)

Identity Categories and Inter marriages

Kimlik Kategorileri ve Çapraz Evlilikler

Gül Özatesler Ülkücan (Dokuz Eylül University)

New Employment Policy And Flexible Working Relations In Education: A Field Research On Substitute Teacher In Eskişehir

Eğitimde Yeni İstihdam Politikaları Ve Esnek Çalışma İlişkileri: Eskişehir'de Ücretli Öğretmenler Üzerine Bir Saha Araştırması

Nilgün Dali (Anadolu University)

Looking at the Gated Spaces within the Scope of Consumption and Surveillance

Özel Güvenlikli Kapalı Mekânlara Tüketim ve Gözetim Çerçevesinden Bakmak

Güner Yazıcıoğlu Akyüz (Ondokuz Mayıs University)

S1.ECO.EN.Z-P3

GROWTH & A/SYMETRICS

BÜYÜME A/SİMETRİ

Convenor: Hakan Kapucu (Kocaeli University)

09:00-10:15
Pera 3
Saturday, 21 April 2018

Are There Symmetric and Asymmetric Relationship Between Trade Openness and External Debt?
Evidence From Turkey for the period 1980-2016
Mehmet Bölükbaş (Gümüşhane University)

The Effect of Foreign Trade to Economic Growth Performance of Fragile Economies:1997-2017 New
Fragile Five Example
Rabia Aktaş Şenkardeşler, Ömer Nasuhi Şahin (Yalova University)

Growth Process in Emerging Countries and Relationship with Financialization
Gelişmekte Olan Ülkelerde Büyüme Süreci Ve Finansallaşma İlişkisi
Aslı Okay Toprak (Kırklareli University)

The Influence of Macroeconomic Factors on Capital Structure Decisions
Ozan Gönüllü (Kocaeli University)

10:15-10:30

Coffee / Tea Break

S2.BUS.TR.EN.Z-TH1

AVIATION SECTOR, SUSTAINABILITY & CLUSTER MODEL

HAVACILIK SEKTÖRÜ, SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK VE KÜMELENME MODELİ

Convenor: Hakan Kapucu (Kocaeli University)

10:30-12:00
Taksim Hill 1
Saturday, 21 April 2018

Sustainable Performance Assessment System Model Suggestion for Cabin Crew in Different Airlines
Farklı Havayollarında Kabin Ekiplerine Yönelik Sürdürülebilir Performans Değerlendirme Sistem Modeli
Önerisi
Ali Talip Akpınar, Teoman Erdağ (Kocaeli University)

Effects of Slide Allocation of Changes in Near and Far Environment Elements in Aviation Sector
Havacılık Sektöründe Yakın ve Uzak Çevre Unsurlarındaki Değişimlerin Slot Tahsisine Etkileri
Ali Talip Akpınar, Ezgi Öztürk (Kocaeli University)

Cluster Model Based On The Common Use Of Main Production Tools And Equipments
Ana Üretim Araç Ve Ekipmanlarının Ortak Kullanımına Dayalı Kümelenme Modeli
Hüseyin Avunduk (Dokuz Eylül University)

S2.BUS.TR.Z-TH2**GLOBALIZATION, PRODUCTION & FINANCIAL REPORTING
KÜRESELLEŞME, ÜRETİM VE FİNANSAL RAPORLAMA***Convenor: M. Mustafa Erdoğan (Marmara University)*10:30-12:00
Taksim Hill 2
Saturday, 21 April 2018

The Effects of Globalization on Activity Structure of Business Groups in Turkey / Küreselleşmenin Türkiye'deki Şirket Gruplarının Faaliyet Yapısı Üzerindeki Etkileri
The Effects of Globalization on Activity Structure of Business Groups in Turkey / Küreselleşmenin Türkiye'deki Şirket Gruplarının Faaliyet Yapısı Üzerindeki Etkileri
Halit Sağlam (Hakkari University)

Integration of Theory of Constraints, Lean Manufacturing and Six Sigma – The TLS Model
Kısıtlar Teorisi, Yalın Üretim ve Altı Sigmanın Bütünleştirilmesi TLS Modeli
Tunç Köse, Şafak Ağdeniz (Eskişehir Osmangazi University)

From Financial Reporting to Integrated Reporting
Finansal Raporlamadan Entegre Raporlamaya
Zeynep Şahin (Karadeniz Technical University)
Züleyha Yılmaz (Ordu University)

Factors Affecting the Building Retrofitting or Replacement Decision: Istanbul Case
Bina Güçlendirme veya Yenileme Kararını Etkileyen Faktörler: İstanbul Örneği
Züleyha Yılmaz (Ordu University)
Fikret Çankaya (Karadeniz Technical University)
Aykut Karakaya (Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University)

S2.SOC.PH.Z-P1**RESEARCHES IN SOCIOLOGY & PHILOSOPHY
SOSYOLOJİ VE FELSEFE ARAŞTIRMALARI***Convenor: Abidin Çevik (Kocaeli University)*10:30-12:00
Pera 1
Saturday, 21 April 2018

Groundnessless of Sense in Derrida
Derrida'da Anlamın Zeminsizliği
Eren Rızvanoğlu (Van Yüzüncü Yıl University)

The Establishment And Protection Of World” Function Of Religion In Peter L. Berger's Sociology
Peter L. Berger'in Sosyolojisinde Dinin “Dünya Kurma ve Koruma” İşlevi
Mehmet Zeki Duman (Yüzüncü Yıl University)

Companion Species and Nomadic Subjects
Yoldaş Türler ve Göçebe Özneler
Ezgi Ece Çelik (Dokuz Eylül University)

Values and Inequalities in Education
Eğitimde Değerler ve Eşitsizlikler
Feyza Ak Akyol (Galatasaray University)

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S2.BUS.EN.Z-P2

BUSINESS STUDIES V

İŞLETME ÇALIŞMALARI V

Convenor: Julia Dobрева (VUZF University)

10:30-12:00

Pera 2

Saturday, 21 April 2018

A Survey of Students' Perceptions on Industry 4.0 in a Large Public University in Turkey
Arzu Karaman Akgül, Halil Emre Akbaş, Alev Taşkın Gümüş (Yildiz Technical University)

The Effects Of CRM Practices On Financial Performance From An Innovative Perspective
Ayça Tükel Ergün (Kocaeli University)
Azize Şahin (İstanbul University)
Ayşe Günsel (Kocaeli University)

General Overview Life Cycle of Products or Services and A Perception - Strategy: Planned Obsolescence
Ayşenur Erdil (Marmara University-Anadolu University)
Erturul Taçgın (Marmara University)

Corporate Governance And Firm Performance: Evidence From Borsa Istanbul (BIST)
Funda Özçelik, Sevda Gürsakal (Uludağ University)

Consumers' Life Simplifiers: Innovative Developments and Transformations
Ebru Enginkaya, Arzu Karaman Akgül (Yildiz Technical University)

12:00-13:00

SNACK BREAK / ÖĞLE ARASI

S3.BUS.TR.Z-TH1 BUSINESS & EDUCATION İŞLETME VE EĞİTİM	
Convenor: Çisem Bektur (Sakarya University)	
13:00-14:30 Taksim Hill 1 Saturday, 21 April 2018	<p>A Supply Chain Management Approach for Bussed Education System: Turkey Bussed Education Perspective Taşımalı Eğitim Sistemine Tedarik Zinciri Yönetim Yaklaşımı: Türk Taşımalı Eğitim Perspektifi <i>Hüseyin Avunduk (Dokuz Eylül University)</i></p> <p>A Research on Creating a Strategic Group Map for Turkish Business Departments in Public Universities Türkiye Kamu Üniversitelerindeki Türkçe İşletme Bölümlerinin Stratejik Gruplarını Belirlemeye Yönelik Bir Araştırma <i>Ihsan Yiğit (Marmara University)</i></p> <p>The Factors Affecting Burnout and the Relationship between Burnout and Creativity: The Example of Turkish Television Sector Employees Tükenmişliğe Etki Eden Faktörler ve Tükenmişlik Yaratıcılık İlişkisi: Televizyon Sektörü Çalışanları Örneği <i>Sanem Nart (Bandırma Onyedli Eylül University), Senay Yürür (Yalova University)</i></p> <p>Havacılık Bölümlerinde Eğitim Alan Öğrencilerin Yabancı Dil Öğreniminde Motivasyon Kaynakları ve Sorunları <i>Savaş Selahattin Ateş, Nurullah Şahin (Anadolu University)</i></p> <p>Organizational Ambidexterity as a Catalyzer for Corporate Sustainability: A Qualitative Study nn Borsa İstanbul Companies <i>Selva Kılıç Keçeli</i> <i>Ayşe Günsel (Kocaeli University)</i></p>

S3.BUS.TR.Z-TH2

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT, COMPETITIVE STRATEGY & STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT BİLGİ YÖNETİMİ, REKABET STRATEJİSİ VE STRATEJİK YÖNETİM

Convenor: Nihal Şirin Pınarcıoğlu (Batman University)

13:00-14:30
Taksim Hill 2
Saturday, 21 April 2018

A New Approach To Competitive Strategy: The Delta Model

Rekabet Stratejisine Yeni Bir Yaklaşım: Delta Modeli

Nurcan Hakan Çıraklar (Dokuz Eylül University)

The Importance of Information Management and Processes

Bilgi Yönetiminin Önemi Ve Süreçleri

Muhammed Ardiç (Artvin Çoruh University)

Berkant Dulkadir (Adıyaman University)

Paradigm Change In Achieving Competitive Advantage In The Field of Strategic Management: A Comparative Evaluation

Stratejik Yönetim Alanında Rekabet Üstünlüğü Sağlamada Paradigma Değişimi: Karşılaştırmalı Bir Değerlendirme

Nurcan Hakan Çıraklar (Dokuz Eylül University)

Evaluating the Attitudes of Working and Nonworking Individuals Against Business Ethics under Different Scenarios

Çalışan ve Çalışmayan Bireylerin İş Etiğine Yönelik Tutumlarının Farklı Senaryolar Altında Değerlendirilmesi

Özgür Ekin Sucu, İbrahim Ayvaz (Kocaeli University)

S3.POL.TR.Z-P1

DEMOCRACY, URBAN DEVELOPMENT & GENETIC DEMOKRASİ, KENTSEL KALKINMA VE GENETİK

Convenor: M. Ali Sağlam (Artvin Çoruh University)

13:00-14:30
Pera 1
Saturday, 21 April 2018

Concept and Theory Analysis Method in Social Sciences: Application to Democracy and Gender Studies

Sosyal Bilimlerde Kavram ve Kuram Analizi Yöntemi: Demokrasi ve Toplumsal Cinsiyet Çalışmalarına Uygulanışı

Mehtap Söyler (İzmir Katip Çelebi University)

In Local Governments The Property And The Future Cities In The Properties Of Sustainable Urban Development

Yerel Yönetimlerde Sürdürülebilir Kentsel Gelişimin Sağlanabilmesinde Akıllılık Unsuru Ve Geleceğin Kentleri

Salih Batal (Yalova University)

Genetic Knowledge As Contemporary Knowing Method of Political Power, New Dangerous Persons and Genetic Governmentality

Siyasal İktidarın Çağdaş Bilme Yöntemi Olarak Genetik Bilgisi, Yeni Tehlikeli Kişiler ve Genetik Yönetimsellik

Zeliha Dişçi (Kafkas University)

S3.INT.EN.Z-P2

CASE STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATION

ULUSLARARASI İLİŞKİLERDE ÖRNEK ÇALIŞMALAR

Convenor: Agnieszka Fudali-Czyz (The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin)

13:00-14:30
Pera 2
Saturday, 21 April 2018

Music and Propaganda: Reflections on Syrian Civil War
Agah Hazır (Van Yüzüncü Yıl University)

The Victim of the Evolution of the Global Order from Unipolar to Multipolar System: Syria
Canan Uzuntaş (Düzce University)

Re-Installing the History Token before Imperfect Kazakhisation Process Tribal Affiliation in Post-Soviet Kazakhstan during 1990s
Elif Şimşek Özkan (Erciyes University)

The Paris Agreement: Climate Politics of Global Actors
Senem Atvur, Ceren Uysal Oğuz (Akdeniz University)

S3.BUS.TR.Z-P3

BUSINESS STUDIES VI

İŞLETME ÇALIŞMALARI VI

Convenor: Sevda Akar (Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University)

13:00-14:30
Pera 3
Saturday, 21 April 2018

Organisational Outcomes of The Practices Applied According to The Law On OHS No. 6331:
The Comparison of Companies With/Without OHSAS 18001 Certification
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Ali Talip Akpınar, Bilgehan Özkan (Kocaeli University)

A Research in Aviation Sector for Determining the Relationship between Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment Level of Employees
Çalışanların İş Tatmini İle Örgüte Bağlılık Düzeyleri Arasındaki İlişkinin Belirlenmesine Yönelik Havacılık Sektöründe Bir Araştırma
Ali Talip Akpınar (Kocaeli University)
Mustafa Fatih Yücel

14:30-14:45

Coffee / Tea Break

S4.PF.EN.Z-TH1

DEVELOPMENT & BUDGET

KALKINMA VE BÜTÇE

Convenor: Sanem Nart (Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University)

14:45-16:00
Taksim Hill 1
Saturday, 21 April 2018

Human Development as a Global Public Good

Aysel Arıkboğa (İstanbul University)

Budget Right And Effective Usage

Bütçe Hakkı ve Etkin Kullanımı

Murat Demir (Harran University)

Osman Geyik (Dicle University)

Unconditional Basic Income Theory: Is It Possible With The Fourth Industrial Revolution?

Koşulsuz Temel Gelir Teorisi: Dördüncü Sanayi Devrimi İle Mümkün Mü?

Sevda Akar (Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University)

M. Mustafa Erdoğan (Marmara University)

S4.PSY.EN.Z-TH2

PSYCHOLOGY & ARTS

PSİKOLOJİ VE SANATLAR

Convenor: Elif Şimşek Özkan (Erciyes University)

14:45-16:00
Taksim Hill 2
Saturday, 21 April 2018

True Beauty Lies In Experts Eyes: Eye-Fixation Related Potentials Study of Focal Processing of Beautiful and Non-Beautiful Paintings by Experts and Non-Experts in The Field of Art

Agnieszka Fudali-Czyż, Piotr Francuz (The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin)

Emotional Aspects of Art Assessment in Art Experts and Non-Experts

Anna Szymańska, Piotr Francuz, Marcin Wojtasinski (The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin)

Physiological Reactions During the Perception of Works of Art

Paweł Augustynowicz, Piotr Francuz (John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin)

Moderating Roles of Gender and Self-Esteem in the Link between Relationship Satisfaction and Social Media Addiction

Zeynep Işıl Demircioğlu, Aslı Göncü Köse (Çankaya University)

S4.MED.CUL.TR.Z-P1

MEDIA & CULTURAL STUDIES

MEDYA VE KÜLTÜREL ÇALIŞMALAR

Convenor: Ercan Geçgin (Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University)

14:45-16:00
Pera 1
Saturday, 21 April 2018

The Trust Of Erciyes University Students Towards Media Before and After July 15 Coup Attempt
Erciyes Üniversitesi Öğrencilerinin 15 Temmuz Darbe Girişimi Öncesi ve Sonrası Medyaya Olan Güveni
Mustafa Koçer, İsmailcan Doğan (Erciyes University)

Observing Of Body Control with Advertising in Health and Power Framework
Sağlık Ve İktidar Çerçevesinde Beden Denetiminin Reklamlar İle İncelenmesi
Rukiye Çelik, Dolunay Özlem Kilit (Süleyman Demirel University)

U.S. Perception in the Newspapers under the Period of Visa Crisis
Vize Krizi Döneminde Gazetelerdeki Abd Algısı
Zeynep Gazali Demirtaş, Rukiye Çelik (Süleyman Demirel University)

The Fictional Characters and The Effect Implementations in Tim Burton's Movies (The Analysis on The Movies of Beetlejuice and Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children)
Tim Burton Filmlerinde Kurgusal Karakterler ve Efekt Uygulamaları (Beetlejuice ve Miss Peregrine's Home For Peculiar Children Filmlerinin Analizi)
İbrahim Etem Zinderen (Atatürk University)

A Historian dealing with Popular Issues of Turkish Cinema: Ağah Özgüç
Türk Sinemasının Popüler Konularını Ele Alan Bir Tarihçi: Ağah Özgüç
Emrah Doğan (Kocaeli Governorship)

Acceptance of Couple Violence and Gender
Çiftlerarası Şiddet Algısı Kabulü ve Toplumsal Cinsiyet Eşitliği
Esra Akkuş, Melis Akalın, Helin Parlak, Cemaliye Direktör (European University of Lefke)

S4.PSY.EN.Z-P2

CASE STUDIES & PSYCHOLOGY

ÖRNEK ÇALIŞMALAR VE PSİKOLOJİ

Convenor: Duygu Şenbel (University of Cologne)

14:45-16:00
Pera 2
Saturday, 21 April 2018

Effects of the Dark Triad Personality Traits and the Big Five Personality Traits on Major Choices of Turkish Youth
Buse Ekren, Aslı Göncü Köse (Çankaya University)

The Links between Types of Religiosity, Social Desirability, Organizational Citizenship Behaviors and Counterproductive Work Behaviors
Beyza Öztaylan, Aslı Göncü Köse (Çankaya University)

S4.LAW.TR.Z-P3

CASE STUDIES IN LAW

HUKUKTA ÖRNEK ÇALIŞMALAR

Convenor: Nurcan Hakan Çıraklar (Dokuz Eylül University)

14:45-16:00
Pera 3
Saturday, 21 April 2018

Turquoise Card: The Legal Characterization and Its Place in Turkish Law

Türkuaz Kart: Hukukî Niteliği ve Türk Hukukundaki Yeri

Hande Ünsal (Ondokuz Mayıs University)

Principles Prevailing in Turkish Public Procurement Law in the Light of Rulings of the Council of State

Danıştay Kararları Işığında Türk Kamu İhale Hukukuna Egemen Olan İlkeler

Özge Aksoylu Ürger (Galatasaray University)

Closure of Political Parties in Turkey on Grounds of Violating the “Indivisibility of the Nation” Principle:

The Democracy Party and The Democratic Society Party Cases

Türkiye’de “Milletin Bölünmezliği” İlkesine Aykırılık Gerekçesiyle Kapatılan Siyasi Partiler: Demokrasi

Partisi ve Demokratik Toplum Partisi Davaları

Rengül Ekizceleroğlu, Büşra İşguzar (Trakya University)

S5.LAB.PF.TR.X-TH1

LABOUR & PUBLIC FINANCE STUDIES

EMEK VE MALİYE ÇALIŞMALARI

Convenor: Anıl Gacar (Celal Bayar University)

16:00-17:15
Taksim Hill 1
Saturday, 21 April 2018

Labor Changing Face: Emotional And Aesthetic Labor

Emeğin Değişen Yüzü: Duygusal Ve Estetik Emek

Banu Özbucak Albar (Bülent Ecevit University)

Review Of The Conceptual Framework For Financial Reporting, Management And Control Of The Activities Of NATO Entities

Desislava Yosifova (Vuzf University)

Evaluation Of The Changes In Tax Expenditures In Terms Of Central Government Budget In Turkey: A Periodic Analysis

Türkiye’de Merkezi Yönetim Bütçesi Açısından Vergi Harcamalarındaki Değişimin Değerlendirilmesi:

Dönemsel Bir Analiz

Mehmet Dağ (Hakkari University)

Reasons for Re-entering of Retirees in to the Labour Market and Their Current Status in Working Life in Turkey

Türkiye’de Emeklilerin İşgücü Piyasasına Dönme Nedenleri ve Çalışma Yaşamındaki Mevcut Durumları

Nagihan Durusoy Öztepe (Pamukkale University)

S5.TUR.CUL.EN.X-TH2

TOURISM STUDIES TURİZM ÇALIŞMALARI

Convenor: Halit Sağlam (Hakkari University)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>16:00-17:15
Taksim Hill 2
Saturday, 21 April 2018</p> | <p>Organizational Change: Tourism Perspective
<i>Seçkin Kodal, Caner Çalışkan, Reşat Arıca (Adıyaman University)</i></p> <p>Evaluation Of Spatial Symbol On Municipal Logotypes: Sample Of Çankırı Province
<i>Okan Türkan (Çankırı Karatekin University)</i></p> <p>An Analysis of the Transition Elements Between the Dome and the Square Space in Ottoman Period
Osmanlı Dönemi'nde Kubbe ile Kare Mekan Arasındaki Geçiş Elemanları Üzerine BİR İnceleme
<i>Gökhan Uşma (Bilim ve Teknoloji University)</i></p> <p>Luxury Brands and The Use of Internet-based Technologies: An Anaylsis on Corporate Web Page of LVHM Group
Lüks Mmarkalar ve İnternet Ttabanlı Uuygulamalar: LVHM Grup Kurumsal Web Ssayfası Analizi
<i>Beril Akıncı Vural (Ege University)</i>
<i>Sevilay Ulaş (Near East University)</i></p> |
|--|--|

S5.ECN.TR.X-P1

ECONOMETRIC STUDIES EKONOMETRİ ÇALIŞMALARI

Convenor: Hikmet Dersim Yıldız (Marmara University)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>16:00-17:15
Pera 1
Saturday, 21 April 2018</p> | <p>Spillover Effect in Revealed Comparative Advantage: A Spatial Panel Econometric Analysis For Turkey
Açıklamalı Karşılaştırmalı Üstünlüklerde Yayılma Etkisi: Türkiye için Mekansal Panel Ekonometrik Analiz
<i>Elvan Aktürk Hayat (Adnan Menderes University)</i></p> <p>Unemployment Hysteresis in Selected OECO Countries: Panel Stationary Test
Seçilmiş OECD Ülkelerinde İşsizlik Histerisi: Panel Durağanlık Testi
<i>Esra Gökçe (İnönü University)</i>
<i>Fatma Kızılkaya (Hakkari University)</i></p> <p>Furuoka Unit Root Test: Stationarity of Turkey's Energy Consumption
Furuoka Birim Kök Testi: Türkiye'nin Enerji Tüketimi Durağanlığı
<i>Gökhan Konat (İnönü University)</i>
<i>Oktay Kızılkaya (Hakkari University)</i>
<i>Mustafa Gökçe (İnönü University)</i></p> |
|---|--|

S5.SOC.PSY.EN.X-P2

RESEARCHES IN SOCIOLOGY & PSYCHOLOGY

SOSYOLOJİ VE PSİKOLOJİDE ARAŞTIRMALAR

Convenor: Kendal Deniz (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University)

16:00-17:15

Pera 2

Saturday, 21 April 2018

Docudrama and Reality: Representation of Social Life in Turkey
Çiçek Coşkun (Başkent University)

The Role of Political Ideology and Basic Values in Predicting Attributions to Femicide in Turkey
Türkiye’de Kadın Cinayetlerine Yönelik Atıfları Siyasi İdeoloji ve Temel Değerlerle İlişkisi
Emir Üzümlü (Dokuz Eylül University)
Serap Akfırat

Measuring Intercultural Sensitivity: The Concept of Using Cross-Cultural Movies for Enhancing Intercultural Awareness
Kültürlerarası Duyarlılığı Ölçmek: Kültürlerarası Farkındalığın Geliştirilmesinde Çok Kültürlü Filmlerden Yararlanma
Kadir Yoğurtçu (Turkish Manas University)

Tracing the Negentropic Transformation in Jean-Luc Godard's Cinematic Universe: A Semiological Reading of Godard's "Goodbye to Language" Film
Jean-Luc Godard'ın Sinema Evreninde Neganotropik Dönüşümün İzlerini Aramak: 'Dile Veda' Filminin Semiyolojik Bir Okuması
Kadir Yoğurtçu (Turkish Manas University)

S5.TUR.TR.X-P3

IMAGE & DESTINATION & CASE OF PAMUKKALE

İMAJ VE DESTİNASYON VE PAMUKKALE ÖRNEĞİ

Convenor: Mehmet Emin Kenanoğlu (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University)

16:00-17:15

Pera 3

Saturday, 21 April 2018

The Relation Between Event Participation Motives and Institutional Image:
Case of Pamukkale University and Koçfest
Etkinlik Katılım Güdülleri ve Kurumsal İmaj Arasındaki İlişki: Pamukkale Üniversitesi ve Koçfest Örneği
Nuray Selma Özdişçiner, Eylin Aktaş, Seher Ceylan (Pamukkale University)

TR82 Level 2 Region's Online Destination Image
TR82 Düzey 2 Bölgesinin Çevrimiçi Destinasyon İmajı
Mikail Kara (Çankırı Karatekin University)

Sociodemographical Assessment of Perceptions of Tourists Related to Destination Brand Image:
Case of Pamukkale Destination
Turistlerin Destinasyon Marka İmajına İlişkin Algılamalarının Sosyo-Demografik Faktörlere Göre Değerlendirilmesi: Pamukkale Destinasyonu Örneği
Nuray Selma Özdişçiner, Seher Ceylan, Ali Soylu (Pamukkale University)

ABSTRACTS **in alphabetical order**

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CUDES 2018

7. International Congress on Current Debates in Social Science

April 19-21, 2018, Istanbul, Turkey, www.currentdebates.org

| Programme & Abstract Book |

Edited by. Osman Geyik & Anıl Gacar

ABSTRACTS **in alphabetical order**

**The Changing Economic Order After The Global Crisis:
An Evaluation of Macroeconomic Indicators of The MINT Countries
Küresel Kriz Sonrası Dönemde Değişen Ekonomik Düzen:
MINT Ülkelerinin Makroekonomik Göstergelerinin Değerlendirilmesi**

Türkçe

A. Öznur Ümit (*Ondokuz Mayıs University*)

A deceleration is observed in the economic performance of BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) after the period of 2008 global crisis. The belief that the BRICS group will not be able to achieve its pre-crisis performance has become widespread and so, MINT group including Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria and Turkey has been defined as the “New Quartet” of the world economy at the end of 2013. In this study, macroeconomic performances of MINT countries between 2013-2016 were analyzed by TOPSIS (Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution), which is one of multi-criteria decision making methods. During the application of method, GDP, economic growth, GDP according to PPP, GDP per capita, GDP per capita according to PPP, net foreign direct investment inflow/GDP ratio, current deficit/GDP ratio, unemployment and inflation ratio, total external debt were considered as the performance factors. According to the analysis results, Mexico and Indonesia achieved good macroeconomic performance in 2013-2016. Moreover, the analysis results show that Nigeria did not continue its macroeconomic performance in 2015 and 2016, which was exhibited in 2013-2014. It is concluded that Turkey has also exhibited good macroeconomic performance between 2013-2015 years, however, could not continue this performance in 2016.

The Democratic Party's Views on Secularism and Religion Demokrat Parti'nin Dine Bakışı ve Laiklik Anlayışı

Türkçe

Abidin Çevik (Kocaeli University)

After the World War II, the whole world has transitioned a new economic and political order, called the New World Order in which states have developed paradigms that fits in the new situation. Turkey, in this process, made the important decisions imposed by both internal and external conditions to end the single party period after twenty-three years. The CHP, which remained in power with these elections in 1946, had a different attitude in this process from the economic and political backgrounds of the past politics, especially taking important steps towards the reformulate the religious area. Despite all this changes, the Democratic Party in the 1950 elections took over from the CHP with a much higher votes. Within great hopes, large masses supporting the new party were in the expectation that many applications of the One Party Period would be changed. In particular, the conservative masses disturbed by the attitude of the state towards religion in the name of secularism for a long time, have been in great expectation in the new period. This research tries to understand what extent the DP actually meets its own supporters' expectations, and the steps that changed the existed attitudes towards religion. This study concludes whether or not the practice of the religious field conflicts with the basic values of the regime, and examine the approach of secularism, especially education besides the other related areas. This study will discuss if the DP's policies overlap with the expectations of conservative masses, and what kind of tensions existed at contradictory points as well.

Impact Of Sponsorship On Creating Customer Loyalty: Vodafone-Beşiktaş J.K. Case **Müşteri Sadakati Yaratmada Sponsorlukların Etkisi: Vodafone-Beşiktaş J.K. Örneği**

Türkçe

Adnan Veysel Ertemel (*İstanbul Ticaret University*)
Burçin Korkut Şahin

Aim of this study is to research the effect of brand sponsorship agreements on fan groups and Customer loyalty. 198 Beşiktaş Jimnastik Kulübü supporters were interviewed in the scope of this study. As a result, there is a correlation between supporters scale and sponsorship of brands to sport clubs. Brands have been found to have a tendency to sponsor soccer teams with strong fan groups. It will be easier for teams to find sponsors by strengthening their devotion to their supporters.

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Music and Propaganda: Reflections on Syrian Civil War

English

Agah Hazır (*Van Yüzüncü Yıl University*)

This paper comparatively analyses the musical propaganda of three major non-state actors of the Middle East namely, PKK-PYD line, Hezbollah and Daesh, all of which have been actively taking part in the Syrian Civil War. Representing the three main ethno-religious veins (Kurdish, Shi'a and Sunni, respectively) that form the main dividing lines in the Middle East, these three camps use music at different scales during the war. All three actors established bodies specifically recruited for music production, all of them composed songs, widely disseminated them and made ideological propaganda through music. This paper argues that while different in form, theme and content, music played a similar role for these three camps. This paper explores the role music played in the political sphere of the Syrian Civil War. Drawing on both first hand and second-hand sources, this work contributes to the study of Syrian Civil War, which mostly focus on a narrow range of topics such as military affairs and foreign policy.

**True Beauty Lies in Experts Eyes: Eye-Fixation Related Potentials Study of
Focal Processing of Beautiful and Non-Beautiful Paintings
By Experts and Non-Experts in the Field of Art**

English

Agnieszka Fudali-Czyż (*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin*)
Piotr Francuz (*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin*)

Experts in the field of art differ from non-experts in aesthetic preferences and the way of viewing works of art (cf. Shimamura, & Palmer, 2012). Eye-tracking studies have shown that experts are characterized by a more specific way of exploring works of art with longer eye fixations compared to non-experts (Nodine, Locher, & Krupinski, 1993). We asked ourselves whether experts compared to non-experts would have greater amplitude of eye-fixation related potentials (EFRP) during the focal processing of paintings rated as beautiful and non-beautiful. We analyzed post-saccadic cerebral activity in the EFRP record which was averaged in relation to the beginning of eye fixation in images assessed as beautiful and not-beautiful. We limited the analyzes to long eye fixations, followed by short saccades, which are considered to be expression of 'focal processing', serving the identification of objects (Velichkovsky et al., 2002, 2005). There were 62 subjects who took part in our study, including 30 experts with formal training in the field of art and 32 non-experts. The subjects were able to freely explore the set of 150 paintings presented to them for 20 seconds. After each exposure of the image, the respondents answered the question: 'Is this painting beautiful?'. The results of our study showed higher occipital lambda response (70-120ms) and N1-P2 complex (135-235ms) for beautiful than non-beautiful paintings. The expertise effect was mirrored at the parieto-central P2 (160-230ms) and the frontal P2 (140-190ms) time windows. Eye fixations of experts in comparison to non-experts eye fixations were characterized by higher amplitude of the the parieto-central P2 recorded from right electrodes. Only in a group of experts, the frontal P2 was higher for eye fixations on beautiful than non-beautiful paintings.

British Colonialism: The White Plague İngiliz Kolonyalizmi: Beyaz Verem Salgını

Türkçe

Akif Kemal Koç (Sakarya University)

Almost every discipline and subject, which are within social sciences area of interest owe their existence to geographical discoveries, colonialism which follows geographical discoveries, philosophy of enlightenment and revolutions with modernization period which follows enlightenment. In the background of sociology, there are geographical explorations, colonialism, humanism, thinking of Enlightenment, French Revolution, urbanization, migration and Industrial Revolution. Sociology was born of the "human problem" that all these brought together. Colonialism is one of the developments that brought the "human problem" to the agenda of Europe, and later on to the whole world, in the modern age. The West originally maintained colonialism through homogenization policies. A multicultural rhetoric began to develop in colonial debates, after the independence of colonies, first with the American colonies then with Indian and South Asian colonies. Multiculturalism is a product of Western colonialism. Colonialism is one of the central themes of today's multiculturalism debate. For this reason, contemporary migration movements and multiculturalism debates can not be understood without understanding the process of colonialism. In this work, colonisation of England which has spread all over the world over a wide spectrum and its effects will be examined in a limited framework. At the same time it will try to be based on the following claim: homogenization politics are problematic, but multiculturalism also has a number of dilemmas. Nevertheless, the multiculturalism discourse can be seen as a meaningful and preferable discourse comparing with the discourse of the homogenization of the societies and the world.

Keywords: colonialism, British Empire, colonial system, America, Canada, India.

Current Debates in Academic Incentive **Akademik Teşvikte Güncel Tartışmalar**

Türkçe

Alaeddin Bobat (*Kocaeli University*)
Emin Çakılcı (*Nuh Naci Yazgan University*)
Sadettin Yılmaz (*Kocaeli University*)

Turkish Academic Incentive Law that was prepared in 2014 and bylaw that was issued in 2015 gone into effect in 2015 and the bylaw was renewed in 2016. A new bylaw for Academic Incentive was prepared in 2017 and all the considerations were evaluated as to old bylaw issued in 2016. Academic Incentive Bylaw and the differences in its applications contain both many problems. This work aims to reveal the different applications of academic incentive among universities and to debate reflections to academic community.

Examining of the Relationship Between Job Insecurity, Presenteeism, and Job Satisfaction: A Research on Participation Bank' Employees

English

Ali Acaray (Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University)
Saadet Ela Pelenk (Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University)

One of the current and ongoing problems that caused today's increasingly competitive business environment related to working life and career development of employees is job insecurity. Job insecurity is defined as perception of risk that employees can encounter at the continued existence of the job. Due to fact that involving perception and subjective evaluation, job insecurity is a psychologically oriented topic for employees. It can lead to various consequences such as presenteeism on employees. In other words, one of the reason of presenteeism is job insecurity. Presenteeism refers to being at work and going to work despite health problems. In another definition, it is expressed as impaired presenteeism in organizations. So presenteeism is a hidden inefficiency. There are also a number of studies that presenteeism is intensively in organizations. Presenteeism can lead to various conclusions such as job dissatisfaction. Job satisfaction is the happiness that earning financial gain, and working together coworkers, and constructing an achievement. The goal of this current study is to examine the relationship between job insecurity, presenteeism, and job satisfaction. In order to achieve this aim, the data were collected through a questionnaire from 166 employees working full-time in various participation banks in Kocaeli in Turkey. Relationships between variables were tested with regression and correlation analysis. Job insecurity is a two-dimensional variable as quantitative, and qualitative job insecurity, and presenteeism and job satisfaction is a one-dimensional variable in this study. The results of the research revealed that job insecurity has positive effect on presenteeism and presenteeism has a negative effect on job satisfaction. There is also a negative relationship between job insecurity and job satisfaction. This research evaluates causes and effects of presenteeism at the same time.

Gender Based Domestic Violence Against Women **Cinsiyet Temelinde Aile İçinde Kadına Yönelik Fiziksel Şiddet**

Türkçe

Ali Dikmen (*Hacettepe University*)
Burcu Genç (*Kırklareli University*)

Violence as an individual and socially important problem extends from day to day. Although there have been some differences in the history of violence and patterns of emergence, the existence of men as practitioners of violence is a known fact. When it comes to domestic violence, it appears that men appear to be violent on the basis of gender differences, while women exposed to violence. However, when the subject is turned down, the existence of some social structures and acceptances in the use of the power underlying the biological factors of violence towards domestic women is the foreground. Within the scope of the study; theoretical perspectives and risk factors for domestic violence, physical violence against women, characteristics of violent men, characteristics of women exposed to violence, effects of domestic violence on women, and research examples. The study will be discussed with male hegemony and feminist theory in the context of social work discipline.

Key Words: Gender, physical violence, feminist theory, social work.

**Implementation Problem of Occupational Health and Safety
in Conjunction with Safety Management System In Aviation Industry in Turkey
Türkiye'deki Havacılık Sektöründe İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği ile
Emniyet Yönetim Sistemi'nin Birlikte Uygulanma Sorunu**

Türkçe

Ali Talip Akpınar (Kocaeli University)
Bilgehan Özkan (Kocaeli University)

Businesses operating in the aviation industry are subject to both Occupational Health and Safety and Safety Management System regulations. This is a problem that needs to be solved. In Turkey, this problem is originated from the obligation of compliance with the international regulations and the fact that "safety" term in English, translated as both "security" and "safety", is involved in national regulations. Furthermore, the fact that different authorities are empowered in this matter also deepens the problem. Occupational health and safety is a crucial topic for aviation industry as for all the other industries and there are international and national regulations to provide safe work environment. In Turkey, ÇSGB (Ministry of Labour and Social Security) is the authority about occupational health and safety and prescribes regulations in guidance of International Labour Organization. Occupational health and safety defined in International Labour Organization's conventions is a multidisciplinary field concerned with the safety, health, and welfare of people at work. International Civil Aviation Organization defines safety management system as a systematic approach to managing safety, including the necessary organizational structures, accountabilities, policies and procedures. Regulations of both organizations are about occupational safety and there are concepts like risk, hazard defined in legislations in a similar way. In aviation industry, the regulations imposed by the International Civil Aviation Organization and Directorate General of Civil Aviation on the safety management system have revealed very similar obligations to occupational health and safety. For example, aviation companies are obliged to assign an occupational health and safety specialist, such as other businesses. In addition, according to the legislation of the Safety Management System, a safety manager must be assigned. Similar situations lead to extra costs in aviation businesses as they are also valid in matters such as management and training. Elimination of this double-headed situation is required.

**Sustainable Performance Assessment System Model Suggestion
for Cabin Crew in Different Airlines
Farklı Havayollarında Kabin Ekiplerine Yönelik
Sürdürülebilir Performans Değerlendirme Sistem Modeli Önerisi**

Türkçe

Ali Talip Akpınar (Kocaeli University)
Teoman Erdağ (Kocaeli University)

There isn't any standard performance assessment system which is especially accepted for cabin crew by all airlines. Different performance criteria and performance assessment methods are being used in practice. The main reason of reflection on performance systems stems from adopting of different business models due to different strategies by Traditional Airlines, Low Cost Carriers and Regional Airlines. The number of cabin crews and demand to cabin crews are increasing in parallel with the development of Airline Industry in Turkey and in the World. The duration and cost of training which is given to inexperienced cabin crews to meet the cabin crew requirement in airlines, is higher than the transfer of experienced cabin crews. Moreover, the orientation process of the newly started cabin crew is a problem to be ensured the sustainability of service quality. The transfer of experienced cabin crew by Airlines is also preferred in terms of protecting the quality of service besides providing advantages in terms of cost and duration. Cabin crew members can work in different positions from bottom to up respectively as a cabin attendant, cabin chief, check purser, instructor and administrator etc in cabin crew department. The increasing competition among the airlines due to rapid growth in airline industry contributes to improve of cabin crew salaries and social rights . To be started to work with a lower seniority and position than their experience due to lack of information about past performance levels of cabin crew who is being transferred to another airline which operates in same country or different country for better salary and social rights etc. is a problem that needs to be solved. The common and work-specific main and sub performance criteria should be determined in the sustainable performance assessment system which is intended cabin crews in different airlines. Common performance criteria for all airlines can be defined as Corporate Awareness, Team spirit and Collaboration, Analysis and Problem solving, Continuous Learning and Personal Development, Effective Communication and Customer Focus. Sub criteria of these common main criteria should also be determined. For example, the Effective Communication main criteria should consist from Right Communication with the Team and Passengers, Welcoming with a Smiling Face and Serving the Passengers with a Smiling Face all the entire flight. In addition, main and sub criteria related with business model should be determined such as in-flight sale of catering products. It is very important that determination of weight ratios of main and sub performance criteria for both common and work-specific in the sustainable performance assessment system model. Sustainable Performance Assessment System Model will eliminate the problem of the achieving different performance scores among the cabin crew who works in same performance level in different airlines due to different performance criteria and different weight ratios of performance criteria. The support and use of the Sustainable Performance Assessment System by airlines with coordination of IATA, will solve the problem of the cabin crew starting to work with lower seniority and position compared to their experience. An identity number which is given by IATA and uploading the personal performance score with weight ratios of related Airline's main and sub performance criteria with this identity number to the data base established in IATA and can be available to monitor by the airlines which is being transferred and cabin crew themselves is necessary to provide an effective and efficient Sustainable Performance Assessment System. In addition, the Sustainable Performance Assessment System Model can be used for the recruitment of the cabin crew as well as appointing to the most appropriate position.

Effects of Slide Allocation of Changes in Near and Far Environment Elements in Aviation Sector Havacılık Sektöründe Yakın ve Uzak Çevre Unsurlarındaki Değişimlerin Slot Tahsisine Etkileri

Türkçe

Ali Talip Akpınar (Kocaeli üniversitesi)
Ezgi Öztürk (Kocaeli University)

The aviation sector is a sector that is constantly growing and highly influenced by environmental factors. For this reason, in aerospace industry it is possible to be successful in competition that is continuously increasing on national, international and global basis only by being in harmony with nearby and remote environmental elements. Slot allocation is the granting of the right to use airports by airline authorities in designated periods by the competent authority. In other words, slotting, especially in airports where air traffic is intensive, maintenance-repair, refueling, passenger admission etc. at predetermined times. It expresses the consent obtained from the competent authority in order to benefit from infrastructure services. As airlines fulfill their requirements, they continue to be entitled to use the slots assigned to them. Due to the constant growth and development of the aviation industry, it has become very difficult to get a slot right at the main airports, which are especially heavily trafficked. In addition, priority of allocation of slots being given to those airlines that are the flag carriers in the sector because of the grandfather rules affects the new airlines negatively. The changes in the near and distant environment in the aviation sector directly affect the allocation of slots at the main airports in different countries. It is important to make strategic decisions to act in the aviation sector by taking into account the national, international and global changes of these elements in the aviation sector, as well as the proximity elements of customers, competitors, possible competitors, suppliers and substitute products in all sectors. Having to act internationally, regionally and globally, the aviation sector is more influenced by the political, legal, economic, socio-cultural, demographic, technological and international environment than other sectors. When we look at the near and distant environment elements in the aviation sector, the procedures of national and international authorities are legally applied and the operation is done within the framework of certain rules. Any political crisis that may occur at an international level may result in closure of airfields, failure to use slots. At the same time, the economic or international crises that are experienced directly affect the aviation industry with the increase in oil prices, which can affect the customers by causing air ticket prices to increase. It will affect technological development of the systems used in the aviation sector and the maximum use of the capacity by equipping the airport systems with the latest technology. Accordingly, slotting will be provided effectively and efficiently. The continual increase in national, international and global air transport has made it impossible to meet the demand for slots due to inadequate airport capacity. This has led to congestion in the capacities of the main airports, and thus slotting problems. Changes in the near and distant environment in the aviation sector affect both the airports and airlines, leading to the problem of slotting.

Key Words: Aviation, Near and Far Environment, Slotting, Competition, Airport, Airline

**A Research in Aviation Sector For Determining The Relationship Between
Job Satisfaction And Organizational Commitment Level of Employees
Çalışanların İş Tatmini İle Örgüte Bağlılık Düzeyleri Arasındaki
İlişkinin Belirlenmesine Yönelik Havacılık Sektöründe Bir Araştırma**

Türkçe

Ali Talip Akpınar (Kocaeli University)
Mustafa Fatih Yücel

In aviation sector as well as in all sectors, the level of job satisfaction and organizational commitment of employees is important issues to be examined in terms of businesses. The purpose of this research is to contribute to the limited literature in the aviation sector by determining the relationship between employees' job satisfaction and organizational commitment levels. It is also aimed to determine whether the level of job satisfaction and organizational commitment varies according to the organization type, profession, and income level of the employees in the aviation sector. In the study, a 5-point likert-type Organizational Commitment Scale developed by Allen and Meyer, a 5-point Likert type Minnesota Job Satisfaction Scale and Employee-Related Variables are used. The data obtained from 241 employees by convenience sampling method. Factor analysis, One Way ANOVA and Correlation Analysis are performed in the SPSS program. According to the results of factor analysis, job satisfaction consists of internal satisfaction and external satisfaction dimensions; organizational commitment consists of affective and continuance commitment dimensions. The reliability of all dimensions are high by means of high Cronbach Alpha values. The reliability of internal satisfaction level is .942, the reliability of the external satisfaction dimension is .885, the reliability of the affective commitment dimension is .916, and the reliability of the continuance commitment dimension is .839. Internal satisfaction level of the employees varies statistically according to organization type, profession, and income levels. Employees working at state airports authority have the highest level of internal satisfaction (mean: 4.17) and employees who work at ground handling companies have the lowest level of internal satisfaction (mean: 3.32). The internal satisfaction level of Air Traffic Controllers (mean: 4.14) is the highest, and the internal satisfaction level of employees (cannot be distinguished exactly based on their profession) is the lowest (mean: 3.32). Employees with average income of 4501-5500 TL have the highest level of internal satisfaction (mean: 4.18) and employees with average income below 2500 TL have the lowest level of internal satisfaction (mean: 3.40). Similarly, external satisfaction level of employees according to organization type, profession, and income level also varies statistically. The external satisfaction level (mean: 3.92) of the employees working at state airports authority is the highest, and the external satisfaction level (mean: 3.32) of the employees in ground handling companies is the lowest. The external satisfaction level of pilots (mean: 3.98) is the highest, and the external satisfaction levels (mean: 2.97) of employees (cannot be distinguished exactly based on their profession) is the lowest. Employees with an average income of 4501-5500 TL have the highest external satisfaction levels (mean: 3.95) and employees with an average income below 2500 TL have the lowest external satisfaction levels (mean: 2.75). Continuance commitment level of employees does not differ statistically in significant level according to the type of organization type, profession, and income level. Affective commitment level of the employees according to organization type, profession, and income level is statistically different. Affective commitment level of employees (mean: 3.67) who work at state airports authority is the highest, and the level of affective commitment (mean: 2.53) of employees in ground handling companies is the lowest. The affective commitment level (average: 3.58) of Air Traffic Controllers is the highest, and the affective commitment level (mean: 2.79) of employees (cannot be distinguished exactly based on their profession) is the lowest. Employees with an average income of 4501-5500 TL have the highest levels of affective commitment (mean: 3.95) and employees with an average income of less than 2500 TL have the lowest level of affective commitment (mean: 2.57). Continuance commitment levels of employees do not differ according organization type, profession and income level. The study reveals a moderate relationship ($r = .681$) between levels of internal satisfaction and affective commitment of employees in the aviation sector. There is also a middle level of relationship ($r = .314$) between internal satisfaction and compulsory attachment levels. A high degree of relationship between external satisfaction and affective commitment level of employees is found ($r = .812$). Also, a weak relationship ($r = .179$) is found between external satisfaction and continuance commitment level of employees in aviation sector. Based on the data collected from 241 employees working at the aviation sector, it can be concluded that organizations that succeed to increase the job satisfactions level of employees will also increase their organizational commitment.

Keywords: Aviation, Organizational Commitment, Job Satisfaction

Philosophizing Through ‘Nosedive’: Imprisonment by Consent

English

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The rise of the information and communication technologies, which are the terms that include any communication device and practice encompassing radio, television, cellular phones, computer, network, hardware, software, etc. introduced new aspects on the relationship between individual freedom and technology. Considering individual freedom as the area within which the subject - a person or group of persons - is or should be left to do or be what he is able to do or be, without interference by other persons, initiates new questions on the relationship between individual freedom and this novel consent based technologies. Thus, these technologies are contemplated as meta-technologies of information and they are claimed to change the nature of the society and to expand the degrees of freedom. Hence, the advent of the information and communication technologies created a shift on the role of the technology and on its effects to the area of individual freedom and this shift generated the idea that information and communication technologies bolster the freedom of the individuals but in reality what happens is that within the realm of these technologies individuals commence to mitigate their individual freedoms with their own consents and by their own wills. ‘Nosedive’ episode of the Black Mirror TV series, as a part of the speculative visual fiction genre, by underlining this precise idea should be contemplated as a mode of philosophizing which should be analyzed cautiously for the sake of the current and the future societies and should enter to the realm of the theoretical debates as a philosophical thinking on the possibilities and paradoxes of the current and the future societies. This paper, focuses on this new type of mitigation of individual freedom via information and communication technologies represented through the ‘Nosedive’ episode of the Black Mirror TV series.

**Determination of Financial Failure With Logistic Regression Method:
A Study in Borsa İstanbul
Finansal Başarısızlığın Lojistik Regresyon Yöntemi İle Belirlenmesi:
Borsa İstanbul’da Bir Araştırma**

Türkçe

Anıl Gacar (Celal Bayar University)

The purpose of this study is to identify businesses that are at risk of financial failure. Financial failure is defined as the loss of business by the related period. The sample of the study is the companies that are in Borsa İstanbul in food sector. First of all, the financial ratios of the companies are calculated by using financial statements (balance sheet and income statement) of the year 2017. Factors affecting financial failure were determined by applying factor and logistic regression analysis to the financial ratios; and also findings are interpreted.

Emotional Aspects of Art Assessment in Art Experts and Non-Experts

English

Anna Szymańska (*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin*)

Piotr Francuz (*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin*)

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The following presentation focuses on the results obtained through personally conducted research based on feedback from art experts and non-experts, obtained through questions and instruction given to the aforementioned two groups of test-subjects upon presenting them with a series of images of paintings from the European art canon. While being shown images categorized as visually “appealing”, “unappealing” and “unequivocal” the test-subjects were expected to answer questions concerning: comprehension, empathy, mystery, feelings and emotions, the quantity of elements and temporality with regard to each image. The test-subjects’ answers were then processed using the Polish edition of the Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) software. Applying the U-Mann-Whitney Test to our data revealed differences between experts and non-experts in the quantity of words related to emotions. Namely, the results point to a significant divide in the test-subjects’ use of words related to affective and emotional processes upon evaluating “visually appealing” images while responding to questions related to comprehension: the non-experts rate higher for affective and emotional processes than the expert group. The results of our research reveal interesting dissimilarities in the emotional aspects of the responses between art experts and non-experts and may shed new light on the potential problems in communication between these two groups in the context of discussing art.

A Survey of Students' Perceptions on Industry 4.0 in a Large Public University in Turkey

English

Arzu Karaman Akgül (*Yıldız Technical University*)
Halil Emre Akbaş (*Yıldız Technical University*)
Alev Taşkın Gümüş (*Yıldız Technical University*)

Industry 4.0 or fourth industrial revolution which is also called as digitization is based on automation and data exchange in manufacturing. It includes additive manufacturing, internet of things (IoT), smart facilities, cyber-security, big data storage and evaluation, autonomous robots, simulation, sensor technology, RFID, real-time location systems, cloud technologies and augmented reality. However Industry 4.0 is a new term that gains importance day by day and the companies and the workers need to adapt this quick change in manufacturing industry. Since students are the candidates of these companies which are using/will use the technologies included in Industry 4.0, they have to be aware of and ready for it. The aim of this study is to investigate the students' perceptions on the advantages and disadvantages of Industry 4.0. For accomplishing this aim, a survey is conducted with undergraduate students of a large public university in İstanbul, Turkey.

Keywords: Industry 4.0, students' perceptions, Turkey

Being Poor or Feeling Poor: Poverty with Objective and Subjective Dimensions Yoksul Olmak ya da Yoksul Hissetmek: Nesnel ve Öznel Boyutlarıyla Yoksulluk

Türkçe

Arzu Özsoy Özmen (Kocaeli University)

Since poverty is a subject that interests almost all social sciences, it is interdisciplinary in terms of either definition or solution. Although we can not say that there is a definition of poverty reached on consensus, there are many concepts related to poverty and various definitions and studies depending on them. According to this, the first group is to define the phenomenon of poverty as an economic category, to form its methodical bases and accordingly to establish the profile of poverty. In this group of study and definitions, poverty is addressed only within the context of absolute and relative poverty. In the second group, there are approaches to study different classification and measurement categories in poverty measurement, considering that the existing categories of poverty are insufficient to conceptualize the phenomenon of poverty. These approaches unite in the human poverty definition. In the third group, there are field researches aimed at observing poverty not only as an economic category, but as a quality that marks the reproduction of everyday life to its finest detail. In such studies based on field research, poverty is examined in terms of the perception of poverty according to the experiences of individuals' poverty. In this context, it seems that poverty definitions and studies of the literature are examined either in terms of objective conditions, such as in the first two classifications, or according to subjective conditions, such as in the third group. The aim of this study is to approach poverty which is a social policy issue, with a psychological point of view. The basic framework of the study is based on the fact that the subjective and objective dimensions of poverty has equivalent importance and should be taken together. For this reason, definitions of poverty are defined within objective criteria while subjective perception of poverty is considered as multidimensional.

Job Insecurity Perception of Public Servants and Its Impact on Job Behaviour in Turkey **Türkiye’de Memurların İş Güvencesizliği Algısı ve İş Davranışlarına Etkisi**

Türkçe

Arzu Özsoy Özmen (*Kocaeli University*)
Doğa Başar Saripek (*Kocaeli University*)

The core of public staff regime in Turkey relies on public service. Public servants’ job security, which is believed the most advanced one, is not the case anymore under today’s working conditions. This is because the status of being a public servant is getting more and more flexible day by day. This process of being more flexible is happening not only through insecure working types, but also through interior affairs of public servants regime as well. To this end, the principal claim of this study is that public servants, too, face job insecurity. Status of being public servant is, on the one hand, getting unsecure regarding objective conditions and job insecurity is increasingly being suffered from regarding the private conditions on the other. While objective insecurity is about external threats of the job, perceived, namely subjective job insecurity is about how the individual evaluates threats. Yet some opinions remark subjectively perceived job insecurity as a holistic concern about the sustainability of the job in the future with a macro view, others explain it as a multifaceted problem and use conceptualising frameworks such as a threat perceived against various job characteristics and the talent to overcome this threat. This discrimination paves the way to define subjective and objective job insecurity. In this study, throughout the subjective dimension, levels of job insecurity perceptions of public servants who are getting unsecure under objective conditions and their reactions against this will be addressed by the help of Hischman’s Exit, Voice, Loyalty and Neglect, shortly EVLN model.

**The Construction of the Theatre of the Absurd on the Socio-Political Basis
in Eastern European Countries: Vaclav Havel's Play Called Vyrozumeni
Doğu Avrupa Ülkelerinde Absürt Tiyatro'nun Sosyo-Politik Temel Üzerine İnşası:
Vaclav Havel'in Bildirim Adlı Oyunu**

Türkçe

Arzu Özyön (Dumlupınar University)

In this study which adopts the method of literature sociology that is a combination of literature and sociology and which also claims that not only does literature directs the society but also political, social and even economic circumstances reflect in literature, Vaclav Havel's play called Vyrozumeni will be handled and evaluated in the context of The Theatre of the Absurd. As is known, the view that the writers of The Theatre of the Absurd do not have a concern to be political and thus the absurd plays written in Western European countries have an apolitic structure is widespread in the West. However, on the contrary, in the Eastern European countries it is observed that the plays with absurd characteristics reflect at the same time the socio-political and economic circumstances of the period they were written in. In this context, the aim of this study is to focus on the reasons why the plays of The Theatre of the Absurd written in the Eastern European countries were constructed on the socio-political and economic background. For this reason, the play called Vyrozumeni which was written by Vaclav Havel in one of the Eastern European countries, Czech Republic (Czechoslovakia, previously) and selected as example will be analysed both in the context of absurd characteristics it has and the socio-political and economic reflections of the period and the reasons of them.

Effect of the Group Works in "Textbook Analysis in Social Studies" Course on Academic Achievement

English

Aslı Avcı Akçalı (*Dokuz Eylül University*)

The undergraduate teacher training programs of the faculties of education were determined by The Council of Higher Education in Turkey. In this context, one of the courses in undergraduate program of the Department of Social Studies Teacher Education is "Textbook Analysis in Social Studies". This course requires to examine textbooks which were recognized by MNE in terms of content, language, suitability to student level, format, attractiveness, contribution to meaningful learning, ease of use in teaching, and etc. from a critical point of view. It is necessary for the teacher candidates to know the qualifications of the textbooks related to their fields and to evaluate the current textbooks in terms of these qualifications. Practical studies on textbooks are important for them to have knowledge and abilities on this subject. However, in order to attain the learning outcomes of the course, different methods and techniques need to be used. This study aims to evaluate the effect of group works carried out in this course on the academic achievement of the teacher candidates and their opinions about these group works. This experimental type of study in which quantitative and qualitative methods were used together was carried out with 81 senior teacher candidates who attended Social Studies Teacher Education Department in Buca Faculty of Education in the fall semester of 2017-2018 academic year. The data of the study were collected through the academic achievement test which was developed by the researcher and focus group interview. The statistical analysis was made on the quantitative data and the content analysis method was used for the analysis of the interview data. Quantitative data obtained from the study showed that group work is an effective method in increasing academic achievement. In addition, according to the results of the qualitative data analysis, majority of the participants have made positive evaluations about group works carried out. It has been determined that group works have contributed most of the participants in terms of the development of collaborative working skills, reaching consensus and having in-depth knowledge of textbooks. However, the results showed that the participants had the greatest difficulty in resolving their divergences in group works.

An Essay About Comparing the Metaphorical Meanings of Taksim and Martyrs' Squares in the Context of the Relationship Between "Square" and "Power"

English

Aslı Doğan (Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University)

Public spaces, easy to access, where people can run errands or celebrate seasonal activities, people from various kinds of social classes and cultures, belong to the people. (Kostof) However, public spaces are shaped by political force and it is debateable whether we can talk about peoples influence on public spaces decisions. Public spaces are places of "aesthetic/ discussion or political opposition" and functional changes of squares are related to power. The effect of power on structure can be understood in standard context. However, old spaces where generations have lived cannot be understood with the help of standard context. Analyzing the creation and duration with the concept of Metaphorical context, can help you read the changes. In this work, it is emphasized that, in order to give square a public meaning, it must be dealt within the concept of metaphorical context. In the given two examples of squares, the effects of metaphorical context and formation of different power influences and understanding of squares is presented. It is presented that, the process couldn't be analyzed within the standard context for the square examples considered within this framework, but the space is created by metaphorical understanding with a change in the relationship between power and public space.

**Identities and the West in Özal Foreign Policy in the Post Cold War:
The Example of Kurdish Identity and Turkic Republics
Soğuk Savaş Sonrası Özal Dış Politikasında Kimlikler ve Batı:
Kürt Kimliği ve Türki Cumhuriyetler Örneği**

Türkçe

Aslı Ege (*Marmara University*)

In this paper, the phenomenon of West is argued in respect to its influence on identities in Özal foreign policy. For, the reference made to ideologies in explaining the Cold War period, has given place to identities in explaining the dynamics of post Cold War. This implies as well to Turkey between the Balkans, Caucasus and the Middle East. In such geography, under Özal's multi-dimensional, pro-active approaches it is so possible to speak of the discovery of new identities. In the post Cold War, for Özal, Turkey's opening to identities is as natural as it is necessary for, those identities are parts of the whilom civilization basin of the Ottoman past. In this sense, within the "identities and West" problematic, this paper first interrogates Neo Ottomanism that Özal is influenced from. As follows, Özal's opening to identities within the phenomenon of West is argued in practice through the Kurdish identity and the Turkic republics. In this context, the multi-dimensional dynamics of the Gulf War led by the U.S., is especially underlined as concerns its effects on the problematic that the Kurdish identity has become. Özal defines this problematic as one between democratic impasse and clamp of terror and would evaluate the outputs of the Gulf War particularly through those two problems. As to the opening to Turkic republics, for Özal it is one of the biggest opportunities which reconcile Turkey's Western orientation with identities, putting forward Turkey's importance for the West. Regarding Kurdish identity and the Turkic republics, Özal's comprehensive approaches, although are a reflection of the Neo Ottomanist tendency, Neo Ottomanism is neither against the West nor it excludes it. Under the problematic of identities and the West, this paper therefore claims that the transformation in Turkish foreign policy is determined not only by the post Cold War conjuncture, but also by the difference that Özal brought. As such this paper's objective is to interrogate in which sense such difference helps challenge traditional Turkish foreign policy. To conclude, for Özal, the West is as well about an identity within the transformation of Turkish foreign policy in the post Cold War.

Innovative Turns in Pension Orthodoxy: Automatic Enrolment in Personal Private Pension Programmes

English

Aslı Güleç Taşdemir (*Kocaeli University*)

Neo-liberalism, as an ideology, a mode of governance and a set of political ideas favouring market discipline has many facets in the sphere of welfare and social policy. Given that market criteria is taken as the main organizing principle the process of marketization and privatization of public welfare services, widespread use of public-private partnership in the area of welfare, the significance attached to the notion of the enabling or regulatory state have come to further reveal the ways that neo-liberalism has kept shaping social policies. When it comes to pension reforms a multi-pillar pension system with distinct functions has become the dominant structure of the pension orthodoxy since the pension privatization in Chile in early 1980s with the undeniable campaign of international financial institutions. Despite the decline in the wave of full privatization (replacing public PAYG pillar) in the last two-three decades and even some instances of nationalization of previously funded programmes in countries like Hungary and Argentina multi-pillar pension system has come to be a norm both in developed and developing countries though there are differences in the degree of significance that each tier has in pension provision. Nevertheless, whether parametric or systemic, there is an ongoing process of pension reform. This study argues that irrespective of the nature of reform measures neo-liberal “pension orthodoxy” necessitates the subordination of social concerns like equity and adequacy to economic requirements of financial sustainability, competitiveness and boosting savings. Indeed, one of the innovative systemic reform measures is the introduction of automatic enrolment in personal private pension schemes with matching contributions. The study aims at understanding the ways in which soft compulsion or nudging within personal private schemes is offered as a viable option for reforming countries on the basis of the Turkish case.

Key words: Pension orthodoxy, neo-liberalism, automatic enrolment, Turkey.

Growth Process in Emerging Countries and Relationship with Financialization Gelişmekte Olan Ülkelerde Büyüme Süreci Ve Finansallaşma İlişkisi

Türkçe

Aslı Okay Toprak (*Kırklareli University*)

Supply-side economic policies of the 1980s brought together the era of global financialization. Within Financial liberalization, revolutionary technological developments and neo-liberal understanding of state intervention, finance has become active with its own internal dynamics, avoiding real production. The financial dominance established on industrial capital, has affected both developed and developing countries. However, during this financial period apart from the number of countries that provide convergence to early industrialized western economies, there remains a continuing presence of chronic differences between countries. Developing countries with the spread of the financing stream, in the provision of the high amount of capital they need, have gone to financial liberalization in order to benefit from their national savings as well as international capital flows. But over-speeding in financial liberalization is accompanied by a higher risk. However, since the success of financial liberalization reforms depends on certain preconditions, can be seen from various experiences that may be faced with undesirable situations in various geographies. Besides the funding advantage you provide financial liberalization can inflate the growth processes of developing countries with various shocks. The instability of the financial sector and the predisposing nature of speculative bubbles, as seen in the 2008 crisis, can lead to shocks and crises not only for developing countries but also in developed countries' financial systems. If the economy has a high level of financial innovation and a more dereferenced financial system, then the impact of financialization on economic growth is more uncertain and more difficult to predict. The ongoing financial crises show the negative effects of financial fragility caused by an unregulated and uncontrolled financial system on economic growth. However, financial crises in developing countries, have much more devastating consequences on economic growth for the entire public sector. The need to reduce the impact of these devastating consequences, brought with the need for more effective supervision of financial instruments and vehicles which have a highly dynamic structure. In this study, we will examine the causes of the disruptions in the process of financialization in the real economy and social structure in developing countries and in the process of economic growth.

Keywords: Financial Development, Economic Growth, Financial Liberalization, Financial System, Financial Instability, Deregulation, Regulation.

Security of the South Caucasus Region from Different Theoretical Perspectives

English

Aslihan Anlar (*Kocaeli University*)

This paper aims to evaluate security situation of the South Caucasus Region from different theoretical perspectives. The main approach-Neo-Realism or other theoretical approaches which tackle states as a billiard ball have not offered acknowledging explanation to the security problems of the Region except their insights on effect of international environment and power politics. While liberalism underlines importance of economic system, human rights record, promotion of democracy and other kinds of actors besides states, it cannot go beyond its focus on establishing cooperation among states. Therefore, this paper tries to underline the importance of constructivist analysis to understand the effect of ethnic identity and historical background on security problems of the Region. While conventional constructivism (lead by Alexander Wendt) looks at identity formation of states vis-à-vis others, critical constructivism (by David Campbell and Ted Hopf) prefers to explain how states' identities are constructed with an interaction with its own society and a discourse on danger. Both conventional and critical constructivism theories have an explanatory power to grasp internal and external aspects of identities of the regional states and their effect on regional security due to importance of ethnic identity issues in regional security problems. Moreover it is aimed to introduce a security analysis of the South Caucasus Region from the human security as well as third world security (developed by Mohammed Ayoob) approaches to understand the effect of transition period and rapid change term on regional security and region's population. This type of analysis would enable us to account for the security problems of the Region with a comprehensive vision and to understand the whole picture.

Infographic News Design as Data Visualization Model: Analysis of Infographic News Designs related to 'Olive Branch Operation'

English

Aslıhan Zinderen (*Atatürk University*)
Ömer Alanka (*Atatürk University*)
Ersin Karaman (*Atatürk University*)

Infographic news design, which allows information to be presented in a more self-explanatory and readable manner, is getting a foreground as a frequently used news narrative structure with technological developments. Infographic news design requires data visualization knowledge and skills. Principles that are of great importance in the design process, such as learnability, flexibility, robustness, constitute the basis of human-centered design. Although there are some suggestions for infographic design in the literature, there are limited studies on the infographic design principles in the context of journalism and media studies. In this study, non-interactive infographics were evaluated based on the design principles proposed in different disciplines. The designs that were evaluated consist of infographic news about the 'Olive Branch Operation' initiated by Turkish Armed Forces towards Afrin located in the north of Syria on January 20, 2018. The 'Olive Branch Operation' news was selected because of the fact that the news was built on numerical data and has appropriate characteristics for infographic news narrative. The analyzed infographic news about the 'Olive Branch Operation' was selected from the top 20 results from the Google search engine. This infographic news was evaluated by five experts working in the journalism and media studies. As a result of the analyzes, it is plausible to conclude that new studies need to be done in order to evaluate infographics in the context of journalism and media studies. Moreover, the results obtained in this study reveals new research problems related to data journalism studies in Turkey.

Keywords: Infographics, Data journalism, Data Visualization, Design Principles, Operation of Olive Branch

Anthropological Examination of Periostitis in Ancient Anatolian Populations Eski Anadolu Toplumlarında Periostitis Olgusunun Antropolojik Açıdan İncelenmesi

Türkçe

Asuman Çırak (*Hitit University*)

Periostitis, also known as inflammation of the bones, is among the infectious diseases. Causes of development include trauma, varicose veins, non-specific infections, syphilis, tuberculosis and scurvy. In addition, heavy lifting, movements such as running and jumping may also lead to periostitis. Periostitis causes severe pain, fever and bloating in the soft tissue surrounding the bone in the individuals. Periostitis is one of the significant pathologic events because it reflects the health structures of ancient populations. The aim of the study is to examine the periostitis in skeletal populations which is captured from various regions in Hittite University Anthropology Laboratory. A total of 260 individuals, of which 90 individuals were from Spradon excavation and 90 individuals were from Sinop Akgüney, were examined for periostitis. As a result of the paleopathological analyzes, individuals with periostitis encountered were compared within their own populations and with other ancient Anatolian populations.

Paleodemographic Analysis of the Skeletons of the Spradon Population **Spradon Toplumuna Ait İskeletlerin Paleodemografik Açıdan Analizi**

Türkçe

Asuman Çırak (*Hitit University*)
Ayşegül Şarbak (*Hitit University*)
Mustafa Tolga Çırak (*Hitit University*)

The ancient city of Spradon, which was dated to the Byzantine period, was discovered in 2010 as a result of excavations by the Istanbul Archaeological Museums. Cleaning and analysis of the human skeletons obtained from the excavations were carried out at Hitit University Anthropology Laboratory. A total of 90 individuals were identified as the result of the analyzes made. There were 1 fetus (1,1%), 8 infants (8,88%), 7 children (7,78%), 2 adolescents (2,22%) and 38 women (42,22%) when the gender distributions of 90 individuals were examined. 31 were men (34.44). When we look at age distribution, 24.44% of the population is found to be young adults, 35.55% to middle adults and 8,88% to advanced adults. The average age of the population was found to be 37.75 years. This rate is similar to other populations who lived in the same period (Byzantine) as Spradon population. The highest death rates among women in the community were observed in 32.35% of the 30-35 year olds. In male individuals, the highest in the age range of 40-45 years was 28.57%. In line with the results obtained, population structures of different societies have been determined and the population development and mobility of mankind have been determined until the day before.

The Relationship Between Coping Styles Of Stress And Parental Bonding Among College Students Üniversite Öğrencilerinin Stresle Başa çıkma Tarzları İle Ana Babalarına Bağlanmaları Arasındaki İlişki

Türkçe

Ayça Köksal Konik (*Istanbul University*)

Ayşegül Kılıçaslan Çelikkol (*Istanbul University*)

The primary goals of this study are to determine the relationship between college students' coping styles of stress and parental bonding, and to examine if parental bonding can predict coping styles of stress. For this purpose following questions are studied: Is there a significant relationship between university students' coping styles of stress and parental bonding? And does university students' bonding to their parents significantly predict coping styles of stress? The sample group consisted of 264 undergraduate students (190 female/ 74 male) of Istanbul University attending Hasan Ali Yücel Faculty of Education. Coping styles of the college students with stress have been assessed with "Coping Styles of Stress Scale", which was adopted to Turkish by Şahin and Durak (1995), and fundamental parental styles have been measured by "Parental Bonding Instrument", which was adopted to Turkish by Kapçı and Küçüker (2006). Pearson correlation coefficients and hierarchical regression analysis were used to analyze the data. According to the results of the analysis, in case of increase in the mother's overprotective and controlling behavior, self-confident and optimistic approach, which is suitable for use when faced with stress, decreased and helpless and submissive approach increased. Finally, mother's caring and controlling behavior were the significant predictors of self-confident approach.

**Investigation of Individuation in Relation to Parents in terms of Demographic Factors
and Self Differentiation Among Turkish Emerging Adults
Beliren Yetişkinlik Döneminde Anne Babayla İlişkide Bireyleşmenin,
Demografik Değişkenler ve Benlik Ayrışması Açısından İncelenmesi**

Türkçe

Ayşe Esra İşmen Gazioğlu (*İstanbul University*)
Savaş Karataş (*Maltepe University*)

The purpose of the present study is twofold: The first to understand the relative associations of gender, age and romantic relationship status on the five individuation scales in relation to mother and father separately. The first sample consisted of 560 emerging adults. The participants were university students aged from 18 to 29 years. Participants completed a brief demographics form and the Individuation Test for Emerging Adults-Short Form. Results of the hierarchical regression analysis revealed that younger emerging adults reported higher support seeking in relation to mother and fear of disappointing mother than older emerging adults, and the females reported lower self reliance in relation to mother than males. Besides, emerging adults with romantic relationship experience reported higher self reliance in relation to mother than emerging adults without. Results of the first study also showed that, that younger emerging adults reported higher fear of disappointing in relation to father than older, emerging adults with romantic relationship experience reported higher self reliance in relation to father than emerging adults without. Second, we aimed to understand possible associations between self differentiation and individuation in relation to parents in emerging adults. Second sample consisted of 280 emerging adults. The participants were university students aged from 18 to 29 years. Participants completed a brief demographics form, the short form of the Individuation Test for Emerging Adults and Differentiation of Self Inventory-Revised. Pearson correlation matrix showed, in general there were weak relationships between self differentiation and individuation in relation to parents in Turkish emerging adults. Connectedness and self-reliance in relation to both parents were positively correlated with total DSI-R score while fear of disappointing the both parent and perceived intrusiveness in relation to both parents were negatively associated with total DSI-R score. Lastly, total DSI-R score were uncorrelated with support seeking in relation to both parents.

The Effects of CRM Practices on Financial Performance from an Innovative Perspective

English

Ayça Tükel Ergün (*Kocaeli University*)

Azize Şahin (*İstanbul University*)

Ayşe Günsel (*Kocaeli University*)

An effective customer relationship management (CRM) strategy, which adapts to changing customer demands and technology in terms of innovativeness, has become one of the most prevalent competitive tools of companies. Firms can obtain greater profitability from their CRM activities in a more innovative manner through a fitting organizational climate. The relevant literature particularly emphasizes the importance of an innovative climate positively influence information processing in general, for CRM practices in particular. In this paper, the effects of CRM applications -in terms of internet service, customer support and market support functions- on financial performance are examined on a data gathered from 121 finance managers of 37 big retail companies. Moreover, the moderating role of innovative climate on the relationship between CRM practices and financial performance are also tested either. The findings show that internet service, customer support and market support functions have positive influences on financial performance while the results provide empirical evidence in support of the moderating role of innovative climate on the relationships between internet service function, customer support function and financial performance.

**Local People's Perceptions Regarding University's Impacts and Their Expectations from
University: The Case of Ilgaz School of Tourism and Hotel Management
Yerel Halkın Üniversitenin Etkilerine İlişkin Algıları ve Üniversiteden Beklentileri: Ilgaz Turizm ve
Otelcilik Yüksekokulu Örneği**

Türkçe

Ayhan Dağdeviren (*Çankırı Karatekin University*)

This study was conducted to determine local people's perceptions and expectations regarding Ilgaz School of Tourism and Hotel Management's impacts and to investigate whether there is a statistically significant difference between perceptions and expectations, and demographic characteristics. In the study, survey was used as data collection tools. The survey was conducted on 391 persons aged 18 years and over who agreed to participate in it on February-March 2018. In the study; descriptive statistics, validity and reliability analyzes, independent sample T test and one-way ANOVA analysis were performed. As a result of the study, it was found that the local people had the highest participation in growth of Ilgaz School of Tourism and Hotel Management with opening of new departments and low participation in the environmental impacts. Also, it has been determined that there is a statistically significant difference between local people's perceptions and sex, education, occupation variables, there is a statistically significant difference between local people's expectations and sex, age, education, occupation, income variables.

Keywords: Local People, University, Perception, Expectation

Human Development as a Global Public Good

English

Aysel Arikboğa (*Istanbul University*)

Within the framework of mainstream economic theory, goods can be classified regarding their excludability and rivalry characteristics that in turn determine the allocation of resources. Accordingly, in case of pure public goods where there is non-exclusion from consumption and non-rivalry in benefits, public production and/or provision is required as markets fail to provide these goods. The concept of global public goods was brought up to the agenda in the end of the twentieth century, in order to define goods that have non-exclusion and non-rivalry characteristics with concomitant externalities spreading around the globe and various intergenerational effects. The concept of human development has been widely acknowledged since the 1990s; the term was initially used in the first Human Development Report of the UNCTAD as “the enlargement of people’s choices”. The dimensions of human development depending on these choices were defined as long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. According to the Human Development Report of 1990 the expansion of all other choices would be based on the achievement level of these basic ones. Albeit the critics regarding both its novelty and adequacy in evaluating the state of human development, the approach has been prevalently argued to be a radical transformation in development theory as human-centred development that perceived human beings as the ultimate goal of the development process -not just means of reaching that goal- was introduced by the term. In this paper, the concept and the phenomenon of human development will be analysed in the context of global public goods with a particular emphasis on the externalities arising from improved human development.

**The Obstacle to Cultural Adaptation: Language Ego
(An Analysis on Foreign Students Studying in Turkey)
Kültürel Adaptasyonun Önündeki Engel: Dil Egosu
(Türkiyede Eğitim Gören Yabancı Uyruklu Öğrenciler Üzerine Bir Analiz)**

Türkçe

Aysen Temel Eğinli (*Ege University*)
Selma Didem Özsenler (*Ege University*)

The ego is the things that differentiate the individual from outside world and the experience of the individual's own essence. Though, the ego explains the characteristic that makes the individual "I" or "Me". There is a similarity between the ego, which is a part of individual's being self, and the language ego, which is the language component of the ego. The language ego is an obstacle which appears consciously or unconsciously when the individual faces with any unknown/uncertain situation while learning a new language, and causing individual to feel in apprehension and tough situation. The linguistic qualities that the individual possesses are also a component of its personality. As well as there are certain boundaries of the individual's characteristic such as being rigid or flexible, there may be certain boundaries in language ego also. Cultural adaptation is the cultural, psychological and social integration of the individual in which the individual is situated. The language ego is considered as an obstacle to language learning and cultural development for additional language learners, especially immigrants and sojourners. The language is one of the transmission instruments of culture. It may not be possible for the individual to meet the complete cultural adaptation once the language ego emerges. In this sense, the language ego assumes the role of inner filter and does not allow individual to reveal its capacity of learning new things. At this juncture, the individual faces with difficulties in adaption to other culture due to its home culture and mother tongue. Therefore, the boundaries of the language ego can be thin/thick due to the effect of that process. In this sense, the language ego boundaries emerge as a component which either facilitates or obstructs the cultural adaptation. In this research, it is aimed to show whether the concept of language ego constitutes any obstacle or how does it constitute, on language learning and cultural adaptation. Accordingly, the language ego related factors are desired to be revealed through in-depth interviews with undergraduate students coming from foreign countries to Turkey.

Capital Accumulation in the Gulf: The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

As A Regional Integration and the Future of GCC

Körfez’de Sermaye Birikimi: Bölgesel Bir Entegrasyon Olarak Körfez İşbirliği Teşkilatı ve Geleceği

Türkçe

Ayşe Cebeci (*Harran University*)

Özelde Arap yarımadası daha geniş kapsamda ise Ortadoğu geçmişten günümüze gerek önemli ticaret yollarını barındırması gerekse petrolün bulunması sonrasında öneminin giderek artması dolayısıyla çatışmaların eksik olmadığı bir coğrafyadır. Bölgeye dair geliştirilen analizlerin büyük bir kısmı uluslararası ilişkiler perspektifinden yapılmaktadır. Oysa 18. yüzyıldan günümüzde Ortadoğu’daki ülkeler, dünyada var olan kapitalist sermaye birikimi açısından önemini yitirmemiştir. Aksine sermaye birikiminin geldiği aşama itibarıyla dönüşen ilişkiler ve talepler doğrultusunda farklı oluşumlar ve müdahaleler gündeme gelmiştir. Bu çalışma kapsamında bir bölgesel entegrasyon olarak 1981’de Arap ülkelerinin bir araya gelerek oluşturdukları Körfez İşbirliği Konseyi ve bölgeye etkileri analiz edilmektedir. Konsey ülkelerindeki gelişmeler, Khaleeji sermayesinin uluslararasılaşmış sermaye ile olan ilişkileri kapsamında ele alınmıştır. Kapitalist işleyiş/oluş açısından bölgedeki sınıf için çatışmanın nasıl bir etki yarattığı analiz edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Buna göre KİK’in oluşum süreci, hedefleri, üyeleri arasındaki çatışmalı alanlar ve nihayetinde uluslararasılaşmış ve erken birikimci olarak nitelendirebileceğimiz batılı sermaye ile olan çatışma süreçleri açıklanmaya çalışılmıştır.

**Non Metric features in Determining Biological Distances
in Late Roman-Byzantine Anatolia Populations: Spradon Example**
Geç Roma-Bizans Anadolu Toplumlarında Biyolojik Uzaklıkların Belirlenmesinde Nonmetric
Özellikler: Spradon Örneği

Türkçe

Ayşegül Şarbak (*Hitit University*)

Non-metric characters are non-measurable findings which are detected by macroscopic / anthroposcopic methods. Known as variations or epigenetic characters. The epigenetic characters detected in the teeth, skull and other parts of the skeleton have important roles in finding genetic relationships between ancient era populations. In this study, the epigenetic characters of a total of 69 individuals, 38 female and 31 male, belonging to the Spradon Ancient City dating to the Late-Roman period were examined. Biological distances have been determined by comparing the epigenetic characters found in the Spradon Ancient City with the epigenetic characters in Roman-Byzantine populations. Epigenetic characters such as vomerian bone, parietal foramen, mastoid foramen, metopic suture, sub orbital foramen, sub orbital notch have been identified in the skulls of Spradon Ancient city individuals as a result of the analyzes made. epigenetic characters such as septal apertura, calcaneal facet, trigonium, vastus notch were observed on postcranial skeletons.

General Overview on Life Cycle of Products or Services and A Perception Strategy: Planned Obsolescence

English

Ayşenur Erdil (*Marmara University-Anadolu University*)

Erturul Taçgın (*Marmara University*)

Planned obsolescence (PO) is a deliberately implemented strategy in every sector and every scope-area, which causes to limit the useful lifecycle of product, design or service. The main purpose of this is to stimulate and sustain product consumption, and production. The sustainability of this current paradigm is not possible in the long term and at the macro level. Because the natural balance will deteriorate and the world population will face a major ecological disaster. In the content of this study, it contains the basic definition and features of life cycle expectancy of products and services. A general framework of this approach is presented to give a general overview of this issue. Secondly, this research aims to demonstrate the literature of planned obsolescence paradigm, the basic fundamental of this approach, some case studies-samples of industrial-service sectors according to this paradigm and relation with waste management and green production concept in our life.

Key Words: Life Cycle, Paradigm, Planned Obsolescence, Strategy.

**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

Türkçe

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.

Evaluation of The Orientation Training of Seafare in The Sea Working Life Deniz Çalışma Yaşamında Gemi Adamlarının Oryantasyon Eğitiminin Değerlendirilmesi

Türkçe

Aziz Muslu (Ordu University)

The maritime industry has its own characteristics in terms of working relationships. Maritime business life is very hard and tiresome for seafarers. The maritime labor law has been prepared as a separate law in our business law due to its unique working qualities. Although there is a rapid development in automation and intelligent technologies in maritime, this situation increases the need for skilled seamen and the need for human resources. Today it still shows that up to 93% of the sea accidents are caused by human error. Working contracts of shipmen are often carried out on an ongoing basis. Working contracts are regulated one month in six months, two months in a year and one month in four months in terms of holidays. It is rarely seen to work in the same business with an indefinite contract. In this practice, which is expressed as rotation, it is rare for the shipman to work on the same ship. Particularly irregular tramp operators have not had the opportunity to rotate their crews because they operate their vessels over cruise connections. Container shipments that carry regular line shipments and vessels that work with transport contracts on the same route seem to be more likely to be employed permanently. Another captain, officer and crew may be employed during the leave period, which is expressed as a replacement for the shipman who uses the annual holiday on the same ship. The workforce rotation of the ship man, which is inherent in the maritime business, is much higher than in all other sectors. This is a major problem, and the shipowner is confronted with the problem of adaptation to work. The seafarer does not have enough time to adapt to the job. The newly started seafarer takes over the job from the former employee in a limited period of time. Orientation training is very important in order to prevent accidents, injuries and losses. Due to the reasons mentioned above, the orientation education in the maritime sector has been an important necessity to be established in a healthy way. In our work, the duties of the maritime industry have been taken into account and the need for orientation of the seafarers has been assessed. The customs, legal regulations, international law, ISM code and quality systems have been investigated in terms of Orientation education. In our paper, orientation training needs were determined in the maritime sector, the importance was put forward and suggestions were developed.

Content Analysis of incorporated Logistics Companies Mission and Vision Statement In Turkey **Türkiyede'ki Kurumsal Lojistik İşletmelerin Vizyon ve Misyonlarının İçerik Analizi**

Türkçe

Aziz Muslu (Ordu University)

Since the beginning of 2000s, logistics gaining prominence across the world and Turkey requires increasing quality of professional service and organizational structure. Outsourcing for profit maximization in manufacturing and service enterprises has advanced rapidly. As a result, logistics companies that provide door-to-door service, storage, transportation, customs clearance, packaging and security, all of which are fast and low cost, are needed. The quality and low cost service provided by these companies will improve the domestic trade and foreign trade and the increase of the performance of the SMEs will ultimately result in the development of the country. In addition to cost minimization, the outsourcing of services is a strategic choice for enterprises. Business preferences revealed businesses with broad corporate networks with the request for 3rd party logistics services. 4th party logistic services providing services by coordinating more than one logistic service provider, information technology and processes are supplied by 5th party logistics services and 6th party logistics services include production and marketing processes. The 5th and 6th party logistics service have not a definite distinction, but it is an important fact that shows the diversification of the services that logistics firms are expanding in the same way. It is not possible to make distinction 5th and 6th party logistics service provide definition. Meanwhile their services are highly expanded and diversified. With the growth of the organization, expanding internal and external environment, increasing the number of supplier logistics concerns should institutionalize and increment their service quality. The first step in creating quality service begins with the right mission and vision statement decision adopted by all employees of the organization. In practice, vision and mission determination processes use the expressions determined by top managers, human resources and quality managers. In this regard, institutions confuse to determine vision and mission statement by making mistakes in their use of missions and vision, and they can use misleading statements. In the process of expanding the services provided by the logistics companies, these enterprises are required to provide quality services. Quality cannot be created without being managed. The first step is to establish the vision and mission with participating of all the employees of the institution and to determine the goals and objectives afterwards. Therefore, this research conducted to analyze vision and mission statement of 100 logistic joint stock companies and their introduction by using Nvivo qualitative analysis program.

Impact of Leverage on the Soundness of Turkish Banking System

English

Bahar Köseoğlu (*Bahçeşehir University*)

Nesrin Okay (*Boğaziçi University*)

There is a piling literature which stresses on the procyclical nature of banks' balance-sheets. Leverage level of banks increases in expansionary economic conditions which fuels economy further. This feedback loop increases the surplus capacity in the banks' balance-sheets, thus the risk appetite increase. Countercyclical capital buffer propose by BASEL-II and BASEL-III is designed to capture the procyclicality feature of the financial system. Bank soundness is widely studied in both industrialized and developing countries; with this purpose CAMELS-type indicators are widely used in the literature. Bank efficiency and ownership structure are common examples of researches on bank soundness. To the best of our knowledge relation between bank soundness and leverage is remain untested in Turkish banking system. This research contributes to the literature by utilizing CAMELS-type measures in order to test bank soundness and balance-sheet growth against leverage and foreign exchange ratio in banks' balance sheet. Dynamic panel data analysis is utilized at bank level for Turkish banking system. Leverage measures serve as an indicator for risk appetite of banks. Findings indicate leverage level of a bank significantly lowers bank soundness. Moreover foreign exchange part of balance-sheet significantly affects bank soundness.

The Role of Social Media as A Communication Medium in Society **İletişim Aracı Olarak Sosyal Medyanın Toplum İlişkisindeki Rolü**

Türkçe

Bahar Öztürk (*Near East University*)

Today, the development of internet technologies has become the most important social communication media. The concept of virtual communication, which emerges as social media as a means of social communication, has become an indispensable means of communication for society. It provides communication in an easy and practical way. The most important thing is to become a concept of time for people. With the person or people who can not communicate with the face, the social media toll can communicate very quickly and practically. The aim of working is to say that social media is the most important and effective communication tool on society as a means of communication and that it can cause some cultural changes in society.

Keywords: Technology, İnternet, Social Media, Communication, Mass Media, Society, Culture.

Investigating The Factors affecting Sustainable Innovation Management Sürdürülebilir İnovasyon Yönetimini Etkileyen Faktörlerin Araştırılması

Türkçe

Banu Ozkeser (*Koluman*)

It's a well-known fact that the R&D expenses is aimed to be the rate of %3 as written in Turkey 2023 targets. Thus, in the process of global adaptation, like industry 4.0, both investigating the sustainable innovation management and the approaches to develop this culture gain much more importance as the time passes. In this paper, the strengths and the weaknesses are aimed to be released, initially. Therefore; searching literature in details and analysis of the case studies form the first step. In the beginning, the publication and reports of Turkish Patent Ins., Tubitak, TUIK and The Ministry off Science, Industry and Trade are utilized. Through the aim of this paper, questionnaires are sent to the managers of updated R&D and Design centers, written in the link of biltek.sanayi.gov.tr. After the questions, prepared in the approach of WIAT model, are modified for Turkey conditions, the data is analyzed in SPSS. This paper contains that the requested basic data in the preparation of strategic plans for future are taken into account as performance indicators of sustainable innovation management. Hence, it can be said that this paper is the first one of this field since a similar study has not been found, yet.

Labor Changing Face: Emotional And Aesthetic Labor **Emeğin Değişen Yüzü: Duygusal Ve Estetik Emek**

Türkçe

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.

**Luxury Brands and The Use of Internet-based Technologies: An Anaylsis
on Corporate Web Page of LVHM Group**

Lüks Mmarkalar ve İnternet Ttabanlı Uuygulamalar: LVHM Grup Kurumsal Web Ssayfası Analizi

Türkçe

Beril Akıncı Vural (*Ege University*)

Sevilay Ulaş (*Near East University*)

The concept of luxury brand has become a subject that has been on the agenda since the consumption concept developed. It is located in a separate place within the brand types required by its nature. Communication processes of luxury brands in the academic field are among the subjects that are attracting attention and working. Luxury brands distinguish themselves from other brand types, in particular channels with which they prefer to use communication with the identity presentation and users. Especially the developments in the field of technology have caused changes in the communication processes of luxury brands. Parallel to the developments in the Internet field, it is observed that more and more brands are taking place in the new media environments as well as traditional media environments. It can be said that luxury brands are increasingly located in this new communication environment and have realized brand communication. In this study, an analysis is performed for the web page which is one of the internet based applications. A content analysis was conducted on the corporate web site of the luxury brand that was included in the research. With this analysis, it is aimed to determine how the luxurious brand has presented itself on the web page, the sharing it has realized, and how the communication activities are carried out for its users / followers in this way.

Key words: Luxury Brand, Corporate Web Page, Internet Based Applications

TUSIAD's Perspective of Turkey and TUSIAD- AKP Relations **TÜSİAD'ın Türkiye Perspektifi ve TÜSİAD- AKP İlişkileri**

Türkçe

Berkay Turgut (*Kocaeli University*)

A quick glance at the literature indicates that studies on Turkish employer organizations have focused on their institutional and organizational structure, their membership profile, their interactions with other employer organizations and their relations with the government as interest group. However, employer organizations are also the means by which the capitalist class establishes its hegemony. Tendencies of capitalism in Turkey becomes tangible at this point and it represents a more complicated area in the context of implementation of the capitalist class' strategy in terms of determination of the overall economy and politics. However, studies in this area have taken up little space in the literature and also today, the effect of the dependence of the national capitalist class on the international capital represents a stronger internal phenomenon, a more important element in the context of state-capital relations than it was in the past. On the other hand, the State has also transformed considerably under the influence of the internationalization of capital. In this period, the State has reorganized. Thus, new bureaucratic mechanism, new duties and functions and a new form of integration with the world have created new relations and tensions in state-capital relations. The aim of this study is to investigate the relations between the function of the State in this new period and the discourse, activities and strategies of the Turkish Employer organizations. For this purpose, the focus is on TUSIAD which can represent the entirety of employer organizations. This study compares today's Turkey with the one which TUSIAD has been wanting to achieve with its activities, discourse and strategies. Its impact on Turkish political system is examined. To achieve this, the study finally addresses the relationship between the two key actors in Turkey, TUSIAD and AKP, discussing current controversies and qualitative transformation of the government-capital relations. In this framework, the influence of government-TUSIAD relations on Turkish politics is examined.

Gender Role Attitudes and Its Determinants for Women in Turkey

English

Berna Akçınar (*Işık University*)

This study aims to investigate the predictors of traditional gender role attitudes using a large representative sample in a traditional patriarchal culture, in Turkey. It is known that social and cultural contexts shape the meaning attributed to gender role attitudes. Although there have been many societal changes, especially with the increasing number of women entering labor force, traditional gender roles are predominant in Turkey. It is important to study the gender role attitudes of women, because these attitudes are reflected on many behaviors, such as parenting behaviors, marital relationship, and development of self. The data of the current study were obtained from a study that was funded by KOÇ-KAM and included a nationally representative sample of women in Turkey. The analyses presented here used a sample of 810 women. Women who had a child between the ages of 2-8 and who had a significant other living together were eligible for the study. Data were collected through in-home interviews. Demographic information about maternal and child age, marital status, economic status, educational level of mothers and fathers, urban/rural origin, number of kids living in the household, number of years of marriage, work status of the women, and whether anybody else rather than the parents and children living in the same household was collected. The results indicated that maternal working status, higher paternal education, higher socioeconomic status of the family, urban living status, and less number of kids in the household were the predictors of egalitarian gender role attitudes. Moreover, the interaction effect of maternal education and maternal work status indicated that, in case of non-maternal working status, the higher educational status buffered the negative effects of working status. The results were discussed in the light of the cultural background.

Taxation of The Arms Trade Versus Incentives of The Arms Trade **Silah Ticaretinin Vergilendirilmesi Karşısında Silah Ticareti Teşvikleri**

Türkçe

Berna Uymaz (*İstanbul University*)

A number of proposals for a tax on the international trade with arms have been made during the last 40 years. Theoretical proposals for the taxation of the arms trade aim both to reduce the sector of military industrial complexes and to finance different areas, especially such as development and disarmament, with the tax revenues obtained. However, theoretical and practical problems prevent such proposals from being implemented. In general, level of military expenditures and, more specifically, data on the arms trade are used as a political purpose. For this reason, generally figures of both the military expenditure and the arms trade do not reflect reality. The article aims to analyze instruments of governments to hide the real figures of the international arms trade. To this end, the article will interpret how governments give incentives to military industrial complexes through different policies outside military expenditures and defense budgets and, especially will discuss the examples of contingent liabilities and conditional/tied aids on trade of arms.

The Links between Types of Religiosity, Social Desirability, Organizational Citizenship Behaviors and Counterproductive Work Behaviors

English

Beyza Öztaylan (*Çankaya University*)
Aslı Göncü Köse (*Çankaya University*)

Religiosity have important influences on life style and values of individuals, and it affects people's personal as well as work lives. However, there are few scientific studies investigating the effects of religiosity on organizational attitudes and behaviors (Bahçekapılı & Yılmaz, 2017). The aim of the study was to investigate effects of intrinsic, extrinsic, and quest religiosity on Organizational Citizenship Behaviors (OCBs) and Counterproductive Work Behaviors (CWBs) as well as moderating effects of social desirability (SD) on these links. Data was collected from 270 Turkish employees. The results of structural equation modelling showed that, intrinsic religiosity was positively related to OCBs and withdrawal behaviors. Quest religiosity was negatively related with theft and withdrawal. Extrinsic religiosity was negatively related to OCBs; however, it was not associated with CWBs. Finally, suggested moderating effects of SD were not found. Findings are discussed regarding theoretical and practical implications as well as directions for future research.

**Discussions on the UK's Leaving the European Union (Brexit)
and the Future of the European Union
İngiltere'nin Avrupa Birliği'nden Ayrılış Süreci (Brexit) ve
Avrupa Birliği'nin Geleceği Üzerine Tartışmalar**

Türkçe

Bilge Hamarat Ercan (*Kocaeli University*)

In order to understand the European Union (EU) and integration, it is necessary to address the historical background as well as the theories of integration. The viewpoint that was most emphasized regarding the Union on the day of its establishment was the federative European view. In the European Union where the debt crisis is domino effect, the belief of the peoples of the member countries has been shaken. Euroseptism has risen, supporters of withdrawing from the Euro, and even departing from the Union have begun to increase. The start of the separation process, especially after the referendum in Britain, exacerbated the debate about the future of the EU. Federal Europe's view, which was once again in the forefront of EU future debates, was defended most by Germany and France. Britain, for many years, always emphasized the intergovernmental nature of integration and opposed the federative view. As is seen, the process of terminating the membership in the Union supports this fact. Another model, the A La Carte Europe approach, is an approach to lifting integration and has been particularly supported by the UK. According to the approach, member states will choose the most appropriate policies for their interests, such as choosing food from a menu, they will only participate in them and have the right not to participate in any other policy. The model is unacceptable in terms of integration, as the EU's founding agreements emphasize the day-to-day uniform integration model. The model was only supported by the UK. As a matter of fact, after the referendum held later, it was decided to leave the Union. Along with the so-called Brexit process, the multi-lateral European approach has begun to be adopted, with the problems of the economic crisis of 2008 in the EU and the deepening problems of enlargement, allowing the countries to participate politically at different times in the future of Europe. The multi-speed European approach defines a broad set of common goals. According to approach, integration is transnational. Although the European continent has common values from the past, a distinction is made of socially, economically and culturally diverse societies. From this point of view, it is difficult for every state to apply the same rules within the EU. For this reason, states must be integrated in the EU with as much power as to do so. However, this power merely provides a flexibility in time. In the final analysis, integration and deepening are essential according to the founding philosophy of the European Union. The model has been supported by many countries especially after Euro and Brexit crisis.

Benjamin's Incompatible Signs in Critical Theory Benjami'in Eleştirel Teorideki Uyumsuz Burçları

Türkçe

Bora Erdağı (Kocaeli University)

This presentation will focus on some references of Walter Benjamin, who is in close contact with the Institute for Social Research in Frankfurt. Benjamin's references determine his contribution to the development of critical theory. Despite all its diversity, there are two important references here to remember: Georg Sorel ve Bertolt Brecht. Through Sorel, Benjamin focused on the relationship between violence and law, he demonstrated how the law does not transcend violence, but how it has suppressed social by making it invisible within itself. Through Brecht, Benjamin grasped the materialist Pedagogy and the Epic Theatre, problematizing how social enlightenment can be accomplished with this understanding. In terms of critical theory; law, violence, pedagogy, alienation, self-realization, social enlightenment are important intellectual foundations. Benjamin expanded the space of critical theory by taking advantage of Sorel and Brecht's thoughts, which are not the main references of critical theory. In other words, he went beyond of the traditional references of critical theory and continued his discussions by adhering to the intellectual foundations of critical theory. For this reason, in terms of Critical Theory, Sorel and Brecht can be seen as some kind of incompatible signs. In fact, we are in a period when our age is in need of Critical Theory more, but when this need is fulfilled through incompatible signs such as Benjamin, the richness in the theory can be rediscovered.

Child Sexual Abuse in The Context of Hegemonic Masculinity and Feminist Theory Hegemonik Erkeklik Ve Feminist Kuram Bağlamında Çocuğa Yönelik Cinsel İstismar

Türkçe

Burcu Genç (*Kırklareli University*)
Ali Dikmen (*Hacettepe University*)

Abuse is a phenomenon that leads to adversity in child development. Especially sexual abuse is a type of abuse that remains hidden and the effects are much more devastating. Incest, which is referred to as sexual violence against the child in the family, is also a form of sexual abuse. Since sexual abuse and incest cases are not visible, interventions to children and deleting the child's traces of abuse are also delayed. The reason for the inclusion of incest in the study is the incest cases that constitute a great majority of sexual abuse, which is violence against the child in the family. There is a man's power in the ruling power that can not be excluded from sexual abuse and incest. Scope of work; definitions, research findings, theoretical framework, sexual abuse, and the situation of children in incest are to be addressed within the framework of hegemonic masculinity and feminist theory. A The subject will be evaluated in terms of social work perspective and recommendations will be presented.

Key Words: Sexual abuse, incest, hegemonic masculinity, feminist theory.

Effects of the Dark Triad Personality Traits and the Big Five Personality Traits on Major Choices of Turkish Youth

English

Buse Ekren (*Çankaya University*)
Aslı Göncü Köse (*Çankaya University*)

The Dark Triad (DT) personality traits include interrelated personality constructs which are Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy, and research has shown that individuals who are high on the DT personality traits tended to choose occupations that provide outcomes compatible with these traits. Supporting this reasoning, the DT is suggested to have impacts on major choices of university students. Previous research has also shown that the Big Five (BF) personality traits influenced educational choices. The main aim of the current study was to examine whether or not self-selection based on these personality characteristics predicted career choices. Data was collected from 659 newly enrolled students in seven academic majors (i.e., psychology, law, economics/business, engineering, political science, medicine, and education) in Turkey. Mean scores of the groups were compared using analysis of covariance. Group differences in the BF personality traits did not replicate previous findings. As expected, group differences in the DT personality traits largely replicated the earlier findings and revealed that the significant differences were between psychology majors who had low DT scores and economics/business as well as political science majors who had high DT scores. The findings are discussed regarding theoretical and practical implications along with suggestions for future research.

**Examination of Pre-school and Primary School Teachers' Knowledge Levels
and Views about Environmental Education**
**Okul Öncesi Eğitim ve Sınıf Eğitimi Öğretmenlerinin Çevre Eğitimi Hakkındaki Bilgi Düzeyleri
ve Görüşlerinin İncelenmesi**

Türkçe

Büşra Kurtoglu Karataş (*Gazi University*)
F. Abide Güngör Aytar (*Gazi University*)

The importance of environmental education is increasing day by day and with the increasing importance of this issue, the need for environmental education also increases. Environmental education is used to prevent irreversible traces left by people in nature and to provide sustainable environmental awareness. Environmental education has been introduced in developed countries since early ages and in developed countries, the positive effects of environmental education from early ages have been recognized. In this context, studies on environmental education were started to be carried out in the educational steps in our country and environmental education started to participate in the education of every age group. At this point, teachers' level of knowledge about environmental education and their perspectives towards environmental education is important for the process to be able to function properly and to bring positive results. The aim of this study is to examine the level of knowledge of preschool and classroom teachers on concepts of environmental education and their views on environmental education. In the scope of the study, the researcher collected information from a total of 20 teachers, 10 pre-school and 10 primary school teachers. For this study, the researcher created a semi-structured interview form which includes demographic information about teachers also includes open-ended questions about environmental education's knowledge and views. In the study, interview technique was used from qualitative research methods and an average of 20 minutes was allocated for each interview. According to results primary school teachers tend to focus on the issue of not throwing trash around the classroom, preschool teachers seem to focus on the recycling. According to the findings, both pre-school and classroom teachers seem to have difficulties in environmental education information questions.

Keywords: Environmental education, Pre-school, Primary school, Teachers

**Usage Level of Informatics and Communication Technologies
by People Who Has Health Problems
Bilişim ve İletişim Teknolojilerinin Sağlık Sorunu Olan
İnsanlar Tarafından Kullanılma Düzeyi**

Türkçe

Can Cemal Cingi (*Anadolu University*)

The purpose of this study is to investigate the preferences and features of health communication technology usage in patients admitted to Osmangazi University Medical Faculty Hospital, Ear, Nose and Throat (ENT) Department. In this study, "The survey for the patients' usage level of communication technologies for health problems" was applied to 265 patients admitted to ENT Department; and the results was analyzed statistically. 121 patients (45,7%) were male, 144 (54,3%) of them were women, between the ages of 20-71. 60.4% of the patients had computer, usable at at home or work, and 56.2% of them had computers in which the internet connection is available. In terms of the use of computers and the internet, there was no difference between women and men; but men patients use the Internet for a long time compared to women. During analysis of the relationship and communication technologies used in the field of health professions, students and officers-teachers have a computer (96,8% and 78.0% respectively), and knowledge of the use of internet (96.8% and 76% respectively) in higher rates. The mostly observed objectives of the patients to use internet were "Research and acquisition of knowledge"; and "reading the newspaper" and film-serial watching followed it. The patients' information source before coming to the physicians was mostly internet; and in the second order, it was information received from friends or neighbors. The mostly viewed websites for disorders of the patients were physicians' personal websites, internet forums and sites of public hospitals. Patients stated that they asked conscious questions to physician's when taking information by using communication technologies; and going to the physician for medical examination 30 patients (50.8%). In modern technology and communication times, the physicians should re-review their approach to the patients for settling of trust element in patient-physician relationship. Better informed physicians and patients; and implementation of the public of preventive medicine by using internet, television and newspaper sources and informing the public on important issues will contribute to public health. For the use of communication technologies, social networks and the issue of health information in beneficial direction for public health, this issues have a great importance to be taken into consideration by states during determining the health policies; and strategic goals and directions.

Keywords: Health, patient, physician, physician-patient relationship, communication, modern technologies, social networks, television, newspapers, internet, computer, community health.

Health Literacy

English

Can Cemal Cingi (*Anadolu University*)

Health literacy is described as the social and cognitive abilities that determine the motivation and capability of individuals to obtain an understanding and use information so as to boost and preserve well being. Health Literacy is further than able to read booklets and accomplishedly arrange appointments. By extending access of an individual to medical knowledge and its skill to use it efficiently, health literacy is crucial for enhancement. Defined this way, Health Literacy is more than narrow-minded idea of personal behavior-directed communication and health education, and focuses on political, social and environmental factors affecting the health. In this extended definition, the goal of health education is not just to affect personal lifestyle resolution, but also raise consciousness on predictive factors of health, and promotes personal and joint works which may bring on an alteration for these predictive factors. Accordingly, health education is obtained by the techniques that are more than information spread and that lead to critical analysis, participation and interaction. This sort of health education gives health literacy a lead, resulting in social and individual benefit, for example, by allowing efficient society movement, and by helping develop social acquisition.

The Victim of the Evolution of the Global Order from Unipolar to Multipolar System: Syria

English

Canan Uzuntaş (Düzce University)

The global order, having switched from multipolar system to bipolar system after the Second World War, subsequently having evolved into the unipolar system after the dissolution of the USSR, has once been on the verge of shift from unipolar to multipolar system at the dawn of the 21st century. The change in the global order within 20th century, stemming from the shifts in the balance of power, had distinct impacts such as world wars, nuclear armament and cold war, ideological clashes on the international relations -a fact that made these shifts an attractive issue to analyze for researchers. Currently, the global order seems to be on the way of a new evolution from unipolar system, which rests on the dominance of the USA for almost three decades, into multipolar system in which the power is shared by more countries rather than one single country. However, the existence of such a shift is still under debate since no definite event like the WWII or the dissolution of the USSR can be identified as the breaking point which can be the cause of this shift; therefore, the researchers have to scrutinize various ongoing economic, social, political and military developments in the international arena so as to find out whether such a shift in the global order is real or just a speculation. The purpose of this study is to investigate the so called transition from unipolar system to multipolar system in the global order by scrutinizing the international proxy war ongoing in Syria, which has been the victim of the power struggle between the emerging powers and the USA. This study focuses on the military and political power struggle taking place between certain countries like Russia, the USA, Iran, Turkey and several others in Syria in the form of a proxy war. The findings reveal how that power struggle proves the revival of multipolar system – the system at work prior to the First World War- while destroying Syria.

Key words: Polarity, Evolution, Syria, Victim, International Relations.

Cyclical Fluctuations of Economic Life **İktisadi Yaşamın Çevrimsel Dalgalanmaları**

Türkçe

Caner Ekizceleroğlu (*Trakya University*)

In economic researches two main elements usually stands out. The first of these is that the world economy is becoming more and more integrated with tight relationships and linkages. Secondly, international economics is increasingly showing stress and tension. The first element expresses the concentration of economic ties, but does not consider much the gap between the center and the periphery. Intricate economic and social links between central countries and underdeveloped countries which are in their domain shows the fact that the weak countries are being exploited by the powerful ones. The second factor, when addressed in a conventional fashion, tends to show the economic depression as a virus that affects the entire economy. What actually happens is that the virus has attacked an already sick organism. The question of stability of the global economy has been discussed since the birth of economics. Over time, the economic policies that govern the global economy have been a reflection of the prevailing and generally accepted views. Crisis periods, on the other hand, often facilitate the testing of new ideas and new theories. Views on economic stability are gathered under the framework of cyclical fluctuation theories in the literature. The multiplicity and differences of theoretical approaches lead to a classification problem. By the 1900's, more than three hundred economic conjuncture theories were put forward. This study, evaluates the views of economic fluctuations in the historical process. The common point of different views at every period is that there is no constant state of stability in the world economy. The purpose of this study is to put forth that it is possible to use the processes that were followed by views that have become prevailing economic policies in the past as a road map for current situations.

Keywords: Economic fluctuations, conjuncture, cyclical fluctuations

Material Flow Accounts and Indicators in Turkey in 2000-2017 2000-2017 Döneminde Türkiye Ekonomisi Madde Akım Hesapları ve Göstergeleri

Türkçe

Ceran Zeynep Zafır Bahçekapılı (*Marmara University*)

Natural resources determine the quality of life and base of economic activities. According to many scientists, existing use of natural resources, pattern of consumption and current level of production and consumption in developed and developing countries destroying the ecological balance, natural environment, climate, species and even jeopardize the planet future. In this manner, the effects of environmental problems across the borders and global results of global climate change will lead young generations to deal with environmental disasters. In this regard, steady growth and development would not be sustained. Resource efficiency and high value added production are main economic goals of sustainable development and these goals can be fulfilled with environmental objectives simultaneously. A resource efficient and low-carbon economy can achieve sustainable development. Resource efficiency and low-carbon accounting measures drives from material flow and environmental economic accounts. Lately some institutes of statistics and resources are publishing new data on these topics. As is known most researches put monetary (financial) in the center of their analysis and references in trade balance calculations. However, there is asymmetry between physical trade balance and monetary trade balance. Generally, developed countries foreign trade is balanced or surplus in monetary terms whereas they have considerable amount of physical trade deficit in their foreign trade. On the contrary, developing countries have physical trade surplus but deficit in monetary values. Raw material consumption, domestic material consumption, physical material import and export, material export and import of biomass, metal ores, non-metallic minerals and fossil energy minerals are main economic indicators to measure the carbon footprint of an economy. In this presentation, material flow accounts and indicators in Turkey in 2000-2017 will be analyzed and compared with European Union. At the meantime, findings will be compared with growth trend in Turkey and trend in sustainable development measures will be presented.

Union Struggles in Turkey's Logistics Industry: Some Lessons from Late History

English

Çağatay Edgücan Şahin (*Ordu University*)
Pekin Bengisu Tepe (*Ankara University*)

In this study we will focus on the late years struggles of logistics unions in Turkey. First of all, we will briefly summarize of development process of logistics industry in late Turkey. Second, we will analyze the struggle tactics of employers and also unions. Our methodology is based on a number of in-depth interviews with union organizers and also workers in various parts from logistics industry.

Artificial Neural Network Modelling for Mode Choice Prediction in Transportation Planning Ulaştırma Planlamasında Türel Dağılım Tahmini İçin Yapay Sinir Ağı ile Modelleme

Türkçe

Çağdaş Kara (*Eskişehir Osmangazi University*)
Gökçe Özden (*Eskişehir Osmangazi University*)
Murat Karacasu (*Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi*)
İnci Sarıççek (*Eskişehir Osmangazi University*)

Nowadays, the social, cultural and economic development has led to significant increase in transportation demand. The increasing importance and demand of investments in transportation field, make the efficient and systematic planning essential. Especially in rapidly developing countries such as Turkey, effective planning which is used in making decisions for high-budget projects such as transport investments is very important to accurate assessment of country resources. The precision and accuracy in forecasts made in the planning process come to the forefront. "Four-Stage Transportation Model" is generally used in transportation planning. In this study, the mode choice prediction which is the third stage of planning is modelled. Mode choice modelling is one of the most significant parts of the transportation planning. Predictions for travel mode choice modelling are usually based on simple regression analysis. However, classical regression techniques may be insufficient for predictions that are made for complex transport systems in our day. In this study, a transportation model for mode choice is developed by using an artificial intelligence technique that can be an alternative to classical regression techniques and household surveys of the 2017 Eskişehir Transportation Master Plan Report are used. The important part of the household surveys (26%) constitutes business trips. The effect of socioeconomic and sociocultural characteristics of transportation mode (pedestrian, private automobile, public transportation, etc.) is investigated and modeled by using Artificial Neural Networks (ANN). ANN training and test results show that the transportation mode can be predicted by using proposed model.

The Use of Current Regression Methods in the Estimation of School Based Trips Okul Yolculuk Hareketlerinin Tahmininde Güncel Regresyon Yöntemlerinin Kullanılması

Türkçe

Çağdaş Kara (*Eskişehir Osmangazi University*)
Arzu Altın Yavuz (*Eskişehir Osmangazi University*)
Şafak Bilgiç (*Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi*)
Kadir Berkhan Akalın (*Eskişehir Osmangazi University*)

The budget and importance attached to transportation investments are increasing day by day. Therefore, planning is a very important part of both the development of the existing system and the investment of a new transport. The basic trips that are considered in urban transportation planning are based on work, school, hospital and general needs (shopping, socializing, entertainment etc.). Nowadays, the demand for school based trips has become one of the growing and remarkable transportation issue. The four-step transport model is often used in urban transportation plans. In the study, trip generation model which the first step of the four-step model was established for school based trips. Because of the multicollinearity and the existence of outliers in the dataset, the results obtained from classical statistical techniques can not be used to deduce. There are alternative estimation methods that reduce the effect of outliers and solve the problem of multicollinearity. In this study, household questionnaires of the 2017 Eskişehir Transportation Master Plan were used. A total of 24078 valid household questionnaires were used to analyze the trip generation model for school based trips in 44 different regions. The average income, the average household size and the employment rate variables were used to estimate school based trips for the regions. Ordinary Least Squares (OLS), Least Trimmed Squares (LTS), Ridge Regression and Least Trimmed Squares Ridge Estimator (LTS-Ridge) methods were used and their results were compared comparatively for school based trips modelling. The use of robust regression techniques in transportation estimates will reduce the false notions that may occur in planning and ensure more accurate investment decisions.

**Public Private Partnerships in Infrastructure Investments:
An assessment in terms of Fiscal Space in the Case of Turkey
Altyapı yatırımlarında Kamu Özel ortaklıkları:
Mali Alan açısından Türkiye için bir Değerlendirme**

Türkçe

Çağrı Çarıkçı (*Istanbul University*)

Fiscal Space and public investments are two concepts representing areas which constitute the bases of public finance in theory and practice. Fiscal space can be described as the gap between current public debt and public debt limit. The purpose of this paper is to develop policy suggestions for Turkey in relation to fiscal space related to the infrastructure investments and public private partnerships. Economic crises that took place in the last twenty years in emerging markets such as Latin America, East Asia, Russia and Turkey, which had a negative effect on the public expenditures and public fiscal balance, have revealed the necessity to have a sustainable resource for public expenditures. A common dilemma facing governments around the world is how to create the new sources for building and maintaining public infrastructure investments. In this regard, governments have focused on fiscal rules, budgetary reforms and participation in risk capital funds and guarantees. Public-private partnerships and other innovative financial instruments are some of the new tools to raise additional finance for infrastructure investment. This paper examines public private partnerships as a way of creating new public space for public infrastructure investments in Turkey. The paper begins with a brief survey of the evidence on the relationship between infrastructure, public investment and economic growth in Turkey after the 2000s, and considers the case for infrastructure investment in Turkey. The second part of the paper investigates public private partnerships in the case of urban investment projects in Turkey.

Ostracism and Life Satisfaction in Turkish Adolescents: The Role of Self-Efficacy as Mediator Ergenlerde Sosyal Dışlanma ve Yaşam Doyumu: Özyeterliğin Aracı Rolü

Türkçe

Çare Sertelin Mercan (İstanbul University)

Social experiences are critical for normal development of an individual (Rubin & Asendorpf, 1993). Well-functioning relationships are crucial on mental and physical health, morality and well-being. Being excluded from social groups may be common in peer interactions from early childhood through adulthood. Specifically, ostracism thwarts four fundamental human needs (i.e., belonging, self-esteem, control, and meaningful existence) as well as increasing feelings of psychological pain and negative affect (Williams, 2009). Good peer relations may be necessary for normal social development in adolescence. Social relationships are particularly important during adolescence. Social isolation is linked with many different forms of problems and disturbances ranging from delinquency to depression. Being excluded means stress, frustration and sadness (Santrock, 2017). Ostracized adolescents report significant and positive associations with depression, loneliness, maladaptive outcomes such as aggression and poor emotion regulation when compared to adolescents who report satisfactory relationships with others (Gilman, et.al.2012). Life-satisfaction is related to participation in voluntary organizations. Members of different social settings are more satisfied than non-members. Life satisfaction is also related to intimate relationships (Veenhoven, 1996). Specifically, in this study we address the question of whether ostracism predicts life satisfaction and whether self-efficacy mediates this relationship. It is hypothesized that ostracism will negatively predict life satisfaction. Additionally, it is hypothesized that self-efficacy will mediate the relationship between ostracism and life satisfaction, respectively. The sample consisted of 659 participants, with 314 males (47,6%) and 345 females (52,4%). Participants were recruited from six high schools from different regions of İstanbul. Ninth-grade students accounted for 25,3% of the sample (n = 167), tenth-grade students accounted for 26,3% of the sample (n = 173), and eleventh-grade students accounted 33,7% of the sample (n=222), twelfth-grade students accounted 14,7% (n = 97) of the sample. The students' ages ranged from 15 to 18, with an average of 16.45 (SD = 1.08). Participants completed the questionnaires in the classroom environment. Instruments took approximately 15 min to complete. Ostracism Experience Scale for Adolescents (Gilman, et al. 2013; Sertelin-Mercan, 2016), Self Efficacy Scale (Aysan, 2002) and Satisfaction with life scale (Diener, Emmons, Lorse ve Giffin, 1985; Aysan, 2001) were used to collect the data. Results show that there is a positive correlation between life satisfaction and self-efficacy and these two variables are negatively correlated with ostracism subscales exclusion and ignorance. In order to determine whether self-efficacy mediate the aforementioned relationship between ignorance-exclusion and life satisfaction, a series of multiple regression analyses were conducted (Baron & Kenny, 1986). The first step in establishing mediation was to demonstrate a relationship between ignorance and self-efficacy and also exclusion and self-efficacy. Results indicated that ignorance and exclusion was significant (negative) predictor of self-efficacy. Next, multiple regression analysis was conducted with self-efficacy predicting life satisfaction. Results revealed self-efficacy significantly predicted life satisfaction. Lastly, in order to show mediation, a multiple regression was conducted with ignorance and exclusion and self-efficacy predicting life satisfaction. Demonstrating mediation requires the beta coefficients for ignorance and exclusion subscales, in the presence of self-efficacy, to be reduced. Regression results revealed ignorance and exclusion to remain a significant predictor of life satisfaction in the presence of self-efficacy. However, the beta values for life satisfaction were reduced. Thus, a Sobel test was also conducted as an additional test of mediation (MacKinnon et al., 2002; Preacher & Hayes, 2004). The significant Sobel test, coupled with the reduction in the ignorance and exclusion beta coefficients suggests partial mediation. Findings will be discussed among relevant literature.

Docudrama and Reality: Representation of Social Life in Turkey

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English

Çiçek Coşkun (*Başkent University*)

History of cinema started with documentary and fiction films developed lately. Within years, documentary films also divided into different genres. One of the most important genres of documentary films is docudrama. Docudrama, which can be defined as dramatization of real events by using actors and actresses, is an advanced form of documentary and is used in documentaries, adaptations, fiction films, tv programs and social media. Within this scope, docudrama represents social life and real events. In a docudrama based production, drama and reality intertwines. If we examine docudramas, we can have a framework of social life. This study aims to analyze docudrama genre in Turkey and aims to analyze social life throughout these works. After a general introduction, history and concepts of docudrama will be examined. Then, docudrama examples from Turkish documentaries, cinema films, tv programs and social media will be analyzed.

Relationship Between Gold And Financial Markets **Altın İle Finansal Piyasalar Arasındaki İlişki**

Türkçe

Çisem Bektur (*Sakarya University*)
Seda Atasaygın (*Sakarya University*)

The study examined the relationship between gold and other financial markets, which have been used as reliable ports in financial markets since ancient times. Our aim is to try to identify investor behavior. In the study, the short and long term relationship between gold, stocks, exchange rates and interest rates is also evaluated by considering the effects of the 2008 global crisis. For the period 2000 - 2017, an econometric analysis is performed using the daily data of the BIST index closing price, gold ounce price, gold gram price, real exchange rate (US Dollars), DIBS (2 year benchmark bond) price variables.

The Relationship Between Schooling in Higher Education and Economic Growth in Emerging Countries

English

Çisem Bektur (*Sakarya University*)
Mücahit Aydın (*Sakarya University*)

Education has an important role in emerging countries. There is a lack of empirical literature linking higher education schooling for both sexes and economic growth. The relationship between higher education schooling rate and economic growth in the study are examined with the help of different hypotheses. While the first hypothesis has analyzed the relationship between higher education schooling and economic growth, the other hypotheses has examined the relationship between female and male schooling rate and economic growth, respectively. Kónya panel causality test has been applied to the hypotheses. According to the analysis results, it is seen that economic growth causes higher education schooling rate for some of the selected countries. In light of this result, regardless of gender gap economic growth can be helpful to analyze the higher education schooling rate. While economic growth plays an important role in the development of schooling, schooling has no effect on economic growth. Only in Poland and the Philippines is the effect of male schooling on economic growth. According to these results, supportive policies should be followed for economic growth in order to increase schooling.

An Evaluation of Turkey's Status in Industry 4.0 Türkiye ve Sanayi 4.0: Yapısal Bir Değerlendirme

Türkçe

Deniz Dilara Dereli (*İstanbul Kültür University*)
Ugur Salgar (*İstanbul University*)

Today, Industry 4.0 triggers a significant transformation process in macro scale. Countries seeking to increase production, productivity and growth rates find themselves in a different and rapid competition under the new conditions created by the new generation production systems. It is expected that the intelligent production processes comprising innovative elements such as big data, cloud, industrial internet, autonomous robots, etc., will provide economic benefits such as increase in productivity, decrease in cost, more flexible production structures and high market shares. In this respect, Industry 4.0 can be a tool in order to transform Turkey's own economic dynamics paving the way to a structural change. This article attempts to explain current position of Turkey in Industry 4.0 processes and discusses the structural reforms required for Turkey's economy to adapt itself to the intensifying global competition.

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Economic Impacts of Industry 4.0 Sanayi 4.0'ın Ekonomik Etkileri

Türkçe

Deniz Dilara Dereli (*İstanbul Kültür University*)

Uğur Salğar (*İstanbul University*)

Industrialization leads to drastic changes in all areas of life. The world is on the verge of the fourth industrial revolution by the effect of transformations in production technologies, which today, is called Industrial 4.0. The process indicates significant transformations in countries' production structures, through which cyber systems are integrated with physical systems and the tools of production communicate with each other via internet. While digitizing production processes give speed, flexibility and efficiency to production, the growth rates and competitiveness of the countries increase. The change in the production structures of the countries leads to increases in the production capacities, while the economic life is reshaped in terms of growth, productivity, investment and employment. In this context, this paper explains the main characteristics and principles of Industry 4.0 and discusses the possible impacts of Industry 4.0 on economy.

Aging Issue in the Labour Market: A critical Analysis on Current Labour Market Policies

English

Derya Demirdizen Çevik (*Kocaeli University*)

Do employees have some problems in workplaces due to their age? Many research and news on media say they do. Existing research explored that discrimination on the basis of age is quite common in labour market as it is associated with productivity. Employees at workplaces may get fired or have difficulties in promotion in their carriers when they get older, even though many laws prohibit these types of discrimination. This study aims to figure out how existing laws in Turkey protect elderly employees in workplaces. Our research will focus on laws both national and international those prohibit age based discriminations. This study will focus on examples of age based discrimination by arguing if the existing laws well enough to protect elderly employees in Turkey. This research finally aims to contribute to improving awareness among employees and labour laws for elderly employees under some threatens for their ages.

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Review of The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, Management and Control of The Activities of NATO Entities

English

Desislava Yosifova (*Vuzf University*)

The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of NATO Accounting Framework (NAF) and NATO Financial Regulations (NFRs). As a key component of defense planning, resources planning is an area that provides the opportunity to use common funding. In general, the objective of financing and implementing multinational projects is to achieve operational capabilities at Alliance level, funded by member states and used jointly by them. In more than 30 years NFRs have been revised and updated and this revision has made important changes to improve financial management and strengthen the role of financial reporting reflecting best practices in public finances. In addition in paper are presented the main financial reporting requirements of NATO entities as a deviation from International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

Consumers' Life Simplifiers: Innovative Developments and Transformations

English

Ebru Enginkaya (*Yıldız Technical University*)
Arzu Karaman Akgül (*Yıldız Technical University*)

In today's continuously developing world, smart technologies are changing the business manner, life styles, and the society. In order to create a competitive advantage and/or sustain the competitiveness, companies need to focus on innovations, design and technology based thinking and problem solving mechanism. Since innovations offer new alternatives and choices, companies need to make research and development activities in order to get insights for making innovations. Average lifetime of companies is shortening day by day and it forces companies to make innovations. Therefore dominating changing consumer dynamics, analyzing socio-cultural movements, following digital trends, being in innovative transformation processes, and providing the society and individuals solutions those make their lives easier are prerequisites for companies who want to have competitive advantage over their rivals. In this study the implementations and transformations those provide innovative solutions and value packages to the consumers and the society will be discussed. Both the vital easiness and benefits of technological changes provide and the quick adaptations of consumers to these innovations make companies to focus on innovativeness. Innovations regarding to IoT, smart homes and smart healthcare technologies, opportunities and benefits of using these innovations are the main topic of this study.

Keywords: Internet of Things (IoT), Smart Healthcare, Smart Homes

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**Birleşen Bir Dünya Hayali ile Tek Ülke ve Tek Yönetimi Düşüncesi
ve Oyun Teorisi ile Modellenmesi**

The Game Theoretical Analysis of the Dream of the Unification of All World with One State

English

Ebru Ergen (*Kocaeli University*)
Şevket Alper Koç (*Kocaeli University*)

The adventure of mankind, which started with the hunter-gatherer at the scene, which was founded with the Big Bang (13.5 billion years ago), continues with science and technology after the agricultural revolution in which major changes have taken place. One of the curiosities and inventions of humanity that has been going on for millions of years has been related to how the world should be governed, and mankind has created dozens of state governments and government systems. Any thought, debate or practice on human rights, such as equality, justice, freedom, education, health and so on, has accomplished a satisfactory level of world and humanity. The resultant division and differentiation of the countries in today's crowded world with increasing population will have no positive effect on the future of the world and on the competing societies which are in constant struggle with each other. In this context, the imagination of a world in which all societies are united gives hope to the heart of the future of the world. This dream will be analyzed by the tools of dynamic games with incomplete information.

Future Scenarios of the European Union in the Shadow of Ongoing Crises Krizlerin Gölgesindeki Avrupa Birliği'nin Geleceği Üzerine Senaryolar

Türkçe

Ebru Oğurlu (*Lefke Avrupa University*)

The European Union (EU) which was institutionalised on the basis of regional integration, peace and development has been moving towards disintegration as the result of a series of recent. The process started with the constitutional crisis in 2005, continued with the security crises following the terrorist attacks in some of the member states during different time periods and accelerated with the Euro crisis which has become an acute problem for the EU after the emergence of the US-led financial crisis in 2008. Series of crises have been continuing with the refugee crisis which has emerged after the Arab Spring developments and has become a threat for the Schengen achievements of the European integration. This process has reached to the peak with Brexit which, as a direct outcome of all those developments, represents another crisis within the EU. Overall, the EU has been in an existential crisis. This presentation entitled as the “Future Scenarios of the European Union in the Shadow of Ongoing Crises” will discuss the future scenarios of the EU by focusing on the Euro and the refugee crisis. The first part of the presentation will briefly introduce the Euro and the Schengen crises which emerged due to completely different external dynamics and turned into similar kinds of crises for the EU. The following part will explain the EU's policies and positions vis-à-vis these two crises. The last part of the presentation will evaluate five scenarios which were presented in the White Paper on the Future of Europe published by the European Commission in March 2017 with a specific reference to the future of the Economic and Monetary Union and Schengen-Migration and Security policies. In this part, after discussing those five scenarios, i.e. carrying on, nothing but the Single Market, those who want more do more, doing less more efficiently and doing much more together; their impacts on the Economic and Monetary Union and Schengen, Security and Migration policies will be evaluated specifically.

Looking Closer to the New Cooperativism: Practices of Agricultural and Consumer Cooperatives in Turkey

English

Elif Hacısalıhoğlu (*Trakya University*)
Çağatay Edgücan Şahin (*Ordu University*)

This study focuses on the “new cooperativism” in Turkey’s agricultural sector. The “new cooperativism” concept, should be understood by a distinction with “old cooperativism”. Thus the limits of the definitions are also important. This study refers to “old cooperativism” concept as a mainstream phenomenon, loaded with negative perception (bankruptcies, corruptions etc.) and limited by Turkey until 2000’s. In this study, we will analyze that whether new cooperativism may overcome the hindrances experienced by mainstream cooperatives. In last 10 years, there is a global re-awakening on cooperativism, and it can be traced by international organizations like United Nations: UN declared the year 2012 as “international year of cooperatives”. Even though the numbers of new cooperatives are increasing, and the old cooperatives are becoming more effective in most cases in Turkey, the literature on the new cooperativism in Turkey is still so limited. This study aims to contribute to the literature by focusing on both agricultural cooperatives and consumer cooperatives. To analyze the phenomena, we did semi structured interviews with three cooperative members, and managers in 2018. Two of them were producer cooperatives and third cooperative was a consumer cooperative. In these interviews we traced small producers’ reaction to the proletarianization under neoliberal devastation and we also traced the relationship between producers and workers in the factories of agricultural cooperatives. Because workers are also disadvantaged under neoliberalism. We seek an answer to a basic but loaded question as follows: is there a way to establish an alternative production model with cooperatives, which but the producers and the workers win in the same time? According to data obtained from our interviews, there are some clues revealed about our study’s main problematic. The important determinants are whether producers are rich or not, indebtedness situation of the cooperative, market price of the product, seasonal or permanent working in the factory, relationships with other companies and other cooperatives in their industry, social relations developed with their surroundings, etc.

Re-Installing the History Token before Imperfect Kazakhisation Process Tribal Affiliation in Post-Soviet Kazakhstan during 1990s

English

Elif Şimşek Özkan (*Erciyes University*)

Since Kazakhs' migration to the territories of current Kazakhstan in 16th century, there have been emerged three distinct tribal groupings, re-gaining political significance after the demise of the Soviet Union: Uly Zhuz/Great Horde, Orta Zhuz/Middle Horde, Kishi Zhuz/Small Horde authorities . The greater body, known as Uly Zhuz moved to the southeastern regions, Orta Zhuz occupied the lands around the present-day capital of Astana and Kishi Zhuz stayed in the northern territories of Kazakhstan. Although their origins owed little to blood relations, the zhuzes are larger politico-communal aggregates understood through kinship. After annexation of zhuzes' lands, Tsarist Russia began to build fortifications in the region, yet fortifications alarmed Kazakhs greatly because they form a core for the attraction of city dwellers, farmers, and reduce the amount of land necessary for livestock. Both Tsarist and Soviet Authorities' struggled for elimination of zhuzes, but these efforts sharpened the tribal divisions and reinforced the tribal affiliation. Kinship divisions continued to exist, on multiple levels simultaneously. During Soviet Era, elections involved a modicum of competition over posts, yet Soviet authorities promoted preferred candidates. During glasnost and perestroika, tribal affiliation's role started to play an important role in the political and economic life of the republic. At the beginning of the post-Soviet period, tribal affiliation, serving as a sui generis and traditional mechanism for balancing, started to be an indicator of "appropriateness of an individual's claim to a precise position," and also it became a mean of opposing one ambition to another. However both the effects of the remnants of traditional nomadism and tribal divisions on Kazakh political arena and their reincarnation are still being discussed, tribal affiliation stayed as one of the unique dynamics of nation-building process of Kazakhstan until Nursultan Nazarbayev consolidated his power over new elites in the process of "imperfect Kazakhisation."

The Role of International Trade in Technology Creation

English

Elif Tunalı Çalışkan (*Ege Üniversitesi*)

Over the last few decades, the role of technology on national economies has substantially increased. Nowadays, in order to going digital most of the countries devote to increase their technological capacity. Furthermore, they also want their economic agents to become a part of this ecosystem. It is true that this capacity depends primarily on internal factors. Adaptation process, use and diffusion of technology affect both the production side and also the consumption side by changing consumption habits of people. Because adaptation process, use and diffusion of technology do not follow same route in all countries, the technology creation capacities of all countries are not the same. In addition to these, technological capacity of the countries also depends on some external factors such as international trade. The value added that comes from high tech exports encourage domestic firms to accelerate their investments on technology and innovation. On the other hand, some countries prefer to import high tech goods from other countries in order to create new technologies. In both cases, international trade speeds up technology creation, adaptation process, use and diffusion of technology. Therefore, the aim of this study is to build a model for searching the determinants of technology creation process by answering two essential questions: 1) what is the role of international trade in technology creation? 2) how does the role of international trade in technology creation differ among different country groups? For this purpose, panel data model is constructed for 50 countries in different technology groups. The results show that the role of international trade in technology creation is changed for different reasons for each dimension of country groups.

**Spillover Effect in Revealed Comparative Advantage:
A Spatial Panel Econometric Analysis For Turkey
Açıklamalı Karşılaştırmalı Üstünlüklerde Yayılma Etkisi:
Türkiye için Mekansal Panel Ekonometrik Analiz**

Türkçe

Elvan Aktürk Hayat (*Adnan Menderes University*)

This study examines whether there exists spillover effect in revealed comparative advantage among NUTS2 regions in Turkey by using data set spanning the period of 2002-2016. The study adopts Spatial Panel Econometric Method. Spatial Weight Matrice were constructed by queen contiguity rule. LM test was used to determine existence of spatial effect among regions and to choose the spatial model among Spatial Lag Model (SAR), Spatial Error Model (SEM) and Spatial Durbin Model (SDM). LM test indicates there exists very slight spatial effect among the regions. LM Test results point out Spatial Error Model. Spatial autocorrelation coefficient λ for NUTS2 is 0.077. Public investments which is one of the independent variables used in the model has statistically significant effect on RCA but other independent variables in the model namely domestic and foreign investments licensed by investment incentive system department of government have no statistically significant effect on revealed comparative advantage of the the country.

Ancient Ambition of the Turkish Right: The State Türk Sağının Kadim Tutkusu: Devlet

Türkçe

Emek Yıldırım (Artvin Çoruh University)

Within the past of nearly one century, Turkish right struggles to construct ideologically history, culture, language, geography, social structure and political-administrative mechanisms peculiar to Turkish nation. In general, a historical and socio-political match of the nation and the state is made by that the Turkish nation is reminisced with the states established by it at the moment it got the stage of history, and the Turkish state tradition is based upon the time four or five thousand years ago. The Turkish right has established its discourse upon two main tracks as Turkism and Islamism, which were two basic movements of thought emerged in the last era of the Ottoman Empire, by the opportunity of tracking these movements. An unrecoverable blood-brotherhood has been constituted between the state and the Turkish right due to that the state framed the nation-state structure determined by being Turkish-Muslim-Sunni in the course of the establishment of the Turkish Republic. Beginning to be determinative of the nation mention in the relationship with the state by the members and partisans of the Party of Union and Progress in the final stage of the Ottoman Empire has been bringing to try to be constituted of the reconstruction process of the state within the context of the nation after the establishment of the Republic. The Turkish right has been going through birth and development stages within all these processes. By the establishment of the Republic, besides the importance of the Turkish nationalism given by the Kemalism, which had distant relation with the Islam because of its enlightened and pro-western character, on the one side the Turkish right and Kemalism built an indirect relation with each other. Nevertheless, when looking at the basic themes composing the essence of the state, it is possible to see such some similar components with the Turkish right. Therefore, in this work, it will argue the place and importance of the Turkish right within the process of construction of the nation-state, besides the position and influence of the etatism, which is one of the basic factors of the Turkish political culture, within the Turkish right.

Proverbs and Idioms About Reading in The Turkish Language: A Content Analysis **Türkçe’de Bulunan Okuma ile İlgili Atasözleri ve Deyimler: Bir İçerik Analizi**

Türkçe

Emet Gürel (*Ege University*)
A.Ceren Alaçam-Akşit (*Ege University*)

Reading is complementary to writing and functions as a uniquely human action. It can be argued that at the root of all human personal and professional development lies writing and reading. Therefore, besides serving to facilitate everyday life since the invention of writing, the act of reading has played an effective role in the formation, accumulation, and transfer of information among generations of the common culture of humankind. A society’s attitudes toward reading, their reading habits and their relationship to reading offers a clue into the level of development of that society. This study aims to reveal the relationship Turkish society has with reading and to analyze this relationship through an analysis of the language. Within the scope of the study, the proverbs and idioms related to reading in Turkish were investigated by means of content analysis. As part of the qualitative research method used for this study, the Dictionary of Proverbs and Idioms prepared by the Turkish Language Association (TDK) was reviewed, and the proverbs and phrases related to reading were identified, with specific categories being created and interpreted. The findings of the research are reflected in the conclusion of the study, where deductions are made regarding the attitude of Turkish society towards reading. The study ends with conclusions on the values of Turkish culture and suggestions for future works.

Key words: Reading, Culture, Proverb, Idiom, Content analysis.

Gods and Goddesses of Health in Greek Mythology Yunan Mitolojisinde Sağlık Tanrıları ve Tanrıçaları

Türkçe

Emet Gürel (*Ege University*)
A.Ceren Alaçam-Akşit (*Ege University*)

The rapid development of medical science and the broadening of its field of application have brought the concept of health communication to light as a necessity. The terminology used in the field originates from ancient Greek and Roman mythology. It is also known that the ancient world played an important role in the historical development of medical science. Therefore, data about the past of health communication will shed light on its present and the future. The aim of this work is to bring a mythological point of view to health communication and scrutinize the deities of health in Greek mythology. It aims to shed light on the past and the appearance in the ancient world health communication, which is gaining attention as a new conceptual and practical field. The study discusses Greek mythology which is the basis of the dominant Western paradigm. In this context, mythology dictionaries by Azra Erhat and Pierre Grimal were examined and deities related to health and physicians from Greek mythology were determined. The literature was reviewed and knowledge from different sources were compiled. Then, gods and goddesses related to health and physicians from Greek mythology were examined by describing their mythological origins, functions, influence, patients and treatments, and the myths about them. Greek mythology in which the gods 'Apollo', 'Asclepius', 'Paian' and the goddesses 'Artemis', 'Hygeia' and 'Eilithyia' were found to be related to health and also includes the names of mythologic creatures such as 'Chiron' and 'Naiads (Naiades)' and physicians such as 'Podalirius', 'Machaon', 'Melampous' and 'Hecamede'. Details of the findings obtained in the present study are reflected in the conclusion of the study.

Key Words: Health communication, mythology, history

**The Role of Political Ideology and Basic Values in Predicting
Attributions to Femicide in Turkey
Türkiye’de Kadın Cinayetlerine Yönelik Atıfları Siyasi
İdeoloji ve Temel Değerlerle İlişkisi**

Türkçe

Emir Üzümcüker (*Dokuz Eylül University*)
Serap Akfırat ()

It has been observed a dramatic raise in femicide in Turkey in the last 8 years. Statistics show that the increase rate is almost 300% (KCDP, 2017). The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between femicide attributions, and ideological orientations and basic values in Turkey. Schwartz Value Survey (Schwartz, 1992), a 7-point scale of political orientation, ranging from 1 (left-wing) to 7 (right-wing), and Attribution to Femicide Scale, which is consisted of 32 items that express possible explanations for the murders, were applied to a sample of 306 undergraduate students (aged between 18-27 years, $M = 21.33$, $SD = 1.92$). Regarding Attribution to Femicide Scale, the exploratory factor analysis yielded three factors, which were labeled as “attribution to murderers”, “attribution to victims” and “attribution to social-structural factors”. To test whether ideological orientations and the two value dimensions –“conservatism vs. openness to change (C-OC)” and “self enhancement vs. self transcendence (SE-ST)”- predict the attribution types, simple regression analyses were run for women and men participants separately. The results indicated that for women, attribution to murderers was predicted by SE-ST ($\beta = -.19$, $SE = .05$, $p < .05$), while attribution to social-structural factors was predicted by right-wing ideology negatively ($\beta = -.29$, $SE = .03$, $p < .001$). For men, attribution to victims was predicted by SE-ST negatively ($\beta = -.30$, $SE = .05$, $p < .05$) and attribution to social-structural factors was marginally predicted by C-OC ($\beta = -.20$, $SE = .07$, $p = .08$). The results are discussed in the light of the literature and in the frame of Turkey’s social and political context.

A Historian dealing with Popular Issues of Turkish Cinema: Agâh Özgüç
Türk Sinemasının Popüler Konularını Ele Alan Bir Tarihçi: Agâh Özgüç

Türkçe

Emrah Doğan (*Kocaeli Governorship*)

Agâh Özgüç started his professional career in 1960 as a journalist and writer of the popular topics on Turkish cinema for a long time in Turkey as a cinema historian. However, Özgüç's writings were not taken seriously during the period. The highlight of his writings have been taken into account by researchers conducting recent academic seminars on Turkish cinema but they have been studied superficially. But in the Özgüç's texts, it is possible to see both the back garden of Turkish cinema and the remaining points in the darkness. In his writings, there are no explanatory views about locality, social realism, national cinema, revolutionary cinema, the economic structure of cinema and cinema and television relations in Turkish cinema. With the documents he accumulated in his archive, he has examined the Turkish cinema directors, Turkish actress and sexuality in the cinema which was seen as a taboo by everyone else. These reviews are not texts with a theoretical framework. In these writings based on the descriptions, the atmosphere of the Turkish cinema was narrated to the reader. In this sense, the importance of his writings has been understood better and better day by day. Therefore, this paper is a study on how a cinema historian contributes to the development of Turkish national cinema. At the same time, it aims to make a contribution to the developing Turkish cinema researches. Although, this is a different source of usefulness in Turkish cinema studies, this review will contribute to strengthening the central position of our cinema in our cultural life, encouraging future work on art and film making as well as contributing to future research on preserving our artistic heritage and visual history.

The Role of Radical Innovation Implementations in Marketing Activities Pazarlama Faaliyetlerinde Radikal İnovasyon Uygulamalarının Rolü

Türkçe

Enes Emre Başar (*Bayburt University*)

Today's competitive environment is largely driven by the technological revolutions in succession and the rapid acceleration gained by globalization. This situation requires to focus on innovation as a strategic competence. When firms focus on innovation, they take into consideration not only a function of innovation, but also its density. There are two types of innovation intensity: radical and incremental innovation. Incremental innovation is often used to enhance the features of existing products or services. Radical innovation means products, services and processes that reduce costs significantly and completely new performance characteristics. Companies that want to succeed in the long term are terminated incremental innovation by adopting radical innovations that create new markets and business opportunities. Radical innovation transforms the relationship between customers and suppliers, restructure the scale economies, replace existing products or services, and introduce entirely new product categories. Therefore, it can be said that radical innovation plays a key role in the success of firms' marketing activities. The importance of radical innovation for firms that want to long term growth and to accord with changing market conditions is obvious. However, most large and mature firms seem to have difficulty in managing radical innovation processes. This is because although large firms are progressed in marketing of products and services with classical methods, the same success cannot be shown in markets where new technologies dominate. Firms that perceive marketing resources as antecedents of radical innovation processes will also be successful in markets where new technologies dominate. In other words developing radical innovations implementations that appropriate marketing resources, reduce the risk in new markets. The current study examines how firms can successfully integrate marketing resources with radical innovation implementations. In this direction it is aimed to fill an important gap in the relevant literature.

Arif' and 'Recep İvedik' Characters with Regard to Cultural Differentiation Kültürel Farklılaşma Açısından 'Arif' ve 'Recep İvedik' Karakterleri

Türkçe

Ercan Geçgin (Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University)

This study is based on the comparative analysis of the recently prominent comedy-type characters of Turkish cinema called as 'Arif' performed by Cem Yılmaz and 'Recep İvedik' performed by Şahan Gökbağar with regard to social representation and reception. The analysis has three dimensions: 1 Semiotic analysis of representation characteristics of these two characters. 2. Interpretation of the audiences' reception of these two characters from the point of the qualitative research on these two characters and performers. 3. Evaluating the social media comments on the films of these two performers. Although there is no strict contradiction, these two characters are observed as corresponding to two different socio-cultural categories of society. Even if having transitivity, two culturally semantic worlds corresponding to two different social groups have been found in these characters. There is a homology between the cultural structure of social classes and the editing and heroic myths of the films. The analysis of mental representation of the mentioned two cultural spheres was made from the point of the repertoire method of Cultural Studies. And the differentiation between the two was explicated in terms of the discussion on culture-civilization duality.

Key Words: Representation, Comedy, Homology, Culture-Civilization Duality, Turkish Cinema, Cem Yılmaz, Şahan Gökbağar.

Groundnessless of Sense in Derrida **Derrida'da Anlamın Zeminsizliği**

Türkçe

Eren Rızvanoğlu (*Van Yüzüncü Yıl University*)

Derrida is one of the famous philosopher of Twenty Century Continental Philosophy. He improved his thoughts against Saussure and Heidegger. For Derrida, with his concept differancé, sense is continously shifted another side; for this reason, we can never finally decide on sense (i.e. sense is undecidable). Unlike Western Metaphysics putting forward immediacy of logos, writing is the trace of non presense according to Derrida. The concept of trace has a central role in philosophy of Derrida. In one respect, writing is the ground of groundnessless of sense. In this study we discuss his comprehension of sense with this context.

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Perception of Domination in Educational Organizations Eğitim Örgütlerinde Tahakküm Algısı

Türkçe

Ergin Dikme (*Ministry of Education*)
Asiye Toker Gökçe (*Kocaeli University*)

Organizations are those that operate through business persons within the framework of their stated objectives. Efforts by business people to care about organizational goals and to achieve these goals are important in terms of organizational effectiveness. Educational organizations are structured on the bureaucratic basis, and those who are engaged in work within the framework of legal job descriptions. Just as in other organizational structures, educational organizations are the organizations in which the strict bureaucratic structure they are involved with can be met. The aim of this study is to determine whether teachers in both the government and the private sector perceive and perceive domination during their work experience. The study was conducted through a focus group interview with 8 teachers who were working in Istanbul province. The research process of the work is continuing.

Acceptance of Couple Violence and Gender Çiftlerarası Şiddet Algısı Kabulü ve Toplumsal Cinsiyet Eşitliği

Türkçe

Esra Akkuş (European University of Lefke)
Melis Akalın (European University of Lefke)
Helin Parlak (European University of Lefke)
Cemaliye Direktör (European University of Lefke)

Social gender encompasses every role that society expects from the individual. Theorist Horney states that, the difference between male and female is because of the social oppressions, rather than the biological factors. Social gender inequality, which is based on the idea of the man is more powerful than the woman, can be related to the violence among partners. The purpose of the study is to investigate the relationship between acceptance level of dating violence and perception of gender equality among university students'. Mixed research model was used in the study. In the evaluating of qualitative data, it was used situation analysis. When it came to evaluating quantitative data, it was used relational screening model. A sample of the study is 116 university students. For the qualitative part of the study, it was applied Acceptance of Couple Violence Scale and Gender Role Attitude Scale. When the research results are examined, it is found that men statistically perceives higher social gender equality than women. Along with that, the level of gender equality is amethod of attitude of violence between partners; it is determined that, it reveals 35% of the variance of violence towards the man and 25% of the variance of violence towards the woman have been explained with gender equality. The sample of situation analysis is formed by a total of 20 university students, gender equality was defined as women should have the same rights as men have. With the obtained results, women's lower perception of gender equality than male, is related to the petriarchal structure's existense and the results were argued in the light of literality.

Unemployment Hysteresis in Selected Oecd Countries: Panel Stationary Test Seçilmiş Oecd Ülkelerinde İşsizlik Histerisi: Panel Durağanlık Testi

Türkçe

Esra Gökçe (İnönü University)
Fatma Kızılkaya (Hakkari University)

In the century we are in, unemployment is a serious macroeconomic problem for the economies. Unemployment hysteria was introduced by Blanchard and Summer (1986). Short-term shocks break down the unemployment rate. It is expressed as the situation that unemployment rate does not become old in long term. In this study, the stationary of the unemployment rates of the 15 countries of the OECD (Austria, Belgium, Kanda, France, Finland, Spain, United Kingdom, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Sweden, America) for the years 1971-2017 were tested using the structural break fourier unit root test. The reason for the taking of 15 OECD member countries is that there are enough observations of these 15 countries only. The unit root analysis used in the study was proposed by Li, Ranjbar and Chang (2015). This unit root test was performed by Carrion-i Silvestre et al. (2009) developed the unit root test for time series and extended it to the panel structure by adding fourier functions to the model structure. As a result of the analysis, the basic hypothesis that the overall panel is stationary is was not rejected. As a result the panel has stationary. According to this result, the hypothesis of unemployment hysteria is invalid for the panel. In addition, when the results of the individual unit root tests for each country are examined, unemployment hysteria is not valid for Austria, Spain, England, Iceland, Italy, Norway, New Zealand and Sweden. While the unemployment hysteria hypothesis is valid in other countries.

A study on the Role of Women in the National Movements of Korea and Turkey Milli Mücadele Hareketi Dönemindeki Türk ve Kore Kadının Rölü

Türkçe

Eun Kyung Jeong (*İstanbul University*)

Imperialistic rule and intervention has worked as the main factor for the expansion of the modern consciousness and resistance to outside forces among the Korean and Turkish people. Multifaceted research shows that this imperialistic era coincided with the period where Korean and Turkish women also gained a modern consciousness. There is a refocus on both Korean and Turkish women's historical role in raising modern consciousness and nation foundation efforts in a difficult time where each nation was under attack by outside forces and where each nation's independence was at risk. Women's achievements in difficult times of foreign intervention despite being under a feudalistic social structure affected by tradition and religion and a conservative, male dominant society were stunning and caused each nation's respective governments to recognize women's power. Women's activist movements in Korea and Turkey restructured society and unlike the West developed into a national movement by accepting modernity. While it cannot be said that women's activist movements happened in a way vastly different from general women's activist movements worldwide, the cruel colonial rule in Korea and interference on Turkish sovereignty by European powers led to the two countries' women's activist movement to develop in unique ways. Korea and Turkey's Women's activist movements did not stop at the usual women's rights movements but also assumed a bigger role within nationalistic movements. Women in both countries formed an integral part of the independence movements against foreign powers, standing as equals with men by participating in armed uprisings and establishing organizations to lead political resistance efforts that eventually led to a support of democratic government. The patriotism of women activists in Turkey and South Korea drew the interest of international society. This study plans to focus on women's role in independence movements by comparing Japanese colonial rule and European intervention in Korea and Turkish independence movements in their history. Women of Korea and Turkey both had significant roles in their respective countries' independence movements which helped women to be the foundation of democratic movements to establish a republic. This study plans on researching such points through taking a look at women's actions and roles in restoring domestic sovereignty and establishing a modern democratic government.

**Reproducing of The Violence Via The Nation of ‘Peace’
in The Stories About Violence Against Women on Turkish Printed Media
Türkiye’de Yazılı Medyada Yer Alan Kadına Yönelik Şiddet Haberlerinde
“Barış” Kavramı İle Şiddetin Yeniden Üretilmesi**

Türkçe

Evin Doğan (*İstanbul Şişli Meslek Yüksekokulu*)
Elif Miral Oktay (*İstanbul Şişli Meslek Yüksekokulu*)

The subject of this work is the form of discourse and language which are used in the stories of violence against women. Specially, it focuses to the notion of 'peace' and 'to make peace' via headlines like "Killed his love because she denied to make peace", "Shouted his wife who denied to make peace" or "Injured his wife who denied to make peace". The notion of peace that is defined "ideal environment" in contrary to war and is the main subject of this work, is a notion based on equality, justice, human rights, freedom, consensus, dialogue and solidarity. The peace is defined as an ideal in political and public field as well as in private field. The peace reflects the environment which is violence- and tension-free and egalitarian and democratic. Equal right of speech, equal right of decide and execute, common production and consuming and the structure in which freedoms are secured, constitute provision of the peace in private field. The peace environment in which mutual secure, dialogue, consensus, tolerance and solution facility dominate, has potential to block violence and clash and actually peace itself means violence-free. Within the scope of this work, it is determined that media legitimates the violence against women via the notion of peace which is used in the stories about violence against women on Turkish papers. In violence stories, by replacing the notions of to bend, to obey, to consent, to accept without any reserves, the life which the husband gives, with the notion of peace, it is seen that negative perception against women is constituted and message that women deserve to be punished is given. The media which is supposed to create awareness and susceptibility about the violence against women and reveal the relation between violence and social structure and political system, is seen as the reproducer of dominant masculine structure.

Companion Species and Nomadic Subjects Yoldaş Türler ve Göçebe Özneler

Türkçe

Ezgi Ece Çelik (Dokuz Eylül University)

The companionship and nomadic figures that Donna Haraway and Rosi Braidotti propose are very fruitful for questioning of the social and ecological problems of our time. Braidotti argues that the figure of nomadic subject, critique of Eurocentrism, is an approach to undermining the ideas of subject, identity, and knowledge. From this point of view, the progress of mankind and the development of science that are always accepted as sublime ideals of humanism and its figure Vitruvian man. It is believed that human beings are more valuable and superior to other living things in the perspective of humanism. Many crimes are committed in the name of "humanity". So, what is our responsibility in the face of over-consumption of nature and sacrifices of many non-human individuals; what are we have to do? While Braidotti responded with an eco-centric approach to this question, Haraway adopted an approach that did not exclude techno-scientific developments, the proceeds of civilization. According to Haraway, today many people are living as cybernetic-organism (cyborg), and in current conditions that is not realistic to turn back to non-technological ages. Haraway puts forward the figure of companion species in terms of our responsibility for nature and other living things. According to her, anything can be companion, the product, the organism, the technology, or the human can be companion. The obvious point is that nothing is self-constructed, self-sufficient, self-becoming. So, in this study, it is aimed to interpret the questions on togetherness and becoming-with from the ecological perspective, by focusing on techno-scientific developments and the present ontology, through the ideas of Haraway and Braidotti.

Keywords: Posthuman, cyborg, ecology.

Religion as Vested Asabiyyah of the Turkish Right Türk Sağının Sebep Asabiyyeti Olarak Din

Türkçe

Fatih Çağatay Cengiz (*Ondokuz Mayıs University*)

This paper looks at the phenomenon of religion, its practice, and how the Turkish right uses these as reference points to transit among different ideological positions. With reference to Ibn Khaldun's concept of assabiyyah, which is used to understand change itself, the moments of the birth and the downfall of civilisations, this paper argues that the Turkish right – i.e. political parties spanning the centre-right to the Islamic – uses religion as a tool to legitimise the construction of its identity against 'the other'. Asabiyyah is a manner of thought and behaviour that can also mobilise the masses by taking a defensive position against the other in society. While religion as a source of manner of thought and behaviour has been used by centre-right political parties as a vessel where reaction against Kemalist modernisation flows, Islamic parties have fixed religion as the irrevocable essence of the nation. Unlike centre-right political parties, the Islamically-minded National Outlook parties aim to establish a religious order to rule society, going beyond the instrumentalisation of religion. The state, on the other hand, sees religion as the harbinger of social and political unity within the dichotomy of partial rejection and inevitable acceptance. The centre-right's attachment to Islamic orders continued intensively after the transition to a multi-party system. As this paper aims to elucidate the Turkish right's conflicting takes on secularism and religion from a historical perspective, it is important to also highlight the fault line in Turkish society. As a result, this paper suggests that religion undertakes a constituent role in the construction of the Turkish right, and this constituent role cannot be understood without taking into account the construction and reconstruction of the nation-state in and of itself.

**A Historical Perspective on Political Economy of Middle Income Trap:
A Comparison of Brazil and Mexico**

English

Ferda Karagöz (*İstanbul University*)
Emine Tahsin (*İstanbul University*)

Concept of middle income trap, in the most general sense, refers to a situation, in which a country is unable to exceed the middle income level, defined as a measure of GDP per capita and slowdowns in growth rate of income. In this respect, within the framework of this paper, middle income trap would be investigated as a concept that also in real terms connected with the problem of capital accumulation. Given that bottlenecks in productive structure, institutional weakness and the way of insertion to world economy determines the features of capital accumulation, the reasons for MIT differ for each country. Hence, this study tries to understand and analyse these country-specific reasons by using the tools of development theory. It preferably focuses on analysing two Latin American countries; Brazil and Mexico, which are the most potential candidates to get out of MIT in that region. It tries to discuss the reasons of Brazilian and Mexican MITs from a comparative historical perspective. In doing so, it will further be possible to understand country-specific reasons for and hence, to examine the validity of theoretical explanations on MIT.

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Edited by. Osman Geyik & Anıl Gacar

**Analysis of the Asala Terror Actions Committed in the Period of 1975-1984
over the Milliyet Newspaper Issues and Place of Asala in Terror Typology
1975-1984 Yılları Arasında Asala Eylemlerinin Milliyet Gazetesi Üzerinden Analizi ve Asala'nın
Terör Tipolojisindeki Yeri**

Türkçe

Ferihan Polat (*Pamukkale University*)
Şeyda Tütüncü (*Pamukkale University*)

Armenian terror and emergence of Armenian issue indicated as ground of relevant terror attacks, one of the actors of terror actions against Turkey, upon which no any consensus has been reached for its description and resolution yet so far today and the ideology of founding an independent Armenian state sparked with the San Stefano Treaty executed following the 1877-1878 Ottoman – Russian War. Since then, the terror actions have been prevailed by various organizations based on the allegations rooted in ethnic-ideological disagreements. In the present study, it is acknowledged that a new Armenian terror period was launched in 1973; and terror actions of the ASALA organization against the Turkish diplomats in the period of 1975-1984 (Assassinations of Danış Tunalıgil /23.10.1975; Erdoğan Özen / 21.06.1984) were reviewed from the archive of the Milliyet Newspaper. The objective of the study is to determine the place of the organization within the terror typology.

Keywords: Terror Typologies, Armenian Terror, ASALA.

Investigation of Well-Being and Quality of Life of the Turkish Provinces by Clustering Analysis **Türkiye'deki İllerin İyi Oluş ve Yaşam Kalitesinin Kümeleme Çözümlemesiyle İncelenmesi**

Türkçe

Feyyaz Cengiz Dikmen (*Kocaeli University*)

Each province has its own characteristics in terms of well-being and quality of life. It is possible to classify the provinces according to these specific features. This study tries to divide the provinces into some discrete subsets such that provinces in a particular subset sharing similar properties while provinces in a particular subset showing different properties. Data taken into consideration consists of the indicator values of well-being index for 81 provinces, published by Turkey Statistical Institute for the year 2015. In this similarity and discrimination of the 81 provinces, clustering is based on housing, working life, income and wealth, health, education, environment, security, civic participation, access to infrastructure services and social life indicator values. In this context, clustering analysis was used to classify the provinces according to their similar characteristics and to obtain summary information. Clustering analysis is a multivariate statistical method widely used in science, such as social, engineering, medicine and agriculture. In clustering analysis, it is not known how many clusters should be generated prior to the analysis. To determine the number of the clusters is the responsibility of the researcher. Accordingly, three trials ($k = 3$, $k = 4$, $k = 5$) were performed to determine the optimal number of clusters. In each trial of the experiment, İstanbul has formed a group by itself, resulting from being in a better structure and quality of life than the other provinces. As a result it will be meaningful to distinguish four clusters in terms of well being and quality of life.

Values and Inequalities in Education Eğitimde Değerler ve Eşitsizlikler

Türkçe

Feyza Ak Akyol (*Galatasaray University*)

Education plays an important role in the socialization process of individuals and mediates the reproduction of culture and social structure. Education does not only take place at school, includes also the transfer of some properties from the family. Educational background, can be spread through the school as institutional structure and can be reproduced. While individuals who are members of the privileged socio-economic class, come to school having acquired social and cultural signs loaded in the family, the children of the deprived classes come to learn this skill at school. School with this side is not a neutral institution; especially is a reflection of the experiences of a privileged class. Individuals belonging to deprived class, although they get the social, cultural skills of the middle and upper classes at school, mostly they do not develop a natural familiarity with the skills that others bring from their birth. Therefore, different applications observed among school students suggests that students have been gained different class skills. As Bourdieu says children from privileged classes as well, internalize these skills and knowledge in preschool years. Thus, they have the key to decrypt the transmitted message in the classroom. Therefore, the educational achievements of the social group is directly linked to the amount of cultural capital they have. The presentation "Value and Inequalities in Education" is based on the results of field studies conducted between October-December 2015. In the scope of research, in-depth interviews with 50 parents have been carried out in Istanbul provincial borders. This presentation, through the help of the data obtained from research, will try to demonstrate how comes transmitted cultural codes from parents to children in preschool and elementary school to affect their achievements in their education.

Discipline of Labor and Resistance **Emeğin Disipline Edilmesi ve Direniş**

Türkçe

Feyza Turgay (*Kocaeli University*)

In the twentieth century, as a consequence of the control of large laboring masses, businesses have been centralized, worker's self-imposed working hours have been abandoned and regular working hours have been imposed on workers. New social relations and a new social division of labor have begun to be formed around this. The nature of the new social division of labor has already destroyed occupations, contrary to the division of labor that divides the society in terms of occupations, and has begun to make the worker inefficient or unskilled. The attacks from different directions to the old work habits of the people were unrequited. As time discipline began to be imposed, the workers were beginning to fight around it. In industries (textile factories and engineering workshops) where the discipline of time was applied with all its intensity, the strife around time was exacerbated. In the study, transformation in the concept of work and industrialization will be mentioned with the examples of the resistance encountered in the process of accepting this transformation.

Islamic Banking And Risk Management: The Case Turkey İslami Bankacılık Ve Risk Yönetimi: Türkiye Örneği*

Türkçe

Figen Büyükkakın (*Kocaeli University*)
Necla İlter Küçükçolak (*Takasbank A.Ş.*)

Information is very important in the financial markets and information asymmetry will cause incorrect decision making and moral hazard issues. In an economy where conventional banks are dominant in the financial transactions, there will be probability to face with this kind of information asymmetry problems since interest is at the center of their operation principles and profit maximization is the primary goal. Risk sharing is not in question. On the other hand, participation banking operation is not based on interest but Islamic principles and rely on sharing risks principle as well as sharing not only profit but also loss. Due to this major difference in between Islamic banking and conventional banking, Islamic banks were less effected from financial crisis and more resilient to risks to be faced in the financial market. In the financial market, decision making and application plans for future are based on the forecasts made on current information and data as well as expectations. Future inherits uncertainties and many risks. Uncertainty is a component of the risk; risk is the measurable part of uncertainty. Furthermore, risk cannot be fully eliminated in the financial markets but can be reduced or managed effectively. Complete and accurate information on the market will help to decrease risk and, incomplete and asymmetric may lead to increase risks. In this regard, although Islamic and conventional banking have similarities, their different structure also make us separate risks they manage. Furthermore, managing risk efficiently will trigger both Islamic and conventional banks. In this paper, we are aiming to evaluate risk management features of Islamic banking. In line with this purpose, we are trying to reveal the differences of risk perception of conventional and Islamic banking.

Key words: Islamic Banking, Risk Management, Conventional Banking

Constitution of Cash Budget with Simulation Technique and An Application Simülasyon Tekniğı ile Nakit Bütçesinin Oluşturulması ve Bir Uygulama

Türkçe

Filiz Konuk (*Sakarya University*)

In today's conditions where continuous technological change and intensive global competition occur, the survivals of the enterprises depend on how well they manage their resources. The enterprises that want to use their sources more efficiently realize this by using some tools. As well as using their resources effectively by the help of these tools, enterprises aim to develop and support an ideal management approach. In this sense, one of the tools available is budgeting. Cash budgets are also one of the most important tools that are used in cash management. While creating cash budgets as planning tools, sticking to a single volume of activities will end up not reflecting the cash budget changes and as a result it will not provide accurate and reliable information about future cash flows of the enterprise. In the cases where uncertainty and randomness are in the foreground, the cash budget that will be prepared should have a structure which includes all the changes that could occur outside of the existing conditions. Preparation of the cash budget will help the enterprise to see the relationship between the variables of cash budget or the effect of these variables on the cash balance, in other words, it provides the prediction of the future status the enterprise will face by offering different scenarios and in this direction it gives the enterprise an opportunity to plan its future. With this aim, one of the techniques that can be proposed to the enterprises is simulation. With this direction, the aim of this study is making scenario analysis on the cash budget by using deterministic simulation technique and provide a structure for planning the future cash flows of the enterprises by using Monte Carlo simulation technique for this purpose, in this study ,by explaining the cash budget and the simulation technique and using the data obtained from a production enterprise, cash budgets are created by using simulation technique and an approach which enables the enterprises to see the cash situations under different conditions and make risk assesments has been put forward. Later on, through the implementation of Monte Carlo simulation technique, with the condition of predicting the changes in the basic dynamics of the cash budget, a structure which enables to predict the amount of excess and open cash belonging to the future activities period is presented. With the implementation of the simulation technique, which enables the enterprises to plan their future cash flows efficiently, to a sample enterprise, it is believed that important contributions will be provided not only to researchers who want to make studies about this subject in the future but also to the practitioners

Corporate Governance And Firm Performance: Evidence From Borsa Istanbul (BIST)

English

Funda Özçelik (*Uludağ University*)

Sevda Gürsakal (*Uludağ University*)

Companies need foreign capital in order to grow and compete. At this point, management of the companies becomes important. After experiencing corporation scandals and financial crises, corporate governance issues attract attention of all businesses and stakeholders. Corporate Governance index was established in 2007 in Turkey and currently there are now 51 companies in Borsa Istanbul Corporate governance index (BIST XKURY). Theory of corporate governance assumes that there is a positive relation between corporate governance and firm performance. There have been empirical studies done in different countries aim to explain these relations between corporate governance and firm performance. Different results were observed in empirical studies since corporate governance practices varies in different countries. In this study the effect of corporate governance ratings on financial performance is analyzed. The relationship between the financial performance and corporate governance level of companies listed on XKURY index covering the years 2011 to 2016 have been examined using panel data analysis. In this study only nonfinancial firms chosen. Financial data used in this study is derived from annual financial reports of firms and corporate governance rating scores are derived from each firm's corporate governance rating report. Financial performance indicators used in this study are: market-to-book ratio, return on equity ratio, return on assets ratio, return on sales ratio and leverage ratio. Results show that there is a positive and meaningful relationship between corporate governance rating score and market to book ratio, return on equity ratio and leverage ratio. On the other hand there is no meaningful relationship between corporate governance level and return on assets ratio and return on sales ratio.

Key words: Corporate governance, Corporate governance index, Financial performance, Panel data analysis

Teachers' Perceptions Related to Classroom Management Issues

English

Gamze İnân Kaya (*İstanbul University*)

Management is one of the main duties of teachers in actual classrooms. The purpose of this study was to investigate in-service teachers' perceptions on classroom management (CM) issues, specifically understand how they define difficulties experienced in the classroom life and how they approach these situations as decision-makers in the classrooms. The participants of the study were 106 primary school teachers who had the average tenure of 14.8 years. The 67 of participants were female and 49 were male, and their average age was 43.2. The participants were asked two open-ended questions focusing on their conceptions and problem-solving strategies in CM. A qualitative content analysis was conducted on the data. The findings revealed that in effectively managing the classrooms, in-service teachers took into consideration a number of aspects such as development, academic achievement, and individual differences. Besides, teachers defined a range of problem situations and also focused on the suggestions they utilized in solving those problems.

Keywords: Classroom management, in-service teachers, content analysis

Visual Pollution: A Qualitative Study in Çanakkale City Center 1

English

Gökçe Işık Aydın (*Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University*)

Visual pollution is the process that can be visually perceived and creates unpleasant and unaesthetic views in an urban space, which results in a perception of pollution. Visual pollution that can be referred to as an urban environmental problem is a common problem of the cities in Turkey. Recently, some efforts have been made to prevent visual pollution in certain cities, yet it is unlikely to claim that they produce the desired results. Among the practices in terms of urban applications in Turkey are introduction of bylaws on urban aesthetics, establishment of urban design units and aesthetics boards, issuance of regulations concerning billboards and commercial signs, establishment of standards related to the exterior views of businesses, and organization of urban identity workshops. The present study investigates the practices conducted based on the regulations intended to eliminate visual pollution in various cities in Turkey, identifies the causes of visual pollution in Çanakkale, and lastly proposes solution-oriented suggestions. For the purpose of the study, the researcher conducted detailed interviews with actors producing data, ideas, and practices in relation to urban aesthetics in Çanakkale. In Çanakkale, façade improvements have been carried out to protect the historical texture and to prevent visual pollution. Moreover, broadening of the roads by means of revised zoning plans in certain areas and allocation of specific sites for green areas and amenities have made substantial contributions to the urban aesthetics of the city. The commercial signs of the businesses in the city were regulated by the Regulation on Announcements Advertisements and Signs, which was passed in 2005. At the end of the study, the establishment of “Urban Design Department” and “Aesthetics Board” was suggested. In addition, it also sets forth a great many solution-oriented suggestions, primarily intended for construction, green areas, advertisement boards, parking lots, and urban wasters and also some suggestions concerned with the roles to be assumed by urban actors.

Keywords: Visual Pollution, Turkey, Çanakkale

**The Social Problems of Disable Individuals in Kyrgyzstan and
the Presentation of Disability in the Media**
**Kırgızistan'daki Engelli Bireylerin Toplumsal Alanda Karşılaştıkları Sorunlar ve
Engelliliğin Medyada Temsili**

Türkçe

Gökçe Yoğurtçu (*Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University*)
Asel Mokanova (*Embassy of Turkey in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan*)

The way in which the “disability” phenomenon is perceived in the context of “personal tragedy” or “social responsibility” is determined by the problems encountered by disabled people and their families in social life. The physical features of man does not prevent him from integrating with the society in which he lives. However, the meanings put on disability are preventing the development of independent life skills of disabled people and their social harmony. Thus, substantially the disability phenomenon are confronted us as a problem of social disability that prevents disabled people from participating in public life. Overcoming the problem of “social disability” is one of the preconditions of a just and equitable social order. In this context, it is especially expected that the media will be an effective actor in the process of creating attitudes, creating awareness about the prejudices and discriminations in this issue. In this study, the presentation of the news about the problems of disability and the problems of disabled people in the social life were examined. In this context, a two-step methodological process has been followed. In the first stage, in-depth interviews were held with disabled people and their families living in Bishkek, the capital city of Kyrgyzstan, in order to identify the problems faced by disabled people in the community. In order to assess how the disability takes place in the media, news from the high circulation online newspapers of Kyrgyzstan in 2017 was scanned and content analysis of the news about disability was made. In content analysis, the subject of the news, the topics covered in the news, news’ actors, news’ photographs and news’ processing principles were emphasized and “descriptive processing” was done.

Key words: Kyrgyzstan, Media, Disability, Individual disability, Social disability.

Furuoka Unit Root Test: Stationarity of Turkey's Energy Consumption Furuoka Birim Kök Testi: Türkiye'nin Enerji Tüketimi Durağanlığı

Türkçe

Gökhan Konat (*İnönü University*)
Oktay Kızılkaya (*Hakkari University*)
Mustafa Gökçe (*İnönü University*)

Energy has become one of the leading issues of macroeconomics due to the economic, social and political effects that it has caused. The source that the most consumption and most needed for the development and advancement of the economy of an country is the energy. Energy has many significant within the economic system. One of these, and most importantly, is that it directly and indirectly affects all activities and actions in the system. For this reason, the share of energy consumption plays an important role in the plans of policy makers who will make future plans. The aim of this study is to find out how consistent the energy consumption plans are. This study is to analyze the energy data covering the years 1960-2015 examines the property of Turkey's energy series using four alternative methods. In this study, per capita energy consumption data was used. The data set has been reached at address www.worldbank.org. In this study, newly developed unit root tests based on linear and nonlinear models with Fourier functions allowing structural breaks were applied. The results obtained from conventional ADF unit root tests indicate that the energy data sets for Turkey to not have a stationary structure. Like ADF test FADF test also shows that not having a stationary structure of the energy data set for Turkey. ADF-SB test shows that it is stationary for Turkey. Also FADF-SB test results indicate that it is stationary for Turkey. The F-test results show that the FADF-SB test, ie, Model D, is the most appropriate method among the four proposed alternatives.

**An Analysis of the Transition Elements Between the Dome
and the Square Space in Ottoman Period
Osmanlı Dönemi'nde Kubbe ile Kare Mekan Arasındaki Geçiş Elemanları Üzerine Bir İnceleme**

Türkçe

Gökhan Uşma (*Bilim ve Teknoloji University*)

It has been a problem in all ages to pass the spacious spaces without columns in the architecture. Nowadays, many materials and conveyor systems, for passing wide openings without columns, have been developed. The dome, which is a construction element that covers the top of the structure, have also been used from this and they are often used to pass larger openings. During the use of this building element, similar problems were encountered periodically. The biggest problem in the construction of the dome on a square base is the triangular spaces formed in the corners of the square. Different solutions for these gaps have been produced in different regions. In this study, the carrier system properties and usage patterns of the dome are shown with drawings and examples. The pendentives, tromp and Turkish triangles, which are the transition elements between the dome and the wall, are examined in detail in terms of their carrier properties and decorative uses. The aim of the study is to investigate the structural principles of domed structures and to investigate the use and development of the transition elements between the dome and the wall in the historical process based on the load transfer and decorative characteristics at the same time. Within the scope of the study, a few examples of buildings during the period of principalities and especially the examples of dome, built in the Ottoman period and survived to the present day, were analyzed. One or more of these samples, which have the same load transfer principle from these domed structures, are included in the scope of the study, and other domed buildings are excluded. Pendentive, tromp or Turkish triangles were used for load transfer of masonry domes. In case the transition element used for load transfer of the structures is common, the larger openings are taken into the scope of the study. Topics such as cost of construction, construction process, building physics are excluded. These topics can be searched in the future as a subject of another study.

Keywords: dome, transition elements, pendentive, tromp, Turkish triangle

Identity Categories and Inter marriages Kimlik Kategorileri ve apraz Evlilikler

Türke

Gül Özateşler Ülkücan (*Dokuz Eylül University*)

Inter marriages are important signifiers of intergroup contact. In order to protect group boundaries and to control in-group relations, communities can intervene, regulate and in some cases make a taboo out of individuals' marriage relations. Cultural differences, intergroup relations, reactions and stereotypes can influence inter marriages. Besides, inter marriages demonstrate striking examples of transcending categories between groups, crossing boundaries, and hybrid, mutual and transcending identity constructions. Inter marriages unveil interactions between people coming from different identifications and definitions, the power of social contact, and contextual, relational and political negotiations between identity categories. In my presentation, I intend to trigger reconsideration on the concepts of identity, identification, difference, social groups and commonalities through our research on 25 couples with Alevi-Sunni backgrounds in Izmir from 2014 to 2018. I aim to contribute to a critical approach that would lead to answers on how contact between different communities is attained and sustained through marriage relations along with a qualitative research technique and subjects' evaluations. The research process has revealed differences, contradictions and suspicions regarding the definitions on groups and social categories as well as individuals' ways of identification. In the presentation, the central subjects will be on how inter married individuals define the social categories of Aleviness and Sunniness, how they perceive the differences, how their marriage experiences influence their identifications, and finally how they build their commonalities.

Effects of Perceived Distribution Justice To Co-Creation: A Qualitative Research in B2B Channel Dağıtım Sal Adalet Anlayışının Birlikte Yaratıma Etkisi: B2B Dağıtım Kanalında Nitel Araştırma

Türkçe

Gül Yazıcı (*Karel Elektronik*)
İbrahim Kırcova (*Yıldız Technical University*)

Marketing has left "one size fits all" model and start to embrace a more collaborative and co-creative model. The development of technology gives the consumer a strong source of information while at the same time enabling an interactional relationship between the consumer and the producer. The connection of communication and trust is much more intense and important between B2B firms than B2C. Therefore, in this study, the relationship between supplier and distribution channel and the concept of justice are examined whether they have any effect on co-creation and how the distribution channel contributes to the supplier firms in the co-creation process. We interviewed 7 authorized dealers with semi-structured interview questions using qualitative research method. The study contributes to theoretical discussion by examining the contribution of the B2B distribution channel to co-creation processes through perceived distributive justice in the channel.

**Ayvalık Taksiyarhis Churc's within the Scope of Religious Tourism Contribution
to Cultural Tourism
İnanç Turizmi Kapsamında Ayvalık Taksiyarhis Kilisesinin Kültür Turizmine Katkıları**

Türkçe

Gül Yılmaz (*Istanbul Arel University*)

In this article, the status of religious tourism in Turkey , it was examined the issue how the church can make an important contribution to cultural tourism in considering laying Ayvalık centers. Faith tourism that in cultural heritage tourism has become increasingly important in Turkey, as a trio sea, sun, sand, as well as the beginning of tourism activities on the basis of coastal road , in recent years. There are many artifacts and destinations in terms of tourism according to a belief Christianity, Judaism, other Semitic beliefs and Islamic religions in our country. The religious tourism can not be adequately assessed, although the vast potential in Turkey. Ayvalık and Cunda Taksiyarhis churches there located within the boundaries of Ayvalık town of Balıkesir are important in this context, if you need to date or touch cultural to live.As a result of the study, the Taksiyarhis church has been used as a monopoly for many years,and has been evacuated with the decision of the Supreme Council of Monuments Anıtlar Yüksek Kurul, even though it has suffered natural and human destruction, that it has been revealed with documents and tables that it has potential to provide added value in terms of tourism economy.

**Reproduction of Gender Roles at Schools:
An Analysis based on Teachers' Observations and Experiences
Okulda Toplumsal Cinsiyetin Yeniden Üretimi:
Öğretmenlerin Sınıf İçi Gözlem ve Deneyimlerine Dayalı Bir Çözümleme**

Türkçe

Gülây Aslan (*Gaziosmanpaşa University*)
Gülçin Taşkiran (*Gaziosmanpaşa University*)

The purpose of this study was to reveal teachers' perceptions of gender based on their in-class observations and experiences. In this mixed method research, purposeful sampling technique was used. It is also called as judgement sampling. Teachers' gender, year of work, branch, and school level were used as the criteria for sampling. Accordingly, a total of 380 teachers working at different school levels in Tokat during 2016-2017 academic year took part in the study. The data were collected using semi-structured interview form. The interview form was developed following a number of steps which included literature review, preparation of draft, and taking expert opinions. Thus, content validity was ensured. The semi-structured interview form involved five open-ended items. The quantitative data were analyzed using frequency and percentages while the qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis technique. Each item was regarded as a theme, and sub themes emerged based on teachers' responses. Frequencies of sub themes were presented. The findings were supported by direct quotations when necessary, which made the path followed in the study explicit for other researchers. In this study, teachers' values and attitudes towards gender were tried to be defined through their experiences and observations. As a result of analyses, it was found that some teachers adopted egalitarian gender roles while a significant number of them reproduced gender inequalities while describing in-class activities or expressing their expectations from male and female students. Teachers' opinions supported the dominant male and female roles. It was understood from some teachers' statements that behaviors that weren't consistent with male and female roles were found strange. This showed that teachers had gender biases. Interestingly, it was found that female teachers internalized the traditional roles. In conclusion, it is crucial to train preservice teachers studying at Faculties of Education in accordance with egalitarian gender roles and to provide the current teachers with in-service trainings to increase their sensitiveness for egalitarian gender roles.

**Migrant Labor in the Grip of the Choice Between Nationalism and Capital Stock:
A Qualitative Study in Tokat
Milliyetçilik ve Sermaye Birikimi Tercihi Kıskaçında Göçmen Emegi:
Tokat İlinde Nitel Bir Araştırma**

Türkçe

Gülçin Taşkiran (*Gaziosmanpaşa University*)
Taylan Şengül (*Gaziosmanpaşa University*)

Constant increase in the number of Syrian refugees coming to Turkey since 2011 has brought about some changes in Turkish labor markets. Supporting Syrians to earn their keep and have a job that lives up to human dignity gained importance. An important step was taken to allow Syrians under temporary protection to work legally by By-law of Law on Work Permits of the Foreigners. However, providing work permit to Syrian refugees who had been exposed to unregistered and poor working conditions caused some social reactions. The reaction involving 'local workers' jobs are taken away' developed by nationalist feelings against Syrians has an effect on employers' choice of employing Syrian workers. In this study, 12 employers employing Syrians and 6 employers not employing Syrians in service industry in Tokat were interviewed. By these interviews, the reasons of employers who oscillated between social reactions and capital stock to employ or not employ Syrians were tried to be revealed. Some of the employers expressed that although they reacted against Syrian refugees due to nationalist feelings, they employed Syrian refugees 'compulsorily' due to the high costs of Turkish workers. On the other hand, employers who got reactions from customers due to nationalist pressures expressed that they had to choose not to employ Syrians or employed them in closed areas such as kitchen and storage so that they couldn't interact with customers.

Keywords: Migration, Syrian refugees, nationalism.

**Skilled Labor's Test With Becoming Cheap Labor in Neoliberal Process:
A Field Study on the Relationship Between Education and Employment
Neoliberal Süreçte Vasıflı Emegın Ucuz İşgücü Olma İle İmtihanı:
Eğitim-İstihdam İlişkisine Dair Bir Alan Araştırması**

Türkçe

Gülçin Taşkiran (*Gaziosmanpaşa University*)
Zafer Kiraz (*Gaziosmanpaşa University*)

One of the most important problems of employment in Turkey is the employment of graduates in fields other than they studied. In other words, it is understood that the bound between education and employment has been weakened. Although the individuals begin their undergraduate education with the anticipation and hope to be employed in the field they study, they encounter with a reality that is different from their anticipations and hopes when they graduate and become obliged to work at jobs they are able to find rather than the fields they studied. The most important reason behind this situation is the unemployment issue. High rates and duration of unemployment lead individuals to receive more education to postpone the job-seeking and unemployment process. Increasing unemployment in neoliberal process of capitalist system provides the capital with opportunity to satisfy its need for cheap labor with educated-skilled individuals and makes it possible to benefit from the skilled labor's potential to learn the job more easily by reducing the costs of training employers on the job. Within the scope of this study, interview form consisting 25 items was administered to 22 volunteers who were working in at jobs other than they studied in Tokat. The participants' opinions were taken in written forms, and they were analyzed using categorical analysis technique of content analysis method. The purpose of study was to reveal the participants' opinions regarding the value of their education, reasons of working in jobs other than their fields, their hopes of working in their fields in the future, the handicap of being a cheap labor, obligation to work at cheap and temporary jobs, and the relationship between education and employment.

Keywords: Education, employment, education-employment relationship, unemployment.

Should Be Robot Tax? Evaluation For Turkey Robot Vergisi Olmalı Mı? Türkiye Açısından Değerlendirme

Türkçe

Gülsema Çetinkaya (*Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University*)

Sevda Akar (*Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University*)

The aim of this study is to evaluate the effects of automation on tax policy and employment of the fourth industrial revolution, that has been shaped for the first time at the 2011 Hannover Fair on “Industry 4.0” term. The study deals with the development of artificial intelligence and robots which are especially important with the fourth industrial revolution and it is discussed pros and cons aspects of the robot tax in this process. In 2017, Bill Gates suggested a tax payment for robots that will replace employees in automation with companies. According to another definition is that robot tax, it is argued that the employers who replace employees with robots, should pay robot taxes and unemployed individuals should be assisted by the government with the fund which is generated from this robot tax. The main purpose of this robot tax is to reduce the impact of labor loss and slow the progress of automation. Although the European Parliament has begun negotiations on robot taxation, South Korea announced that it is working on the robot tax law. From the perspective of Turkey, it is observed that she remained behind in the fourth industrial revolution and in order to catch Industry 4.0 need to take some important steps. The study is claimed that the robot tax implementation will be useful to automation process in Turkey and it will be contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Keywords: Industry 4.0, Robots, Robot Tax, Turkey

**Does Unemployment Hysteresis Equal Employment Hysteresis?:
Evidence of LM and RALS-LM Unit Root Tests
İşsizlik Histerisi İstihdam Histerisine Eşit mi?
LM ve Yapısal Kırılmalı RALS-LM Birim Kök Testlerinden Kanıtlar**

Türkçe

Gülten Dursun (*Kocaeli University*)

This study investigates whether decisions on the validity of the natural rate or hysteresis effect in labor markets have changed depending on unemployment or employment rates. In this respect, it is aimed to investigate not only the unemployment rates but also the effects of employment shocks in hysteresis studies. To this aim, we test whether unemployment rates and employment rates are stationary by using the recently developed two-step Lagrange Multiplier (LM) and three-step residual augmented least squares-Lagrange Multiplier (RALS-LM) unit root tests that accommodate up to two endogenously determined structural breaks in data. The focus of the analysis is the functioning of labour markets in Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Sweden, the UK, the USA and Turkey. With regard to unemployment rates, the evidence strongly supports the hysteresis hypothesis only for the Australia, Canada and the USA. Relation to employment rate, we find that shocks are persistent for all countries except for the Austria, Finland and Sweden. The results indicate that labor markets in Australia, Canada and the United States are characterized by unemployment and employment hysteresis. On the other hand, our results indicate that the assumption of a constant labour supply may not be valid in all conditions as in the UK and Turkey, for example,

**Media and Social Media Usage Habits of People Living Rural Areas:
Karayağcı Village Example (Manisa)
Kırsal Alanda Yaşayanların Medya ve Sosyal Medya Kullanım Alışkanlıkları:
Karayağcı Köyü Örneği (Manisa)**

Türkçe

Gülten Uçan (Celal Bayar University)
Hakan Baydur (Celal Bayar University)

Today, the media is the most important tool to access information; however, people's opportunities to access and use the media vary. The purpose of this study is to describe the media and social media usage habits of people aged 18 years and over living in a rural residential area. Method: The data obtained in this screening-type study were collected from 76 people through face to face interviews using a questionnaire prepared by the researcher. The results of the study were analyzed with the SPSS 21 using the number and percentage distributions and the central and prevalence criteria. Results: The mean age of the participants was $42,8 \pm 13,0$. Of them, 42,1% were male, 63,2% were primary school graduates and 82,7% were married. The average number of households is 3 persons. While 81,9% of the participants or their spouses were employed. 80,2% were engaged in farming / animal husbandry, 52,7% had income lower than \$375. Among the mass media, the ones used most were the cellular phone (55,2%), television (83,6%), radio (9,0%), internet (7,5%) and computer (3,0%). Of the participants, 77,9% had a cellular phone and 26,2% of the cellular phones were smart phones. There was a smart phone user in 75,4% of the participants' homes. There was a television, satellite receiver and computer in 91,2%, 67,6% and 4,4% of the participants' homes respectively. Village dwellers always follow national and international news on TV (49,2%), the telephone (14,5%), the newspaper (3,6%), or the radio (1,8%) and friends and relatives (14,5%). The most popular programs on TV are TV series (89,6%), news (73,1%), religious programs (68,7%) and entertainment programs (50,7%). Of the Internet users, 80% (20 people) accessed the internet via the cellular phone, only one accessed via the computer. They accessed the internet to follow the news (61,1%), listen to music (50,0%), to conduct research (44,4%) and to communicate (44,4%). Of them, 18,8% used the social media. Facebook was the most used social media (66,7%) followed by Instagram (16,7%). While 36,4% of them used the internet for 3-4 hours, 27,3% used it for 1-2 hours. Conclusion: The most preferred media in rural areas was television. The most preferred programs on TV were TV series, news and religious programs. Although the internet was mostly accessed via the cellular phone, social media use was limited.

Key words: Media use, social media use, rural area

The Critical View of NIMBY: Is It Syndrome or Social Movement?
NIMBY'e Eleştirel Bir Bakış: Sendrom mu yoksa Toplumsal Hareket mi?

Türkçe

Günay Gönüllü (*Kocaeli University*)
Duygu Şenbel Eser (*University of Cologne*)

The term NIMBY started to take place in social sciences literature in the 1980s. A generally accepted frame of this concept is the reaction/protest of the local people against the planned environmental investments especially in their own regions. In this context, this reactivity generally is considered as a syndrome and is seen as a disease to be treated. Thus, the aim of this study is to address multilaterally the NIMBY movement and to reveal the structure of NIMBY that can be perceived as a 'social movement'. With this structure, the movement can have a positive and active roles on environmental issues that are ranging from the local scale to the international scale.

The Importance of Innovation and Creativity in Enterprises İşetmelerde Yenilik ve Yaratıcılığın Önemi

Türkçe

Güner Demirkaya (Kocaeli University)

Businesses need to produce new and creative ideas and transform these ideas in order to sustain their lives and make profit. Creativity is one of the most effective way to resilience with progressive changings. In the interest of brevity, creativity can be defined as the ability to produce different products or ideas. Therefore, "creativity" is important for businesses to be able to develop new products and services, appeal to a large customer base in product and price diversity, and to retain the superiority of the competition. Creativity; has been a key element of growth and development. Products and services are being tried to produce better quality in today and beyond; hence, one of the necessary factor is providing different solutions to change the course of production, growth, competition. Businesses have to be different from their competitors in production or in service. Therefore, when products and services are produced together with the management style, creative ideas are needed in the production techniques and processes. In this sense, businesses should develop different moves to achieve their goals after they have established their missions and visions. At the beginning of these moves should be the strategy of "being innovative and creative business". Innovation management is closely relation to creativity within the enterprise. Although the concept of innovation is thought to have the same meaning as creativity, creativity means replacing things that are outdated, inadequate or harmful with new, sufficient or useful things. Innovation is the development of a new or significantly improved product or service, idea or process, problem solving, a new marketing method, or a different thinking about a new organization, either in the structure of the enterprise or in its internal and external relationships. Economic, commercial, technological and socio-cultural changes take place very rapidly in the world. This important change and transformation in the world has brought new perspectives and views to the issues related to business. In order to survive of businesses, being innovative, generating new products and services, developing new marketing techniques have a large share of proposing new procurement opportunities in putting new procurement possibilities and it is it will also provide them with serious advantages over other businesses. It is only through effective innovation and creativity that businesses can adapt to increased environmental change and take advantage of their competitors. It is obvious that businesses that are not successful in innovation and creativity will not be able to sustain their assets for a long time.

Key words: creativity, creativity in businesses, innovation management

Looking at the Gated Spaces within the Scope of Consumption and Surveillance Özel Güvenlikli Kapalı Mekânlara Tüketim ve Gözetim Çerçevesinden Bakmak

Türkçe

Güner Yazıcıoğlu Akyüz (*Ondokuz Mayıs University*)

Gated spaces emerge as the spatial projection of social segregation in the contemporary cities where economic and social inequalities are deepened. Living spaces like gated communities, working spaces like plazas and (semi) public spaces like shopping malls are the examples of the tendency of self-encapsulation which sharpens these inequalities. Gated spaces which will be discussed specifically for gated communities, are the spatial structures that are sheltered with private security, in which entrances and exits are kept under control and that present a specific life style. Discourses about gated communities are formed through the notions like prestige, social status, difference, order, identity, social belonging and security. Thus, these communities attract target groups to this field of consumption easily. Everyday activities like shopping, sports and entertainment without going out of the site are presented as an opportunity and the interest in these types of living spaces are combined with the desire of leading an elite/privileged life style. By this way, it includes similar ones, excludes the differences and restrain different social groups from contacting each other. Private security sector provides the tools that guarantee this elite life style. Security measures such as CCTV cameras, license plate recognition and barrier systems, security cabin and staff at the site entrance reflect and encourage this segregation by playing a part as a boundary line between inside and outside. These measures as a part of spatial surveillance mechanisms also ensure the continuity of the rules and functions of the life style by keeping the space under surveillance. Hence spatial surveillance measures play a dual role in the gated spaces: keeping out the different ones to provide the promise of security and ensuring the continuity of the desired order by reminding the rules of the space to the residents within the boundaries. The social consequence of this circumstance is a spatial segregation parallel to social segregation and incarceration of security perception between the boundaries. The aim of this paper is to approach the gated spaces within the scope of consumption and surveillance. It also discusses processes and tendencies which effect this construction and the social consequences of these processes and tendencies.

Urban Belonging and Local Governments Kentsel Aidiyet ve Yerel Yönetimler

Türkçe

H.Burçin Henden Şolt (*Bülent Ecevit University*)

Cities are places where space and human interaction are most experienced. They are areas filled with services to influence the life cycle. There can be a psychological link beyond the physical relationship between man and city. One of the effective institutions in the establishment of this bond is the local governments. The goal of local governments is to make a good impression. One of the positive identifiable effects is "urban belonging". The concept of urban belonging is that one sees itself as an actor of the city. Urban belonging is not a matter of being able to "dwell" but rather involves the right to "future aspirations" and inclusion in economically productive networks and activities. When evaluated in terms of city planning; it is the participation of the urban people at every stage of urban services. Seen from this perspective, urban belonging is a necessarily process. The purpose of this study is describe the "urban belonging" views of those who live in the Karasu district of Sakarya. According to the Turkey Statistical Institute data; Karasu's population in 2017 is 62,866 people. The number of neighborhoods in the district is 40. A questionnaire was applied to 10 randomly selected people in each neighborhood. The total number of participants in the survey is 400. According to Karasu Governor's Office; there is a complete cultural mosaic in the city. The people of Karasu consist of indigenous people and many different origins. Basic information such as gender, age, residence time, immigration status were taken from participants in the questionnaire. Other questions included evaluations of the concept of belonging, the criteria required for them to feel belong to a city, positive and negative evaluations of the city of Karasu. They are eager to make decisions and opinions on the future of the city; they can claim to take part in the urban service steps. This orientation overlaps with the governance approach of urban planning. Governance, one of the contemporary planning methods, embraces the idea of multi-actorism. According to the governance; local government and public cooperation are acknowledged. To feel a sense of belonging to the city increases social cohesion. This attitude reflects positively on investments to be made for the city.

A Review of Hobby Gardens as a Urban Service Bir Kent Hizmeti Olarak Hobi Bahçeciliğine Bakış

Türkçe

H.Burçin Henden Şolt (*Bülent Ecevit University*)

According to the 2017 Turkey Statistical Institute data; the proportion of those living in provincial and district centers is 92.5%. However, the relationship with nature is an important factor in the continuity of human life. It is a problem to establish this relationship in urban areas. Urban residents need neighborhood or city parks such as sports, picnics, excursions, children's parks. There are differences in the agricultural uses of green areas other than recreation. In the post-industrial period, the monetary value of urban areas has increased. For this reason, land use has turned from agriculture or green area to concrete. Thus, the distinctions of rural-urban functions became even more acute. Access to agriculture products of urban residents has become more difficult. Nowadays this situation has become available as urban service. Hobby gardens have different names and practices in the world. Hobby gardens in Turkey are mostly organized by local governments. In hobby gardening, generally 20-80 square meters of parcels are rented annually to urban residents. Rental periods, management support, etc. subject matter can vary according to municipalities. It seems that it is not only in the garden, but also in the children's playground, in the additional areas such as the viewing terrace. In Istanbul there are 5 hobby garden services in the district municipality. Sultangazi is one of them. Hobby gardens were established by the Sultangazi Municipality in order to encourage natural agriculture. The hobby gardens that are established in the City Forest allow citizens to grow vegetables and fruits. The purpose of this study is to describe the views of those living in Istanbul Sultangazi on hobby gardens. The population of Sultangazi in 2017 is 528.514. Population growth rate is very high according to years. There are 15 neighborhoods in the district. Questionnaires were applied to 300 participants in 20 neighborhoods in each neighborhood. It has been tried to determine the importance of Sultangazi people to the urban gardening among the local government services, the awareness status of the hobby garden service, and satisfaction levels. Most of the people living in Sultangazi are aware of the hobby garden service. According to the majority of participants hobby garden service is important and necessary. It is thought that the hobby garden is gathering families. The green area and natural life needs of the urban people gain importance in urban planning criteria.

**The Evaluation of Mandatory Private Pension System in Turkey
Within the Context of Thaler's Nudge Theory
Türkiye'de Zorunlu Bireysel Emeklilik Sistemi'nin Thaler'in
Dürtme Kavramı Çerçevesinde Değerlendirilmesi**

Türkçe

Habip Demirhan (*Hakkari University*)

Abstract

The private pension system, in many countries, is created in order to supplement the existing public security systems and is considered to be one of the complementary elements of the social security system. The system is based on voluntary participation. Nevertheless, in Turkey, the parliament approved the law amending the Law on Individual Pension Savings and Investment System on August 10, 2016 which is also called "compulsory private pension system" or "Individual Retirement Scheme". According to this law, the wage earner Turkish citizens under 45 years of age is automatically enrolled in a pension plan arranged by employers. This system also includes a withdrawal right for employees. According to the law, participant employee may get out of the system within 2 months of the date they informed about being included in pension plan. The system included approximately one million seven hundred and fifty thousand employees, but until now, approximately six hundred and ninety thousand of these employees uses their withdrawal rights. The main objective of our study is to clarify mandatory pension system of Turkey and to bring forward a proposal to reduce the number of withdrawals. Thus, we discussed the mandatory pension system within the context of Thaler's Nudge Theory. We tried to clarify the withdrawal reasons in terms of behavioral economy and in conclusion we bring forward proposals about how to make this system more effective.

Keywords: Social Security, Public Pensions, Mandatory Private Pension System, Behavioral Economy

Jel Codes: H55, H75, J32, D91

Comparative Analysis of Traditional and Contemporary Stoves Based on Their Energy Performance

English

Hale Tuğçin Kırant (*Istanbul Technical University*)
Hatice Sözer (*Istanbul Technical University*)

The stoves are one of the oldest heating systems in the cultures. The variety of the stoves comes from the cultural use which also predominantly effected by architectural design and local materials. Internal chimney design is important to keep the heated flue for a longer period in the stove structure. The chimney style is in S shape for Russian stove, where contraflow chimney path is used for Finnish stoves. These specific internal chimney models help to supply more emitted heat from the stove structure through the inside of the house. In this study, energy performance of a traditional stove is investigated based on its energy performance. A detailed architectural model is developed considering the interior and exterior design of the stoves. Addition to the architectural design, the thermal properties of the applied materials by means of the heat transfer coefficient and the specific heat capacity are identified given that they have a major role for the energy efficiency and the sustainability of the stoves. In the operation of the stoves, the energy efficiency factor is definitely based on the front opening and the chimney styles as these factors ensure the efficiency of the stove. The fully closed front opening keeps the generated heat inside of the stove and the temperature of the stove increases. The main purpose is to focus on the importance of interior comfort conditions and applications of local materials for the stoves. Two traditional stoves, Russian stove and contemporary stove are compared with the contemporary stove. Thus, hypothetical two storey duplex residential building is calculated to find the overall building energy performance to evaluate the performance effect of the stoves. The results show that the internal-external architectural design and the applied construction material of the stove are needed to be evaluated together to increase the sustainability and the energy efficiency of the buildings based on the building energy demand for different climatic regions.

The Effects of Globalization on Activity Structure of Business Groups in Turkey / Küreselleşmenin Türkiye'deki Şirket Gruplarının Faaliyet Yapısı Üzerindeki Etkileri

Türkçe

Halit Sağlam (*Marmara University*)

This study is about how business groups working in Turkey have been effected by the structural transformation and liberalisation movements that have been taking place since the 1980s, due to globalization. The fact that Turkey's economy has transformed itself to have a more liberal economic structure, in which Turkey has become open to the world with its free market conditions, has brought with it Turkey's union with other countries' economies and the minimisation of state control. Business groups, which are among the most important actors in an economy have adopted new strategies and gone through a transformation process in order to survive and make the most of the opportunities that appear. Within this context, business groups has been investigated in this study with regard to their activity structure and it has been concluded that business groups have been through a transformation when viewed from this perspective.

Turquoise Card: The Legal Characterization and Its Place in Turkish Law Turkuaz Kart: Hukukî Niteliği ve Türk Hukukundaki Yeri

Türkçe

Hande Ünsal (*Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi*)

Turkey has been faced with major wave of immigration in the last decade. A significant increase in the immigrant population in Turkey was seen especially following the outbreak of the Syrian crisis. In time, significant number of the migrant population tended to settle in Turkey which brought up issues with respect to residence and working rights of aliens. Thus, the rights bestowed to aliens became one of the most actual and emergent issues of Turkish law. In this time span important changes and innovations regarding the rights of aliens are introduced to Turkish Law. One of these innovations, the "turquoise card" is an application introduced by the International Labor Force Law which was adopted and entered into force in 2016. Turquoise card application is intended to enable the card holder to participate in economic and social life without confronting obstacles. Accordingly, turquoise card provides to aliens with certain qualification the opportunity to access a set of rights that are mostly associated with citizenship. Turquoise card application has attracted great interest since the preparatory works. In some press news, turquoise card has been introduced to herald a new era on working rights of immigrants in Turkish Law. However, turquoise card application purports to contribute to qualified work force and financial resources of Turkey rather than easing the problems related to residence and working rights of immigrants since it is not applicable to immigrant in general, but only to aliens who possess certain qualities or hold a certain amount of capital. Therefore, it is possible to argue that turquoise card has emerged as an opportunity that is recognized only to a selected group of aliens. As a matter of fact, examples of "turquoise card like" application are also available in the world. In this respect in some sources turquoise card is identified with the European Union's "blue card" application. This study focuses on turquoise card regulation and its place within the Turkish legal system. Turquoise card regulation is relatively new. However, considering the number of current alien population in Turkey or the aliens who desire to settle and work in Turkey, turquoise card regulation is likely to trigger important debates in legal, sociological, and economical aspects. This study however, limits its scope with the legal aspect of turquoise card regulation. In the scope of the study, legal character of turquoise card and the modes of application will be examined and the anticipated problems will be pointed out.

A Research on Determination of the Kandıra's Cittaslow Potential Kandıra'nın Cittaslow Olma Potansiyelinin Belirlenmesine Yönelik Bir Araştırma

Türkçe

Hande Yüksel Altıntaş (*Kocaeli University*)

Örgen Uğurlu (*Kocaeli University*)

The term “Cittaslow” is used in Turkish as “Yavaş/Sakin Şehir”. Its main aim is to improve the life quality in city, to revive the local values that is almost extinct because of the globalization and to contribute development of cities as part of sustainability. Seferihisar is the first city in Turkey which became Cittaslow in the year 2009. Cittaslow that means a sustainable city model, has presented a local development alternative to the cities by the help of criterias assigned. In this paper, it's been studied on the possibility of Cittaslow in Kandıra, Kocaeli. The aim of this study is to set forth the sustainable development model based on local values that Cittaslow suggested to what extent it could be applied in Kandıra. While Kandıra was taken example, the idea of participating to Cittaslow Movement became effective because this would provide important contributions to reach the targets such as; to protect natural texture that it has and local values that are the reason for originality, to increase the level of socio-economic development, and to prevent immigration because of the lack of employment, and to evaluate the existing potential that provides development of the district. In this study, the qualitative collecting data methods are used as interview, field data and examination documents. The interviews are made by using the method of semi-structured. Keywords: Globalization, Cittaslow, Sustainability

The Role of Social Cognition in Strategic Decision Making in an Entrepreneurial Firm

English

Haroon Muzaffar (*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University*)

Strategic decision making plays an important role in the strategic processes of a firm (Eisenhardt 1992). Strategy decisions determine the future of a company. According to Mintzberg, Raisingahni and Theoret (1976), "a decision or action is a strategic decision, if that decision is important for identification and allocation of resources." Such decisions represent both a strategic goal and a roadmap for achieving that goal. Thus, strategic decisions affect the future and nature of a company (Schoemaker 1993). Strategic decision making is particularly important for the entrepreneurial firms which explore and exploit opportunities in a dynamic environment (Hitt et.al.2011). While taking strategic decisions, entrepreneurial managers take signal and clues from the task environment and the social environment and make informed strategic decisions using different cognitive mechanics. This shows that when making strategic decisions, managers are on both the sociological field and the psychological field. From this point of view, social cognition has a significant impact on strategic decisions of entrepreneurial firms. However, in the strategic decision-making literature, there is little work on the impact of social cognition on entrepreneurial strategic decisions. Entrepreneurial managers take strategic decisions with limited information and uncertain outcomes. Thus, entrepreneurial managers make strategic decisions based on social cognition mechanisms such as loading, shortcut and bias. However, there is very little literature on the relationship between strategic decision-making and social cognition. This gap in the literature leads to this research. This study explores the relationship between strategic decision making of entrepreneurial managers and social cognition by using an interdisciplinary approach and explores the effects of different factors of social cognition on the decision making process. Thus, research will fill the void in the literature and shed light on future research, as well as helping entrepreneurial managers to make high-quality strategic decisions.

The Impact of Image on Corporate Reputation: The Case of Gumushane Municipality İmajın Kurumsal İtibara Etkisi: Gümüşhane Belediyesi Örneği

Türkçe

Hasan Güllüpınar (Erciyes University)
Ferhat Alkan ()

One of the main objectives of corporate communication is to establish a positive perception about the corporation in the long term and is able to sustain it consistently. This perception is important in terms of having a strong position of corporation in crisis situation and maintaining credibility over the target groups. Therefore communication processes based on different reasons affect long term perception about the corporation. These reasons are product or service production process and after sales services, and social and cultural activities conducted by the corporation, and internal and external relations at various levels in the corporation, and visual indicators of the corporation. In this context, there is a two-dimensional perception in the communication process between the corporation and the target group. The first is perception of the target group related to a tangible corporate output. The second is combination of perceptions that tangible outputs create in the long term. The first one of these dimensions is conceptualized as "image", and the second one as "reputation". This paper deals with the dimensions of municipal image based on tangible output and the effect of these image dimensions on municipal perception in the context of Gümüşhane Municipality. For this purpose, a two-part scale was formed in the context of conceptual definitions of image and reputation in the literature. A three-part questionnaire containing this scale was designed and 399 people were interviewed in Gümüşhane city centre using convenience sampling method. The first part of the questionnaire consists of a multiple-scale in the context of the tangible output of the municipality based on the sub-dimensions. These are mayor, municipality personnel, transportation, infrastructure services, superstructure services, town planning, social and cultural activities and cleaning services. In the second part, there is a multiple-scales formed in the context of the corporate reputation of the municipality. In the third part, there are political and socio-demographic variables. According to the research findings, municipal image dimensions are defined as "mayor", "superstructure", "social and cultural works", "infrastructure", "public transportation", "town planning" and "cleaning". Analyses reveal that image dimensions have a significant influence on the reputation of Gümüşhane Municipality. In addition, the mayor has the highest influence on Gümüşhane Municipality reputation.

Key words: image, reputation, local government.

The Impact of FDI in Development Process of Developing Countries **Gelişmekte Olan Ülkelerde DYY'nin Kalkınma Sürecine Etkileri**

Türkçe

Hatice Aztimur (*Harran University*)

Together with the globalization process, it is observed that foreign direct investment flows into an acceleration phase. Empirical studies have shown that Foreign Direct Investments have headed towards developed countries. In addition to this it has been determined according to statistical data that there have been significant increases in Foreign Direct Investments in developing countries. In this study the effects of Foreign Direct Investments on development process in developing countries will be evaluated according to growth, employment, income distribution, industry and foreign trade data provided by World Bank.

An Evaluation Regarding the Corporate Social Responsibility Activities in Turkey Türkiye'de Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluk Faaliyetlerine İlişkin Bir Değerlendirme

Türkçe

Hatice Çoban (*Pamukkale University*)

Ayşe İrmış (*Pamukkale University*)

Businesses -as the most important actors of free market economy- are supposed to be sensitive about social issues while invigorating the economy and providing employment. Businesses turn to corporate social responsibility activities in order to both respond to the expectations of their stakeholders and to benefit themselves. This subject has become more important for businesses because it has been considered as a requirement of corporate governance, and successful social responsibility activities have been perceived as a management skill by stakeholders and shareholders. Through various research, it was revealed that corporate social responsibility performance affects the financial performance positively by increasing the brand and market value of the business, it has a positive effect on the customers' product evaluation and purchasing intentions, and attracts and retains qualified human resources. In this context, it is observed that corporate social responsibility serves not only as a social purpose but also as a means of sustaining businesses' existence in the long term by giving a more positive impression to the stakeholders, cutting down on costs, and earning more income. In this study, the expressions of corporate social responsibility were investigated. Definitions were firstly given to shed light on the different aspects of the concept and then, stakeholders and levels of responsibility were discussed in relation to the scope of the corporate social responsibility activities. On top of that, two different approaches of corporate social responsibility, classical and modern approach respectively were discussed in the study. Later on, the advantages and disadvantages of corporate social responsibility activities for businesses were mentioned. Corporate social responsibility activities in Turkey were interpreted from a historical point of view and the results of a research in which the most successful businesses and projects in this area were evaluated, were given as an example.

Looking Deeper into Entrepreneurship: Neuroentrepreneurship **Girişimcilğe Daha Derinden Bakmak: Nörogirişimcilik**

Türkçe

Hicran Utkun Dincer Aydın (*Pamukkale University*)
Ayşe İrmış (*Pamukkale University*)

Entrepreneurship as one of the important fields of study of 21st century has become an important interdisciplinary field where there is a great amount of research done by scientists. A significant amount of studies done in the field of entrepreneurship focus on who is an entrepreneur and why everyone can not be an entrepreneur. Through these studies, an important knowledge accumulation has been obtained about the effects of personality traits, environment and culture on entrepreneurial activities. However, the mystery behind the entrepreneurial mind-set has still not been completely unveiled. For example, how can the lack of entrepreneurial activities in a region with a great amount of incentives for entrepreneurship be explained? Why can not everyone who get entrepreneurship education be successful? Why do people from the same family have different risky decision-making? It is anticipated that neuroentrepreneurship as an interdisciplinary field can make significant contributions to the literature. By viewing the human brain it is possible to gain more knowledge about how the process works and to understand what kinds of neural mechanism is used in this process. Even though there are studies on neuroeconomics and neuromarketing, there is currently no studies on neuroentrepreneurship in Turkey. In international literature, there are limited theoretical studies and research on the subject. The aim of this study is to present a theoretical framework for the studies done in the field of neuroentrepreneurship research and to shed light on scientists who want to work on this field. Due to the difficulty of conducting interdisciplinary research, the knowledge base of social sciences and neuroscience cannot be adequately integrated together in general. This study also draws attention to the benefits of cooperation among academics from both fields for science and for countries' economies.

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A Game Theory Analysis: Transportation Economy and Patent Race Bir Oyun Teorisi Analizi: Ulaştırma Ekonomisi ve Patent Yarışı

Türkçe

Hilal Yıldız (*Kocaeli University*)

Ümran Gümüş (*Kocaeli University*)

Emel Gümüş (*Yıldız Technical University*)

Maximum profit motive causes to have a high level of competition between firms that offering similar goods and services and operating on the same market. This problem that commonly has been on transportation economy causes to the high level of financial collapse of firms. By this point, this study bases on a model that explains the competition between two bus firms which operating on the same route.

Understanding Economic Growth and Female Labour Force Participation: The Case of Turkey

English

Hilal Yıldız (*Kocaeli University*)
Derya Demirdizen Çevik (*Kocaeli University*)

Labour market statistics display that female labour force participation has been globally increasing since 1990s. Especially, for developing economies, the labor force participation rate of women shows differences due to cheap labor or characteristics of women's labor. “The U- shape hypothesis” in the literature provides a good basis to examine this relationship. According to the hypothesis, in the early stages of economic development, the labor force participation rate of women decreases first and then increases. Findings obtained in studies conducted in this literature differ according to the income level of country /country groups. This study will contribute by determining whether or not validity of the hypothesis in Turkey.

**Investigation on The Interactions of Urban Land Uses
Within The Context of Changes in Public Transportation Modes
Toplu Taşıma Sistemlerindeki Değişikliklerin Şehirsel Arazi Kullanışları İle Olan Etkileşimleri**

Türkçe

Hilmi Evren Erdin (*Dokuz Eylül University*)

Ebru Çelebi (*Polat Energy*)

It is recognized that the changes in transportation and transportation technologies play an important role in the formation and development of cities and urban macroforms. In particular, location of urban land uses is shaped by the accessibility of transportation. At this point, public transport systems are the most effective mode of transport in cities, where trips or transportation demand are high. In this article, it is aimed to examine the mutual relationship between the types of vehicles in urban public transportation and urban land use and to define the alternative physical developments and changes caused by the interaction between vehicle types and land uses within the context of this relationship. In this context, it is determined that the city blocks around the routes where the dolmuş, bus and tram public transportation systems are single and joint, are case area in İzmir Karşıyaka. The characteristics of different public transport routes and the relationship between land use and vehicle type have been examined taking into consideration the spatial characteristics of these city blocks. As a result, it is aimed to develop proposals for evaluation and effective use of public transportation types and to use these newly developed proposals in other studies.

**Trends in Academic Studies between 2015 and 2017 in Teaching
Turkish as a Foreign Language
Dil Olarak Türkçenin Öğretiminde 2015- 2017 Yılları Arasında
Hazırlanan Akademik Makalelerdeki Eğilimler**

Türkçe

Hülya Çevirme (*Kocaeli University*)
Süheyla Koçak (*Kocaeli University*)

The purpose of this study is; the scientific articles in the field of teaching Turkish to foreigners between 2015 and 2017 should be described in terms of research methodology and skill areas by means of document examination. The data of the study was obtained from the Google Scholar database as a result of the search of the site. As a result of the survey, 309 articles from 2015 to 2017 were reached. In the articles, grammar, vocabulary, anxiety, motivation, curriculum, Syrian students, culture transfer, learner's attitudes and perceptions towards Turkish language, teaching of four basic skills, linguistic knowledge, material development and web based teaching it has been observed that many qualitative methods are used and that they cover the skills of writing, speaking, reading and listening more in the four basic skills, respectively, according to their skill areas.

Stress and Stress Management (Disease of Modern Age) Stres ve Stres Yönetimi (Modern Çağın Hastalığı)

Türkçe

Hüseyin Alkış (*Adıyaman University*)

The developments that have taken place in the world have come to the situation where human beings have to grow something faster and more constantly in their lives. Developments and changes both in business and private life, the constant cost of being a consumer society, the growing awareness of these expenses and the development of technology have made our lives more complicated. Business, social, economic, political, family etc. issues have exerted pressure on the individuals and the individuals have been exposed to various forms of oppression. Today's lifestyle has caused these difficulties to express them with different concepts in human life. Stress, anxiety, depressed mood, etc. often expresses mood with concepts. Since the concept of stress has affected the lives of the societies both individually and socially, it has recently come to a great extent as a disease of modern life. There are many variables that affect stress; family life, work and social life, even the individual himself affects every aspect of him and his life. Individuals' lifestyles and personal characteristics are affected differently by their work environment and socio-cultural status. When individuals work in a variety of business areas, they experience tension and oppression while fulfilling their responsibilities with respect to their duties. Such effects are as positive as a certain level, but after the limit is exceeded they have negative consequences. The aim is not to remove stress from the ground, but to ensure that stress is controlled and made habitable, and individuals learn ways to control stress, as stress cannot be eliminated totally. The important thing is to know the causes and to live with them. In this study, it has been shown that individuals should be able to identify and cope with the factors that cause stress for both work, social and family life.

Keywords: Stress, Stress Management, Sources of Stress

**A Supply Chain Management Approach for Bussed Education System:
Turkey Bussed Education Perspective
Taşımalı Eğitim Sistemine Tedarik Zinciri Yönetim Yaklaşımı:
Türk Taşımalı Eğitim Perspektifi**

Türkçe

Hüseyin Avunduk (*Dokuz Eylül University*)

This article aims to discuss the effectiveness and efficiency of bussed education systems, with a particular focus on the Turkey bussed education practices. The results of many researches and investigations on practices of bussed education system in Turkey showed that there are many unsatisfactory implementations on strategic, tactical and operational levels of whole management of the systems. The concept of Supply Chain Management (SCM) has traditionally been focused on manufacturing, the flow of physical products and the related information flow and business processes. Similar to SCM in general, SCM in a service context is concerned with designing and managing supply chains and controlling its assets and uncertainties in order to meet the needs of the customers in a cost-effective manner. This article reviews existing problems of bussed education system practices in Turkey and proposes a service supply chain management approach to solve the existing problems of Bussed Education in Turkey.

Cluster Model Based on the Common Use of Main Production Tools and Equipments Ana Üretim Araç ve Ekipmanlarının Ortak Kullanımına Dayalı Kümelenme Modeli

Türkçe

Hüseyin Avunduk (*Dokuz Eylül University*)

Overall the world including Turkey, regional development approach geared at identifying and solving regional problems via exploiting regional potential has recently become a widely-accepted method. As a natural outcome of this process, “cluster model” that aims to remedy regional problems by utilizing regional resources and potential assets in close collaboration with public, private and Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO) has been featured. Within this framework it is the purpose of this study to introduce a new cluster model that can operate in underdeveloped and/or undeveloped regions in which traditional approaches forged with the dynamics of liberal economy fail to effectively function due to geographical limitations, financial lacks, demographic features, market conditions and similar grounds. In the suggested approach, instead of purchasing or importing a large number of simple commodities and services required in these regions, the essential tools and equipments for the main production are collectively used and manufactured in the very same region by micro-entrepreneurs themselves. The key principle and hypothesis of this study is that any given underdeveloped and/or undeveloped region decidedly possesses a potential that needs further development. In this study, cluster model hypothesis has been presented in its generic framework to establish a favorable ground to fuel further academic and political discussions.

**Organisational Outcomes of the Practices Applied According to the Law On
OHS No. 6331: The Comparison of Companies With/Without OHSAS 18001 Certification
6331 Sayılı İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Kanunu Uygulamalarının Organizasyonel Sonuçları: OHSAS
18001 Belgesi Olan/Olmayan Firmaların Karşılaştırılması**

Türkçe

Hüseyin İskender (*Sakarya University*)
Metin Bayram (*Sakarya University*)

The present study has been carried out with the aim of investigating the effects of occupational health and safety practices that all organizations in Turkey are obliged to apply as per the Law No. 6331, on the rates of accidents, productivity and the cost of occupational accidents on organizational level. More specifically, the study aims to find out whether the organizations adopting the OHSAS 18001 (Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series) standard that provides a systematically perspective for continuous improvement of occupational health and safety on organizational level and stipulates that other measures beyond the provisions of the abovementioned law are taken, have had more advantage regarding the rates of accidents, productivity and the cost of occupational accidents. The study group consists of organizations from different sectors in various provinces across Turkey subject to The Law on Occupational Health and Safety No. 6331. To this end, a survey form made up of 19 variables was designed and data were collected from 279 organizations. The data were analyzed through explanatory factor analysis, descriptive and inferential statistical methods. As a result of the explanatory factor analysis, 4 scales - the compliance costs of the OHS Law, reducing on accident rates, productivity and reducing on accident costs - were obtained. The results of descriptive statistics demonstrated that the organizations participating in the study took enough preventive measures to fulfil the requirements of the OHS Law and as a result, the rates of accidents and the costs of occupational accidents declined and the productivity increased slightly over the last 3 years. It was found out that the organizations with OHSAS 18001 Certification spent more on adaptation, as a natural result of which much more improvement was observed in the rates of accidents, productivity and the costs of occupational accidents. As the data showed a normal distribution, two Independent-Samples T Tests were administered for comparing the data from two groups, one with and the other without the OHSAS 18001 Certification. When the mean values of the two groups were taken into account, a statistically significant difference was found in the scales in the compliance costs of the OHS Law and productivity whereas no statistically significant difference was found between the means of the two of groups in the reducing on accident rates and reducing accident costs. As a result of the study, it was concluded that the companies which have OHSAS 18001 certification involving the obligation to fulfil the legal provisions had a significant advantage in compliance with the OHS law and improving productivity. On the other hand, it was found out that the companies complying only with the provisions of the Law on OHS No. 6331 achieved an improvement regarding accident rates and costs over the last 3 years although this improvement was not on the par with that of the companies having the OHSAS 18001 Certification.

A Comparison of Factors Affecting Accounting Professionals' Professional Competence According to The Area of Expertise

Muhasebe Meslek Mensuplarının Mesleki Yetkinliğine Etki Eden Faktörlerin Uzmanlık Alanlarına Göre Kıyaslanmasına Yönelik Bir Araştırma

Türkçe

Hüseyin İskender (*Sakarya University*)

Metin Bayram (*Sakarya University*)

The purpose of this study is to find out whether there are significant differences in the levels of general professional knowledge, special professional knowledge, professional skills, and professional ethics which are among the factors affecting the professional competence of accounting professionals working in different areas of expertise. The data were collected through questionnaires. The study was conducted across Turkey. It surveyed a total of 650 accounting professionals specialized in commercial activity, finished goods production, service production, foreign trade, or construction/contracting only and in all areas of expertise. The data were analyzed through descriptive and inferential statistics. According to the results of the descriptive statistics, considering the factors general professional knowledge and professional ethics, accounting professionals specialized in all areas of expertise and only in construction/contracting are more competent compared to others. Considering the factor special professional knowledge, those specialized in all areas of expertise and only in foreign trade are more competent compared to others. Considering the factor professional skills, those specialized in all areas of expertise and only in finished goods production are more competent compared to others. Considering all four factors together, accounting professionals specialized only in commercial activity are the least competent of all, while those specialized in all areas of expertise and only in finished goods production are the most competent of all. Accounting professionals specialized only in foreign trade and only in finished goods production have the least difficulty in keeping accounting records related to foreign trade transactions. Considering the activity of doing the accounts of companies engaged in construction and contracting work, accounting professionals specialized in all areas of expertise and only in construction/contracting have the most general professional knowledge. With respect to cost accounting, those specialized in all areas of expertise and only in finished goods production have the most general professional knowledge. According to the results of the inferential statistics, there are statistically significant differences in the mean scores of accounting professionals working in different areas of expertise for general professional knowledge, special professional knowledge, and professional skills which are the factors affecting accounting professionals' professional competence. However, there is no significant difference in the mean scores of accounting professionals for professional ethics. Considering the factors affecting accounting professionals' professional competence according to the area of expertise, the research results showed that there are significant differences in accounting professionals' levels of general professional knowledge, special professional knowledge, professional skills, and by extension professional competence.

**A Research on Creating a Strategic Group Map for Turkish Business Departments
in Public Universities**
Türkiye Kamu Üniversitelerindeki Türkçe İşletme Bölümlerinin
Stratejik Gruplarını Belirlemeye Yönelik Bir Araştırma

Türkçe

Ihsan Yiğit (*Marmara University*)

The purpose of the strategic group analysis is to determine whether the firms competing in the same sector form different groups according to their strategic positions. The main purpose of creating a strategic group map is to determine who the real opponents are. It is possible to make the strategic group map not only in businesses but also in public institutions. 96 bussiness departments in the formal education and 65 bussiness departments in the evening education were included in the research. Business departments of Istanbul University, Ege University and Marmara University are considered as a strategic group.

Everyday Interpersonal Experiences of African International Students in Turkey: A Phenomenological Study

English

Ilkay Demir (*Istanbul University*)

Mefire Njoya Roukaya (*Istanbul University*)

The purpose of the present study is to understand the everyday interactions of African international students in Turkey. Research on international students in Turkey suggests that majority of the students perceive Turkish people as friendly and tolerant and most of their problems are language-related. However, most of these studies include students from Turkic and Balkan states, which have strong cultural and historical ties with Turkey. In a predominantly white and racially homogeneous society, where multicultural encounters are still limited to large cities like Istanbul, experiences of African international students in Turkey may reveal significant differences. Given this, adopting a phenomenological methodology the present study aimed to explore the nature of African students' daily interactions in public and academic spheres, how these interactions affected their adjustment in Turkey and how they cope with adjustment issues. Participants were 10 African undergraduate international students (aged between 18 and 22) studying in four cities of Turkey. Individual in-depth interviews were conducted to collect data and phenomenological analysis was adopted to analyse data. Results of the analysis revealed that African students reported to experience discriminative behaviours both in public and academic spheres. Most of the students attributed these discriminative behaviours to stereotypes about Africans. Another theme emerged from the analysis was the excessive curiosity experienced in daily interactions with Turkish people. While most of the students expressed that asking personal questions was a way to show interest and hospitality, still they perceived it as an invasion of their privacy and felt singled-out. African students' interactions with Turkish students were characterized by seeking sincerity and respect, while their interactions with fellow African students were characterized by mutual support and sharing. Finally, students reported to engage in social media and internet, African student organizations and academic work in order to cope with adjustment issues.

The Fictional Characters and the Effect Implementations in Tim Burton's Movies
(The Analysis on the Movies of Beetlejuice and Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children)
Tim Burton Filmlerinde Kurgusal Karakterler ve Efekt Uygulamaları
(Beetlejuice ve Miss Peregrine's Home For Peculiar Children Filmlerinin Analizi)

Türkçe

İbrahim Etem Zinderen (*Atatürk University*)

The effect implementations which are effectively used intensely in the cinema have a feature of being a design technique on the base of effectiveness. These techniques which provide that the attractive scenes are created in the movies and which were implemented through the physical methods in the time when the digital technologies were not effective started to become come after the computer technology came into, and began in the movie. So the effects which started to be used on the base of digital-based technologies gained a feature to be very important design/creation factor in relation that the imagination is reflected to the screen in the cinema as a cheap and an ergonomic implementation area. The effect implementations which are effectively used in many types of the cinema started to be a principal factor of the design which is directed to the factors such as place and character especially in the fantastic movies. In this context; "Beetlejuice" which is one of the first feature movies belonging to Tim Burton who is known with his extraordinary fantastic movies and with the epic and mariginal characters that he creates on these films and which was produced in 1988, and his last feature movie "Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children" which was produced in 2016 were considered in the study. The implementation practices' changing from past to present in the effect technologies which are used in creating the fictional characters in the aforementioned movies were considered in the study which was made through the subjects such as the conceptual scope, effect implementations, Tim Burton's movies and Tim Burton's fictional characters. The fictional characters which were created on the analyzed movies were reviewed with the content analysis method within the scope of effect technologies usage.

Key Words: effect implementations, special effects, visual effects, tim burton's movies, tim burton's fictional characters

The Role of the “Lend and Lease Agreement” in the Development of US-Turkey Relations ABD-Türkiye İlişkilerinin Gelişiminde “Ödünç Verme ve Kiralama Anlaşması”

Türkçe

İhsan Seddar Kaynar (*Hakkari University*)

Ayşegül Kars Kaynar (*Hakkari University*)

Lend and Lease Agreement, issued by the United States of America (US) in 1941, drew the legal framework of the US aid to its allies during the Second World War. Terms and conditions of this agreement were determined basing on the lessons the US took from the First World War, and one may say that it changed the course of the Second World War. Although Turkey started to receive assistance under this agreement immediately in 1941, signature of an official agreement among these states belated up until 1945. When the American armies were demobilized with the end of the Second World War, they left all of their equipment right where they were, and returned to the US. This being the case, civil and military equipment including used towels, blankets, aircraft engines, radios, pajamas, and ammunition left in the territory of Turkey, Iraq, Egypt, Malta, and Italy. This equipment was put up for sale by the US. The US provided considerable amount of credit to countries to facilitate the sale of this equipment, including Turkey. Turkey used this credit to purchase equipment dispersed to variety of regions, classified as “The US Equipment in the Middle East”. A number of soldiers involved in the purchasing process of the materials, and auctions were organized in many countries. Almost all of the loans granted to Turkey before Marshall Plan in 1947 were related to the Lend and Lease Agreement. It was because some of the material purchased by the loans were sent to Turkey via the Lend and Lease Agreement. Instead of getting this material back, the US granted loans for their sell. These loans took place in the Lend and Lease Agreement reports as well. This study examines the Lend and Lease Agreement, which is ignored in the literature on the US-Turkey relations. The archival material is used to shed light on bureaucratic contacts between two countries and how the loans are used in the purchase of military equipment. The study reveals the diplomatic relations in the practice of sell and purchases and the differences between the Lend and Lease Agreement and other agreements with the US.

**A Research About the Future of Traditional Newspapers Against
the Advanced Internet Technologies
Gelişen İnternet Teknolojileri Karşısında Geleneksel Gazetelerin
Geleceği Üzerine Yapılan Bir Araştırma**

Türkçe

İlknur Aydoğdu Karaaslan (*Ege University*)

Due to the opportunities that it offers, the Internet enriches and transforms traditional journalism with innovations and poses some risks in terms of sustainability. In the future, this area seems to be the main source of success because of the innovations redounded to journalism due to its technological supremacy. It maintains its dominancy due to the easiness such as allowing access to the news and controlling the news source by establishing different links, intelligence and research, reporting, verifying and storing the distributed speed and information and also allowing the newspapers being archived themselves. The problem of digital diversification on the status and use of information communication technologies as well as existing digital immigrants remains a structural obstacle today. The reliable place of journalism in society is due to the fact that it is easier for people who are technologically distant to access information. However, the speed of internet journalism, the use of multimedia, interaction, easy publishing and distribution of news, instant updating, unlimited space and time constraints have facilitated the digital orientation of computer literate individuals. However, even though the excess information loading affects the reliability of readers' ethical problems in news production, it is a fact that traditional journalism is in a transformation. In this study; the perspectives of individuals from different socio-economic sections on traditional journalism and internet journalism were evaluated. The data was obtained by applying a questionnaire survey to 350 individuals selected by cluster sampling method. Significant relations were found between the socioeconomic levels of the individuals and other demographic features as well as access to newspapers, reading the daily newspapers, using the internet to access the newspaper, accessing various online news and traditional newspaper preferences, newsletters to follow newspapers, and interest in traditional journalism.

Keywords: New Communication Technologies, Traditional Journalism, Internet Journalism, Digital Diversification, Computer Literacy.

The Strategic Importance of Environmental Security in Achieving Sustainable Urban Safety Şehirlerin Güvenliğinin Sürdürülebilir Kılınmasında Çevresel Güvenliğin Stratejik Önemi

Türkçe

İmam Bakır Kanlı (Marmara University)

Burak Kaplan (Marmara University)

Security is not the only concept that is an indispensable element in the construction of a civilisation for the survival of human beings but it is also a vital phenomenon in which all creatures maintain their systemic relationships within the ecosystem. The sustainability of the ecosystems is directly connected to the concept. It is not possible for any system to remain in balance when there is no security. The importance of the concept is increasing when considering the security of a community. Hence the concept is the prior condition of achieving sustainability for human beings who are establishing or will establish a civilisation. Security starts at the individual level and ends at community, the top level. Environment and security are like the parts of the same apple. These parts are connected with the tight links in establishing a civilisation when considered the systemic approach. Environmental security is a new concept which has been the theme of academic works for forty years. It has been phenomenon due to having a strategic mission in helping to structure a sustainable community. The communities having less or no-sensitivity to environmental protection ignore the ecological system during the extraction and the use of underground economic resources. This may cause catastrophic consequences during the mid and the long term on the environment. It is obvious that this may harm the civilisation. Hence the security of the cities become questionable with parallel to the ignorance of the sustainability of environmental resources. The migration fact will trigger these effects that will much more increase the catastrophe. The fact that cities have no security they do not have a future, makes this study important. Here in this study, the strategic importance of the environmental security in achieving sustainability and urban security is dealt with. The study deals with the conceptual, analytic and systemic approaches. The interrelations of the subsystems have been analysed and then synthesised. Later some results have been reached through the evaluations of the findings that environmental degradation has transformed cities into insecure places. The method used in the study is mainly based on literature review besides national and international analytic and technical reports prepared by institutions.

Ethics, Professional Ethics and Public Ethics **Etik, Meslek Etiği ve Kamu Etiği**

Türkçe

İpek Özkal Sayan (*Ankara University*)
Ahmet Özalp (*Hitit University*)

The use of the “ethics” word in daily life is widespread. However, it is not noticed that "ethics" is moral philosophy because it is only associated with professional ethics, and it is not necessary to think about practices that are practiced in everyday life. Morality is associated with a culture that contains a set of norms and values that direct the acts of the individual as a social entity and say individual what is good and bad or true and false. Ethics is an area of philosophical activity taking on the task of thinking about the ethics changing according to historical conditions and differentiating according to the cultures of the communities. Professional ethics is, in a narrow sense, defined as ethical rules that must be followed when practicing the professions of a profession. The internalization of rules in the framework of professional ethics-for example, medical ethics, legal ethics, academic ethics-is possible only if the ethics are not confined to the written rules of the professional field, and thus the connection to moral philosophy. Otherwise, culturally accepted violations of the rules that are encountered in practice can often be traced back to the ethical question, if they do not come to the objection, or if they are not detected, although they are actually criminal acts. Today, public ethics is widely perceived as "ethics of bureaucracy" and in this sense it is restricted to narrow patterns of professional ethics. In this state of public ethics, which is defined as "the code of conduct required for compliance with the bureaucracy," it is reduced to the correct codes of conduct that must be applied in bureaucratic organizations and the connection with philosophy is completely broken. By this definition of public ethics, instead of philosophy, it refers to economics and actually "governance". The purpose of our working in the context of these statements is to bring a critical point of view to the current definition of public ethics in general and to redefine ethics in public bureaucracy, especially in relation to moral philosophy.

Key words: Ethics, Professional Ethics, Public Ethics, Moral Philosophy, Governance

Consumer Preference for Olive Oil Attributes: An Exploratory Study with Conjoint Analysis

English

İsmail Tamer Toklu (*Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University*)

Turkey is among the top olive oil producers in the world. It has a great potential to be recovered in supply side. Some achievements have been realised in the field of plantation. Unfortunately, the same success was not obtained in the consumption side. Annual consumption of olive oil remained almost 2 kg per capita in the last decade. The figure is too low when it is compared with the other producing countries in the world. Increasing the consumption in Turkey is an essential topic for stakeholders especially because of public health. The aim of the study is to reveal the priorities of the various attributes and levels that influence consumer preference of olive oil. Six attributes and their levels were defined based on literature, in depth interview and market research. The research data (n = 156) selected by convenience sampling method were gathered by face-to-face interview and web based survey. Conjoint method was used to analyze the research data. According to the results obtained from the research, region of origin is the most important attribute in consumer preference. While the Aegean region level ranks the highest score in part-worth value, the Mediterranean region level provides the second and olive oil with the unspecified region of origin provides the third. Price is found to be the second important attribute. The most expensive price provides more part-worth value than the others do. Type of oil is the third important attribute. Extra virgin olive oil provides more part-worth value than pure olive oil. Branding is the fourth important attribute. Local brands/Manufacturer brands provide more part-worth value than national brands. Colour is the fifth important attribute. Green colour provides more part-worth value than golden yellow. The last attribute is the method of production. Organic olive oil is preferred to traditional olive oil. The findings guide decision makers to increase consumption by means of shaping integrated marketing communication efforts.

Behavioral Economis and Institutional Development

English

Julia Dobрева (*Vuzf University*)
Nedko Minkov (*Vuzf University*)

Economic development is driven by a variety of factors and thus it is subject to different kinds of measurement and monitoring indexes. However, its most essential role is to contribute to social welfare. Hence, it is institutions that govern and control the implementation of policies and practices for economic development, but in order to improve their operations it is important to study the various patterns of human behavior. This article establishes a link between institutional development and behavioral economics. By proposing a theoretical framework for the two concepts, it elaborates on the interrelation between them and stresses on the importance of combined policies for the successful achievement of progress in economic growth and human welfare. Some practical examples are provided to illustrate the main themes discussed in the paper.

**Measuring Intercultural Sensitivity:
The Concept of Using Cross-Cultural Movies for Enhancing Intercultural Awareness
Kültürlerarası Duyarlılığı Ölçmek:
Kültürlerarası Farkındalığın Geliştirilmesinde Çok Kültürlü Filmlerden Yararlanma**

Türkçe

Kadir Yoğurtçu (*Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University*)

Interpersonal communication taking place in a multicultural context is being explored, in particular, within a framework of intercultural communication. Individuals are more intimately and more intensely involved in social environments when the socio-cultural and economic processes of today's global world are examined. Additionally, more sophisticated communication patterns are used in this environment. An important concept of intercultural communication is 'intercultural sensitivity', therefore it should be a focus of multicultural studies. Moreover, intercultural sensitivity has become even more significant, as it is considered essential in the daily pursuit of quality of life in education and business practices. This study aimed to examine the effects of cinema with multicultural content on the development of intercultural awareness in university students. For purposes of this study, two study groups were created; an experimental group who viewed multicultural movies during language preparatory classes and a control group who did not. Quantitative data were collected using the 'Intercultural Sensitivity Scale' developed by Chen and Starosta (2000) and the 'Ethnocentrism Scale' developed by Neuliep and McCroskey (1997). The qualitative data were collected through focus group interviews. Pre- and post-tests were administered to the participants during the study period and the correlations between these test values were compared. The qualitative descriptions results were also evaluated for the study results. No significant difference was found between pre- and post-test scores of those in the control group, whereas a statistically significant difference was found between pre- and post-test scores of those in the experimental group in the context of intercultural awareness.

Keywords: multiculturalism, intercultural sensitivity, intercultural awareness, cross-cultural movies

**Tracing the Negentropic Transformation in Jean-Luc Godard's Cinematic Universe:
A Semiological Reading of Godard's "Goodbye to Language" Film
Jean-Luc Godard'ın Sinema Evreninde Negantropik Dönüşümün İzlerini Aramak:
'Dile Veda' Filminin Semiyolojik Bir Okuması**

Türkçe

Kadir Yoğurtçu (*Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University*)

Jean-Luc Godard is a director who has left an enduring and indelible mark on cinematic history and studies. The effort to understand Godard's movies also refers to understanding the social text in which contemporary subjects leak into his cinematic universe and how this has been reflected through imagery. This study focuses on Godard's latest work, "Goodbye to Language" (Adieu au langage-2014) and explores the movie's cinematographic structure and narrative content using a semiological approach. As in his many previous movies, Godard has created his own filmic raw materials in this movie, with reference to the principle of 'To show and to show myself showing', as one of the most specific formulations of his own filmic narrative and basic cinema aesthetics (McCabe, 2003). He also tries to reveal his imagination of the reality of chaotic life and the individual's place in the face of this reality, based on his human nature. Again Godard, in his movie, problematized the phenomenon of 'language loss' through the conceptualizations of 'question of being' (le problème de l'étant) and 'death of the auteur'. Apart from these, he also brings into question the sub-problems feeding these two basic problems. Beginning with this response, he gives the audience a message that they should firstly pursue their own 'dreams'. For him, one way through which an individual with a state of 'thrownness' (être-jeté) can perceive his own existence is the imagination fed from metaphors. Within the framework of this assumption, imagination is proposed as a new form of existence placed against linguistic abstraction. This assumption of Godard is related to the mechanism of "negentropic transformation" (cited in Adanir, 2003: 41), which is functional in the process of transition of 'the imaginal to the reality' and of 'the reality to the imaginal' as emphasized by Castoriadis (1975). As a second major problem in his movie, Godard deals with the 'movie language', which is deprived of metaphors and becomes prominent in the transition of imagination from praxis (life) to fantasy (cinema), which now also threatens the imagination of auteur directors. Hence, the 'Goodbye to Language' movie is also a farewell to auteurian movie language. In this regard, the stereoscopic image placed in digital cinema compositions when creating a 3D version of the movie corresponds to the digitized and alienated postmodern image, which also refers to the paradoxical synthesis of reality and aesthetics. The image in 2D versions of the movie is the post-cinematic image placed in a new perspective reference point with an empirical approach. These practices applied by Godard, serve as a means of confirming the death of auteur as well as containing clues regarding the post-cinema authorship efforts to make its presence felt.

Keywords: negentropic transformation, semiological analysis, question of being, post-cinema, post-cinema authorship

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| Programme & Abstract Book |

Edited by. Osman Geyik & Anil Gacar

“Financial and Revivification Plan for Bulgarian Regions”

English

Kaloyan Krasimirov Belitchovsky (*Vuzf University*)

In recent years, the concept of financial revivification plan has entered the Bulgarian policy and business environment with a great resonance, the private sector has realized the need for innovative approaches and working methods that could lead to the wanted growth. Looking for solutions, the most normal thing is to look at the Operational programs from the EU and to concentrate more attention into young people in the higher education institutions where they prepare the cadres for the new generation. According the help of the administration, with the ideas of the young generation and with the support of private business, innovative projects can provide a radically different boost to the economy.

Aligning Learning Outcomes to Performance Assessment in Teaching Professionally-Oriented Foreign Language

English

Kemelbekova Elmira (*L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University*)
Sagimbayeva Jannat (*L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University*)
Shakhputova Zukhra (*L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University*)
Tusselbayeva Zhanar (*L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University*)

Teaching and learning Professionally-Oriented Foreign Language is aimed at solving real-life tasks of the workplace. The level of student performance in Professionally-Oriented Foreign Language classroom is better assessed through measurable learning outcomes. Defining clear learning outcomes aligned with assessment is considered to be one of the most significant steps for successful teaching and learning. This paper suggests designing learning outcomes based on Bloom's Taxonomy and the A.B.C.D. method, as well as types of assessment for Professionally-Oriented Foreign Language classroom. Furthermore, the article examines how learning outcomes in combination with performance assessment promote student learning and motivation at L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University. The importance of student engagement in the process of assessment is emphasized. The research results about student attitudes towards this approach are analyzed.

**A Review of the Special Irregularity Penalty Imposed for the Failure to Issue,
to Request a Document and to Reflect the Correct Value
Belge Almama, Vermeme ve Farklı Tutarlara Yer Verme Fiili ile
İşlenen Özel Usulsüzlük Cezasına Dair Bir İnceleme**

Türkçe

Kendal Deniz (*Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University*)

Ufuk Gencil (*Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University*)

Taxpayers are required to perform various duties so that the taxation process is carried out in certain order. These duties, called taxpayer's duties, are divided into two as formal and material duties. The non-fulfillment of these tasks by taxpayers can disrupt the tax order and lead to tax loss. In the breach of these tasks, sanctions are imposed on taxpayers in order to maintain the tax order and to prevent any treasury loss. These sanctions related to taxation are called "tax misdemeanors." Tax misdemeanors refer to the sanctions imposed by the tax administration against the breach of the formal and material duties introduced by the tax laws. Tax loss misdemeanor and irregularity are the tax misdemeanors that are regulated in the Tax Procedural Law. Tax irregularities are divided into two as general irregularity and special irregularity. Characterized by the violation of the statutory and procedural provisions of the law, a special irregularity is the major form of a general irregularity. There are sub-articles in the Tax Procedural Law on the actions of a special irregularity and sanctions for such irregularity. These actions include the failure to issue or request a document, or the failure to reflect the correct value on the invoice; regarding these specific actions, the Council of State holds different views in terms of the sanctions to be imposed, which vary depending on the calendar year when these actions are detected within the period of inspection. While in some cases, to impose a sanction in case of the failure to issue, request a document, and to reflect the correct value on the invoice, the Council stipulated that the action shall be detected in the relevant calendar year; in other cases, the Council did not lay down such a stipulation. This study seeks to determine whether it is necessary to perform the detection within the relevant calendar year in order to impose a special irregularity penalty for the failure to issue, request a document, and to reflect the correct value on the invoice, in the framework of the decisions made by the Council of State.

Key Words: Tax Misdemeanors, Special Irregularity, Tax Dispute.

JEL Codes: H20.

**New Economics Theories:
Using Behavioral Economics By Experimental Economics to Improve Macroeconomic Policies**

English

Kıymet Yavuzaslan (*Adnan Menderes University*)

Technological developments allow for using various new methods in economics science while at the same time deeply affecting the behaviors of economic decision-making units. The importance of new methods for analyzing the human behaviors is increasing in economic theories and experimental economics allows examining the behavior of decision-making units in the economy in a controlled manner in the laboratory environment. The convenience of the analysis method provided by experimental economics is one of the leading reasons for the increasing number of experimental economics laboratories and there are many experimental economics laboratories in all over the world. In addition, the benefits of behavioral economics to macroeconomic politics are realized and the centralized development of decision theory, which can be directly tested by experimental economics, is closely followed by policymakers. However, there is only one experimental economics laboratory in Turkey. In this study, it is aimed to reveal the advantages of these new economics theories and to analyze the experiments made by the experimental economics laboratories which contribute the macroeconomic policies. In conclusion, testing the economic policies which would be applied should be a right choice for enhancing the efficiency of macroeconomic policies.

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News Photography and Manipulation Haber Fotoğrafçılığı ve Manipölasyon

Türkçe

Lale Dündar (*Başkent University*)

News photography is one of the most important elements of the news. In some cases, news photographs are evaluated as more effective than the news texts on readers because of their features such as reporting and documentation. Some news pictures are worth a thousand words and may leave a mark for years in the eyes of the readers. Those kinds of news photos are considered to have a much stronger effect than the news texts. However, since the past, manipulations have been carried out in various ways in the news photographs. Nowadays, it is observed that news photographs are manipulated with techniques like photo editing and photo collage, using the opportunities of developing technology. This study deals with the manipulations that can change the perception of the reader in the news photographs in the context of journalism ethics. The study also questions how the news photographs are getting away from reality and objectivity by manipulation.

Keywords: News Photography, Photograph, Journalism, Manipulation, Ethics

Organization of Turkish Grain Board And It's Place in Cereals
Subsistence in Second War (1938-1945)
Toprak Mahsulleri Ofisinin İnşası Ve Savaş Dönemi
Hububat İaşesindeki Yeri (1938-1945)

Türkçe

M. Ali Sağlam (*Artvin Çoruh University*)

This article focuses on the role of Turkish Grain Board (Toprak Mahsulleri Ofisi) in the political and social atmosphere caused by the shortage of cereals subsistence all over the country, particularly in citys, during the World war 2nd. The foundation of the Office which confiscated all of the cereal products most of the time in accordance with the national protection law, national functions of it, its impacts on cereal subsistence and accordingly on social domain will be evaluated in the article.

Governing the Market to Create New Comparative Advantages: The Case of South Korea

English

M. Mustafa Erdoğan (Marmara University)

The Theory of Comparative Advantage leads countries to specialize in exporting primary goods and raw materials that trap them in low-wage economies due to terms of trade. In other words, trade liberalisation policies which focus only on taking advantage of existing comparative advantage may fail to produce rapid economic development. It is a well-known fact that economic development requires the transformation of a country's economic structure. This involves diversifying into new sectors. For countries at an early stage of development, diversification into new products may be a precondition to reaping large gains from quality improvement. Industrial policy is essential for the government of a middle-income country to prioritize the use of its limited resources to facilitate technological innovation and industrial upgrading by overcoming inherent coordination issues in structural transformation. Some recent evidence, reveals that reducing barriers to entry into new sectors can allow economies to benefit from rapid quality convergence over time (See, e.g., Henn, Papageorgiou, & Spatafora, 2015). During the process of comparative advantage creation, there is an important role for the government to complement the private sector by taking into account inter-sectoral differences. Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and China are the countries that applied selective industrial policy with the aim of creating comparative advantages. Had these countries relied simply on the Theory of Comparative Advantage, they would hardly become exporter of sophisticated electronics products today. This paper takes on South Korea as the case study to reveal comparative advantage creation process in this country.

Keywords: Economic Development, Theory of Comparative Advantage, Comparative Advantage Creation, Industrial Policy, South Korea

Historical Shoreline Change Assessment Using DSAS: A Case Study of Lake Akşehir, SW Turkey

Türkçe

M.Murat Kale (*Çankırı Karatekin University*)

This study determines the net shoreline movement and the overage rate of shoreline change along Lake Akşehir which is located in Akarçay Closed Basin, SW Turkey. Drainage area of basin is almost equivalent to about 1 % of the Turkey's surface area. The most important stream of the basin is Akarçay. Akşehir Lake does not have a direct flow with Akarçay. Nevertheless, Akşehir Lake has an indirect flow with Akarçay by natural channel over Eber Lake which is located west of the lake. Natural channel flow has been controlled by a water regulator since 1990. Since then natural flow from Eber Lake to Akşehir Lake has been cut. Consequently, Akşehir Lake comes across with shoreline changes. In this paper, statistical methods and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) are used to determine shoreline changes of Lake Akşehir. There are two main inputs of calculations and analyses of the study: First input, which is the time series, is taken from Turkish State Meteorological Service (MGM). Second numerical input is calculated from Landsat images using Digital Shoreline Analysis System (DSAS). DSAS is a toolbox which enables transect-based computations of shoreline displacement. It computes historical shoreline change rates. In the study, years of 1990 – 2000 – 2010 and 2016 Landsat satellite images are used. From satellite imagery, the necessary maps and layers are produced with ArcGIS 10.0 software. Due to different spatial changes around Akşehir Lake, shoreline changes of the lake is divided into four different subparts which are northwest, northeast, southwest and southeast side of lake. As a result of this study, the average rate of shoreline changes (LLR) for the northwest, northeast, southwest and the southeast side of lake is determined -158.22 m/year, -317.45 m/year, -111.76 m/year and -156.60 m/year respectively. The maximum net shoreline movement (NSM) is computed at the northeast region of the lake.

Export Diversification and Extensive Margin-Intensive Margin

English

Mehmet Aydiner (*Adnan Menderes University*)

This study explores relationships between diversification in export and extensive-intensive margins in Turkey for 2001-2016 period by using Gini- Hirschman Index (GHI) . Diversification (GHI Concentration) index, extensive and intensive margins were measured based on HS4 level trade data. The results indicate that although Turkey achieved very impressive export performance as trade size in the period of interest, the country could not improve diversification in exports impressively. Almost nothing changed in frontline of margins of trade as well. GHI in 2001 is 0.22 while it is 0.23 in 2016, Total number of countries and freetrade zones that the country exports goods exceeded 200 in 2016 but extensive margin stays nearly same that means high geographic or market concentration in exports. Thus, intensive margin maintain its reign over the period of interest. Although product basket became highly diversified between 2001 and 2016, change in extensive margin is not fascinating. Extensive margin is 0.006 in 2006, while the margin is 0.008 in 2016.

Intra Industry Trade and Export Diversification in Foreign Trade of Turkey

English

Mehmet Aydiner (*Adnan Menderes University*)

Export diversification is one of the major precautions used by both developing and developed countries to mitigate the risk of export income fluctuations. Diversification is crucial for maintaining and even rising export performances as well. Intra Industry Trade may be desired trade activity for countries since it contributes export performance but as time passes by, it may make countries dependent to limited number of export markets. This study analyzes mutual trade of Turkey and European Union 15 countries for period of 2005-2016 by using - Hirshman Index and Grubel-Lloyd Index methods. Preliminary results indicate that although Turkey recorded great export performances in period of interest and intra industry trade between EU15 and Turkey increased impressively, export diversification index wandered around same numbers. Generally speaking, Turkey succeeded to improve intra industry trade in this period but the country could not diversify exports.

Are There Symmetric and Asymmetric Relationship Between Trade Openness and External Debt? Evidence from Turkey for the Period 1980-2016

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English

Mehmet Bölükbaş (*Gümüşhane University*)

Although there are many studies in the literature which focus on trade openness and external debt, it is rare to find its examples for Turkey. In this context, the aim of this study is to analyse the relationship between trade openness and external debt in Turkey for the period 1980-2016. Unlike other studies, in this study both symmetric and asymmetric analysis were performed to research cointegration and causality relationship between trade openness and external debt. In the empirical part of the study, firstly Engle and Granger (1987) cointegration analysis and Granger and Yoon (2002) cointegration analysis were used to find symmetric and asymmetric cointegration relationship between trade openness and external debt. And then Hacker and Hatemi-J (2006) causality test (Bootstrap Toda-Yamamoto causality test) and Hatemi-J (2012) causality test were handled to research symmetric and asymmetric causality relationship between the variables. According to the results of symmetric analysis, there is no cointegration and causality relationship between trade openness and external debt. In response to these findings, asymmetric analysis results show that there is a hidden cointegration relationship between the variables and a unidirectional causality relationship from trade openness to external debt. Based on this result, it can be considered that the relationship between trade openness and external debt shows a hidden feature in Turkey.

**The Nexus Between External Debt and Government Expenditures:
The Case of Emerging Asian Economies and Turkey**
Dış Borç ve Kamu Harcamaları Arasındaki İlişki: Gelişen Asya Ekonomileri ve Türkiye Örneği

Türkçe

Mehmet Bölükbaş (*Gümüşhane University*)
Mehtap Tarhan Bölükbaş (*Adnan Menderes University*)

The relationship between external debt and government expenditure is both theoretically and empirically a matter of many studies. The aim of this study is to research the relationship between external debt and government expenditure for 7 Emerging Asian Economies (China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand) and Turkey for the period 1990-2016. The data used in the study were obtained from World Bank and Bootstrap Panel Granger Causality Test which takes into consideration cross-section dependency and developed by Kónya (2006) was used as for econometric analysis. In this second generation panel test, firstly we examined cross-sectional dependency and heterogeneity of the series and then the causality relationship between external debt and government expenditure was researched. According to the findings of econometric analysis, there is a bidirectional causality between external debt and government expenditure in Philippines and a unidirectional causality from government expenditure to external debt in Thailand. In addition to these findings, there is also a unidirectional causality from external debt to government expenditure in China and Turkey.

Problematics of Distance Education in Applied Disciplines in Turkey Uygulamalı Disiplinler Açısından Türkiye’de Uzaktan Eğitim Sorunsalı

Türkçe

Mehmet Can Aktan (*Başkent University*)

Emre Özcan (*Başkent University*)

Merve Deniz Pak (*Başkent University*)

Applied sciences; can be defined as the use of scientific knowledge in various sciences as a holistic solution to the problems experienced in practice. Education of Applied sciences aims to train the competent workforce required at operational level in fields such as engineering, healthcare, trade, industry, finance and education. In Turkey, students are able to continue education in applied sciences in the form of formal education (first and second education), open education and distance education. The focus of this study is education of applied sciences via distance education applications. Distance education offers a variety of benefits in terms of low cost of ownership, equality of opportunity in access to education, lack of transportation to achieve education in an institution, time, capacity and limitations such as educators to minimum level. However, it is observed that the distance education practices that conflict with the nature of applied science fields are trained through a system based on technology; the interaction between the student-educator and the students, the experience gained through practice in the field, and the process of receiving supervision seem to fall behind. The education system in Turkey, the occupations (for example; social work, child development, disabled care and rehabilitation, elderly care, medical laboratory technician, laboratory veterinary health technician, English teacher etc.) with direct human contact seems to be quite common in distance education applications. In particular, lack of technological infrastructure and simulation studies are obstacles to the development of skills and attitudes towards the profession. From this point of view, this study aims to discuss the effectiveness of applied sciences in the distance education systems.

Keywords: Applied Disciplines, Distance Education

**Evaluation of The Changes in Tax Expenditures in Terms of Central Government Budget
in Turkey: A Periodic Analysis**
Türkiye'de Merkezi Yönetim Bütçesi Açısından Vergi Harcamalarındaki
Değişimin Değerlendirilmesi: Dönemsel Bir Analiz

Türkçe

Mehmet Dağ (*Hakkari University*)

One of the methods the State refers to in order to reach its social aims is public expenditure. Exceptions, exemptions, deductions and incentives are introduced in some cases regarding the tax base, which is the main source for the financing of public expenditures. These applications are called as tax expenditures. There are two main elements in tax expenditures. The first of these is the existence of a specific economic and social purpose, and the second is the one that has been abandoned income to realize these aims. According to this, the social and economic purpose to be realized through the direct use of public expenditures is realized by not collecting the taxes financing public expenditures. In the calculation of tax expenditures in Turkey, abandoned income method has been applied. This method comprises the presence of specific economic and social objectives, the presence of a tax which is not legally or collected under authority granted by the law in order to realize these objectives and results of the specific taxpayer or taxpayer groups that, the payment of taxes on the privileged nature of application to sectors or income groups or more, taking into consideration the provision of low tax payment. In this study, firstly, tax exemptions and other tax laws in Turkey, with exceptions, reductions and similar practices were examined of whether there is a standard part of the tax expenditure or tax system. Then, the changes observed in terms of quantity and type in tax expenditures as a period are evaluated statistically. As a result of these assessments, the tax expenditures in Turkey in particular have shown an increase over time in terms of income tax paid by natural persons. Tax expenditures on indirect taxes also show a significant increase. Another finding is that if tax expenditures increase more than the current level, the financing of public expenditures will be adversely affected and the fiscal discipline will be damaged. In addition, when the general distribution of tax expenditures is considered, it has been found that these expenditures do not provide sufficient contribution to achieve social goals.

Keywords: Public Expenditure, Tax Expenditure, Tax System

JEL Codes: H61, H72, H2

Bitcoin and Taxation: The Case of Turkey Bitcoin ve Vergilendirme: Türkiye Değerlendirmesi

Türkçe

Mehmet Emin Kenanoğlu (*Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University*)

Kendal Deniz (*Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University*)

Yakup Taşdemir (*Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University*)

It has been observed that the money used as a tool of exchange, and value-preserving and unit of measure has transferred to virtual platform in different forms such as mussel shell, leather, silver, gold and paper, with the technological developments. With this transformation, Bitcoin, a Virtual Currency Unit, has been separated from other virtual currencies which are in excess of 1500, such as Ethereum, Ripple and Iota due to rapid increase in price, be treated since 2009 and be used outside of the virtual environment. However, Bitcoin has brought great excitement to both underground and speculator with regards to, to allow illegal activities such as money laundering, manipulation and terrorism financing, because of that it is not based on a central authority, its value is highly variable and it is difficult to follow the process. States have faced with significant problems in the matter of cyber security, problems in capital flows and foreign exchange control, deterioration of financial stability, consumer protection and perhaps the most important issue at the point of taxation. The taxation of obtained income in the case of Turkish legal regulations and registration of the transactions made with Bitcoin requires the identification of Bitcoin first. However, problems come to light due to unanswered questions such as 'is Bitcoin a property?', is it a service?, money?, an intangible right? or a unique entity? in the matter of the identification and taxation of Bitcoin. If Bitcoin is accepted as a commodity, income tax and value added tax becomes the subject matter, if it is accepted as money, non-taxation can be mentioned. In this study, conceptual framework of Bitcoin was discussed in terms of Turkish legal regulations and legal provisions to be applied in terms of taxation was examined.

Keywords: Bitcoin, Virtual Currency, Crypto Currency, Taxation, Turkey.

JEL Codes: H20.

**Causality Relations Between Economic Growth and Energy Consumption in Turkey:
A Frequency-Domain Approach
Türkiye’de Ekonomik Büyüme ile Enerji Tüketimi Arasındaki Nedensellik İlişkisi:
Frekans Alanı Yaklaşımı**

Türkçe

Mehmet Songur (*Munzur University*)
Yusuf Muratoğlu (*Hitit University*)
Devran Şanlı (*Gazi University*)

The relationship between energy consumption and income is an important study field for the energy economy. Because the direction of causality between energy consumption and economic growth has important consequences. In the case of one-way causality from economic growth to energy consumption, policies related to energy conservation may result in little or no effect on economic growth. The aim of this study is to investigate the causal relationship between energy consumption and economic growth in Turkey. For this purpose, time series analysis techniques were used between 1982 and 2014 period through the variables of coal, natural gas and oil consumption and gross domestic product (GDP). Firstly, a long-run relationship between coal, natural gas and oil consumption and economic growth has been examined. According to the Johansen Cointegration analysis, there is a long-term cointegration relationship between coal, natural gas, oil consumption and economic growth. Subsequently, the causality relation between the series was investigated by the causality test of the Breitung-Candelon Frequency Domain Approach. This test is different from Granger and Toda-Yamamoto Causality tests well known in the literature. The Granger and Toda-Yamamoto causality tests examine the causality relationship between the variables in the model for a single test statistic. However, the Breitung-Candelon Frequency Domain test investigates changes in causality over time. In this context, that provides information about causality relation between short, medium and long term series. According to the findings, short, medium and long term causality from GDP to natural gas and coal consumption was found. On the other hand, short-term causality from oil consumption to GDP was determined.

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**"The Establishment and Protection of World" Function of Religion
in, Peter L. Berger's Sociology
Peter L. Berger'in Sosyolojisinde Dinin "Dünya Kurma ve Koruma" İşlevi**

Türkçe

Mehmet Zeki Duman (*Yüzüncü Yıl University*)

Abstract: In addition to making the phenomenon of religion the focus of sociological theory, Berger, who has drawn attention by investigating stages of religious thought in the historical process and the social conditions that play role in these stages, considered religion as the experience of the holiness and tried to discuss in remaining in sociological imagination and on the other hand, claimed that religious beliefs try to create a meaningful social order (nomos) by trying to legitimize the most fundamental values of society as well as function of "building and protecting the world" in particular by building the symbolic meanings (cosmos). While putting forward this claim on the basis of epistemic fundamentals, he thought that religion plays a very important role in the search for meaning by individual as well as it is in the creation of social reality and humans cannot recover from the ontological questions and religious beliefs that given answers to such anxieties as long as the "death truth" is concerned. In this article we will focus on the answer Berger gave to the question of what role religion plays in the social world and how religion functions in this process.

Key Words: Religion, Establishing Religion-World, Religion-World Protection, Worldliness, Sociology of Religion of Peter L. Berger.

The New Dynamic of Global Innovation: Reverse Innovation Küresel İnovasyonun Yeni Dinamiği: Ters İnovasyon

Türkçe

Mehtap Sarıkaya (*Pamukkale University*)
Sabahat Bayrak Kök (*Pamukkale University*)

In the ever-changing and competitive atmosphere of our times, every organization needs innovation to stay relevant. Innovation plays an important part for organizations in creating value and having an advantage over other competitors. By its nature, innovation is perceived as a feature of developed countries. However, this widespread idea is currently being challenged by the concept reverse innovation. Reverse innovation represents ideas that were first adopted in developing countries then being adopted by developed countries. Reverse innovation is when an innovation starts out in poor countries with emerging markets and then spreads to developed markets and expands at a global scale. Developing countries need something that isn't already existent but is new and relevant to the different problems faced by these countries. Thus, the innovations that stem from and create value for developing countries are called reverse innovation. Reverse innovation, in its most basic form, is any innovation that is first applied in a developing country. The traditional notion of globalization is changing. With developing markets being on the rise and the organizations that operate in these markets getting better at innovation, the axis of global economy is shifting. In other words, reverse innovation signals that innovation dynamics are changing, the axis of innovation is changing from its previous West-to-East axis to vice versa, and that this transformation is possible. Reverse innovation in this sense is a strategic tool that allows developing countries' organizations to be able to exert themselves and become actors in the global arena. With this in mind, this study aims to clarify the concept reverse innovation, the new dynamic of global innovation. In the study, the concept of reverse innovation will be evaluated descriptively and several examples will be given to provide a better perspective.

**Concept and Theory Analysis Method in Social Sciences:
Application to Democracy and Gender Studies
Sosyal Bilimlerde Kavram ve Kuram Analizi Yöntemi:
Demokrasi ve Toplumsal Cinsiyet Çalışmalarına Uygulanışı**

Türkçe

Mehtap Söyler (*İzmir Katip Çelebi University*)

Studies which assess the track record of social science research argue that despite some improvements, the following subjects that were described as inadequate in the 1970s continue to be deficient: generating and testing a theory, a model or an approach, or contributing to an existing one. The domination of descriptive analyses vis-à-vis explanatory studies is drawn on the insufficient use of knowledge accumulation in methodology. This paper presents the tradition of concept and theory analysis method that was found by Sartori, a renowned representative of political science. It applies methodological innovations offered by this tradition to democracy and gender studies. The first section defines concepts by referring to triangles of terms, meaning, and referents. By drawing on the Sartori tradition, the second section elaborates on conceptual disorders, such as conceptual confusion, lumping, splitting, and abuse. It illustrates these disorders with examples from democracy and gender literature. Here, the main focus is on conceptual abuse, especially conceptual stretching, which is to be solved by means of the 'ladder of abstraction'. The third section discusses methodological approaches to conceptual analysis by comparing guides of scholars within this tradition. Goertz' three-level concepts and two level theories guide help scholars to generate, revise, and modify concepts and theories, to clarify hypotheses within theories and to test them empirically. The third section applies this guide to the concepts of 'targeting rewards in electoral mobilization' by Nichter and to 'social justice' by Rawls. The final section forms 'totalitarianism' and 'social capital' into two-level theories. The most important contributions of this tradition have been to link concept structures to mathematical logic, to support scientific reliability and validity of research, and to serve as an effective guide to test concepts and theories.

Investigation of Subjective Well-Being and Value Relations in Developmental Context Öznel İyi Oluş ve Değer İlişkilerinin Gelişim Dönemi Bağlamında İncelenmesi

Türkçe

Meltem Aslan Gördesli (*İstanbul Medipol University*)
Ayşe Esra İşmen Gazioğlu (*İstanbul University*)

The aim of this study is to investigate the relationships between subjective well-being and values in terms of developmental stages. The sample of the study was selected by convenience sampling method and consisted of 334 (43.9%) male and 427 (56.1%) female participants aged 14-25 years. 250 (32.9%) of the participants are in the middle adolescence, 352 (46.3%) of them are in the late adolescence and 159 (20.9%) of them are in the stage of emerging adulthood. The Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) of the high-order value dimensions (Openness to Change, Conservatism, Self-Enhancement and Self-Transcendence) of the Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ) was conducted with the AMOS 20.0 program in this study. PVQ was developed initially by Schwartz (2001) and translated into Turkish by Demirutku (2007). The results indicated that the RMSEA values of the higher order value dimensions ranged from .05-.08; SRMR ranged from .04-0.05; GFI, AGFI, and NFI ranged from .86 and .97. The factor loadings for the self-transcendence ranged from .31 to .66, for self-enhancement ranged from .72 to .37; for conservation ranged from .66 to .33; for openness to change ranged from .67 to .41. It is concluded that the Portrait Values Survey has shown good fit to the higher order factor structure. After the examination of the higher order structure of PVQ in terms of sampling fit, One Way ANOVA was conducted in order to investigate the differences in value and subjective well-being scores according to the developmental stages; Pearson Correlation Analysis was used for examining the value-subjective well-being relations in each developmental stage, and Regression Analysis was utilized to investigate the prediction of values on subjective well-being. All the statistical techniques were carried out by SPSS 21.0. According to the results of ANOVA, there are differences between value and subjective wellbeing scores of the participants in different developmental stages ($p < .05$). Correlation and regression analysis showed that, all of the higher order value dimensions predicted positive affect in each developmental stage. The results indicated that in middle adolescence, negative affect and self-enhancement are significantly correlated while life satisfaction and self-enhancement are significantly correlated in late adolescence.

Turkey's Aid to Greece During the Second World War İkinci Dünya Savaşı Sırasında Türkiye'nin Yunanistan'a Yaptığı Yardımlar

Türkçe

Meral Balcı (Marmara University)
Ediz Kırkağaçlıoğlu (Marmara University)

The economic, social and political developments that followed the First World War caused the peace environment to be permanent, and the world was dragged into a new European-centered war. At the same time, the fact that totalitarian regimes gain power in Europe and that states follow an aggressive foreign policy shortened this period. On September 1, 1939, the expected war against Nazi Germany's attack on Poland by Adolf Hitler broke out and this incident was regarded as the beginning of the Second World War. In a short period of time almost all Europe returned to the battlefield. The tension and fear that the war brought up caused great concern in many countries. Though it was difficult, Turkey managed to keep himself out of the war by following a successful policy, but Greece could not escape the fire of the war. Greece was occupied by Italian armies in 1940 and then by Nazi Germany in 1941. When under the German occupation, especially after the autumn of 1941, the speculations that the war had brought began to feel themselves. Greece entered a period of economic and social transition, which was called "Great Hunger", in which the country was dragging to disaster. Turkey became the leading one among the countries in this period to help Greece at first. Turkey helped Greece out with much aid particularly food during the war years. The Kurtuluş Vapur, which had the sign of most of the aid made, became the symbol name of these aids. After an accident when the Kurtuluş Vapor had sunk, a ferry called Dumlupınar was given the job to continue its aid campaigns. The purpose of this study is to reveal the aids which was sent to Greece many times during the war by Turkey, by using archival documents of the turnover, articles written about the subject, books and periodicals. Hence, this study has reached the conclusion that Turkey's beyond being a political, reached out for help with human emotions to a state which neighbors using their limited resources.

Key Words: Greece, Aid, Kurtulus Steamer

Postcolonial Theory in Ethnomusicology Etnomüzikolojide Postkolonyal Teori

Türkçe

Merve Şule Çaycı (*Dokuz Eylül University*)

The postcolonial theory is a theory that emerged in the 1990s, developed parallel with postmodernism, poststructuralism theories being popular. On the one hand, the Western, who wants to produce knowledge and thinks that the East should be handled and analyzed, on the other hand Easterner, which needs to be examined, corrected, democratized and modernized is positioned. The Postcolonial theory has criticized the production of this information unilaterally by Western scientists up till now. Furthermore, postcolonial theorists tend to oppose the colonization rhetoric, generally aiming at the colonial discourse of the West. Postcolonial theory, which takes place in many disciplines, has also taken place in Ethnomusicology studies. It has clearly seen that the music of many communities has also changed in the colonial process. Ethnomusicologists who embrace the postcolonial theory have pointed out that music travels globally across national borders. They also expressed that music is a structure that should not be ignored in cultural studies in the postcolonial and global world. Postcolonial theory within ethnomusicology examines the alteration in the music of these former colonies and of the countries still colonised. The theory analyses not only the change but also the resistance to this change during the colonisation. However, ethnomusicologists who have embraced the postcolonial theory have also explored the music created by hybrid identities that migrated from the East to the West. These ethnomusicologists have argued that music is its own internal dynamics and that it is a central part of life and that it is a component that should be emphasized on music in cultural studies.

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TR82 Level 2 Region's Online Destination Image TR82 Düzey 2 Bölgesinin Çevrimiçi Destinasyon İmaji

Türkçe

Mikail Kara (*Çankırı Karatekin University*)

Destination image is the basis of any kind of destination marketing concept. Regional development plans based on the understanding "Establishment of Development Agencies, Law Coordination and Tasks" within the framework of the 26 regional development agencies in Turkey has started the period. TR82 Level 2 Region Kastamonu, Çankırı and Sinop are included in this context. This study investigates the online image of TR82 NUTS II region by using content analysis method based on the interpretations of tourists' travel sites. The words in the comments will be sorted according to frequency of use and will be examined according to their cognitive and emotional dimensions according to their relations.

**Financing Problems Small And Medium-Sized Enterprises Face And Solution Suggestions Within
The Context of Their Utilization of Facilities Of Capital Market Instruments
Küçük ve Orta Boy İşletmelerin Sermaye Piyasası Araçlarından Faydalanma İmkânları Kapsamında
Karşılaştıkları Finansman Sorunları ve Çözüm Önerileri**

Türkçe

Muhammed Ardiç (*Artvin Çoruh University*)

There is a close relationship between the assets of the small and medium-sized enterprises and how the economic system operates in a healthy way. Small and medium-sized enterprises have an important place in the economy with their investments in employment, the added value they pay and the taxes they pay in many. Small and medium-sized enterprises, which can be quite adaptable to the changing conditions of the century, contribute to the development of the enterprise spirit of society. There are a number of problems that arise from the scale of small and medium-sized businesses that have such important characteristics in their own structures and which change in importance according to economic conditions. These problems in general are; management problems, raw material and resource problems, E-commerce problems, technology management problems, marketing problems, production problems, bureaucratic problems and financing problems. In this study, solving problems of small and medium sized enterprises will be discussed and the way how to do it will be illustrated by examining the possibilities of benefiting from capital market instruments of small and medium sized enterprises in order to help solve these problems.

The Importance of Information Management and Processes Bilgi Yönetiminin Önemi ve Süreçleri

Türkçe

Muhammed Ardiç (Artvin Çoruh University)

Berkant Dulkadir (Adıyaman University)

He continues to develop policies that will not quickly cross the borders of the world. Employees and employees have ensured that communication is successful. They accomplished your business and found the business methods and differences you made with our managers and workers. In today's vibrant economies, it is beneficial to bring the business in the best possible way. The person who will govern by analyzing the information is again humorous. It ensures quick and accurate decision making. Ensuring that information is managed in the right way is to provide superiority and cost advantage. In this study, the basic concepts of the management of knowledge and Information is Data, information and concepts and are defined; Information management with the features, benefits, information management the management of the elements affecting the structure of the Organization, employees, focused on technology and intellectual capital. Continuation of study is information management refers to the process of sharing Information by using and storing the production emphasized.

Frankfurt School and the 68 Movements: Critical Theory's Message in the Bottle and More Frankfurt Okulu ve 68 Hareketi: Eleştirel Teori'nin Şişedeki Mesajı ve Daha Fazlası

Türkçe

Muharrem Açıkgöz (Gaziantep University)

Towards the end of the 1960s, the student and youth movements which emerged particularly in Western Europe and the United States were fed from a variety of sources from theoretical and political perspectives. One of these sources is seen as the Critical Theory of the Frankfurt School. Both in the time of these movements and in the subsequent evaluations of these movements, first- generation Frankfurt school thinkers-Max Horkheimer, Theodor W. Adorno ve Herbert Marcuse- were praised or accused of being the “founding fathers” of the 68 movements. Such extreme evaluations are not enough to explain the theoretical and political relationship between Frankfurt school thinkers and the 68 movements. The relationship between these two groups was a complex, in other words, dialectical relationship determined by the tides, mutual ownership and/or distance. In fact, it would be more accurate to talk about the context of a triple relationship here: - Adorno described the Critical Theory as a “message in a bottle” which is addressed to the future generations. It can be said that this message reaches at least a part of the 68 Students and Youth Movements. On the other hand, theoretical, political and practical overlaps or divergences between those who read and write this message (or rather those who read and take action) mean a multidimensional relationship; Examining and depicting this multidimensionality between the Critical Theory and the 68 movements will allow the “praise and cursing” for the critical theory to emerge. - On the other hand, the authors of the message in the bottle have taken different attitudes towards the 68 Movement. The differences between them were based on different opinions and assessments ranging from the historicity of their messages to the practical relationship of Theory, from the political conditions in which they lived to the organizational strategy of the movement on the street. Examining these differences between thinkers also constitutes an important aspect of the relationship between critical theory and the 68 movements. - Another dimension in the relationship between critical Theory and the 68 movements is the position of second-generation thinkers of the critical theory tradition in this historical period. The second generation members of Frankfurt School like Jürgen Habermas, Oskar Negt, and Alfred Schmidt were not only intermediaries between their teachers and their students/youngsters, but, more importantly, they were active actors of this movement. The differences between them should be taken into consideration both the relationship between critical theory and the 68 movement and the differences between the traditions of critical theory in Frankfurt School. To examine the relationship between Frankfurt school and the 68 movements through these three dimensions or contexts will provide a more comprehensive picture of the nature of the relationship and make theoretical/political conclusions.

**The Women Empowerment in Migration Economy of Turkey:
Expectations, Tendency and Reality
Türkiye'nin Göç Ekonomisine Geçişinde Kadın Güçlendirme:
Beklentiler, Eğilimler ve Gerçekler**

Türkçe

Murad Tiryakioğlu (*Afyon Kocatepe University*)
Şeyma Güleç (*Afyon Kocatepe University*)

Turkey let in immigrants on account of civil wars around its close locations, regime change, climate change that effects in lesser extent and drought for many years. In 2011, Turkey which have immigrants mainly from Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran was exposed to higher rate irregular migration because of the civil war in Syria. The refugees who are almost seven millions of people in those days are mostly included by women and children. The reasons of the very high number of children, dying as martyr of men and still fighting in their home towns, the struggle and responsibilities of women are increasing accordingly. Therefore, the societal importance of women is a significant factor due to not getting familiar with the country that tied to, being othered and living in poor conditions with their children. This study aims to pay attention to women empowerment in multicultural improvement transition period by concentrating on women refugees who live in Afyonkarahisar since the beginning of 2000's. The study is based on interviews with women refugees or the ones temporarily under protection. The societal role of refugee women will be examined in this study. The research will be done whether participating in business life, involving the education life of their children and providing social adaptation. It is thought that the results of this study will provide an input for policy makers, local authorities that carry out and implement a project and non-governmental organizations.

The Way to Middle Income Trap from Migration Economy: A Regional Analysis **Göç Ekonomisinden Orta Gelir Tuzağına Giden Yol: Bölgesel Bir Analiz**

Türkçe

Murad Tiryakioğlu (*Afyon Kocatepe University*)
Yunus Emre Karabulutoğlu (*Afyon Kocatepe University*)

In the most general sense, middle-income trap means that middle-income countries are trapped between poverty and prosperity. Middle-income countries are referred to countries that have been stuck between low-wage poor countries that dominate mature industries and innovative rich countries that dominate industries which have undergone a rapid technological change. Researches that examine the successful developmental stories of countries that overcame the middle income trap, emphasizes importance of factors such as level of higher education, technology creation and high level of export performance. Along with these problems, this study focuses on the impact of the huge migration of refugees on regional and national economic performance in Turkey, during the recent years. Our study, which aims to make a comparative analysis of per capita national income with and without asylum seekers, is designed as an input for policy makers which study on the effects of migration economy on regional development. In brief, the study investigates middle income trap by focusing on regional factors and using data for a sample of various cities in Turkey.

Budget Right And Effective Usage Bütçe Hakkı ve Etkin Kullanımı

Türkçe

Murat Demir (*Harran University*)

Osman Geyik (*Dicle University*)

Place and size of public sector in general economic structure had been a fundamental research area with important discussion in public finance literature. Undoubtedly, these discussions contain topics that lead fundamental economic policies by investigating level of public expenditures, how much income will be collected, what level of loans will be taken, and what type of monetary policies will be applied. When this subject has evaluated under budget right, most important topics are who will decide and how these decisions will be made. As it is known, price mechanism that regulated supply and demand in market economy has an effect to decide what will be produced in what level. Decisions in public part are shaped according to demand and expectations of the public. Process and mechanism where individual demands are converted into public demands, and what will be produced at what level, and how the financing will be provided are political decision making process and mechanism. Political authority that has the right to form government after the elections also undertakes authority and responsibility to offer public policies and public services according to preferences of the public. Without any doubt, such authority and responsibility of execution power reflects in corporate and legal process of legislative power. At this point, Budget Right concept has occurred and developed. Budget Right that dates to 13th century 1215 Magna Carta became universal and corporate after 1789 French Revolution and was accepted in many areas where parliament formed by representatives of public have authority on budgeting. Parliament fundamentally uses preparation, execution, and auditing of Budget Right. While parliament gives the right to make a budget received from public to government, parliament leads the process including determining, approving, executing, and auditing of budget based on budget right. In this study, emergence of Budget Right, philosophical background, development in developed and developing countries, and social, economic, and political dynamics that guide the development will be investigated. Later, factors that has an impact on effective usage of Budget Right which forms the basic Budget Right discussions will be evaluated under selected country examples.

The Privatization Process Over the Global Water Policy Küresel Su Politikası Üzerindeki Özelleştirme Süreci

Türkçe

Murat Demirel (*Kafkas University*)
S. Evinç Torlak (*Pamukkale University*)

Today water resources, which become dirty and less, more important than ever. Limited fresh water is faced with pollution and decrease risks. The world's facing a water crisis is accepted by everyone. The neo-liberal rhetoric says water is a scarce resource that is poorly managed by the public sector. According to the neo-liberal rhetoric, the solution is only provided by privatization. International organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund coerce about privatization to the less developed and debtor countries. World Bank and the International Monetary Fund forced privatization of water and sewage works as a condition of lending for these works. 'Market Paradigm' is used to describe the water crisis, see shortage of water it as a crisis caused by a lack of water trade. According to this paradigm, if the water move and freely distribute through free markets water can be transferred to the places of water scarcity. As the saying Anderson and Synder "When prices were high people tend to consume less commodity and look for alternative ways to reach the their desires. Water is not an exception, too".Until recently, the public sector is only actor as resource manager, the service server and the regulatory on presentation and management of water. Today, impact of neo-liberal market ideology, taking place of private sector as in partnerships with governments or alone on the stages of investment and allocation in water infrastructure seen as an alternative policy, in many countries. This article evaluates this alternative policy on water resources management. Article stressed on the privatization process over the global water policy and water resources management.

**Reflection of Digitalization in Life Styles and Advertisements:
Example of Advertisement Health Consultant Service
Dijitalleşmenin Yaşam Tarzlarına ve Reklamlara Yansımaları:
7/24 Sağlık Danışmanlığı Hizmeti Reklam Örneği**

Türkçe

Mustafa Akdağ (Erciyes University)
Nilay Akgün Akan (Erciyes University)

Rapid change in communication technologies brings about innovations in many fields. The fact that every change experienced in social life is reflected in advertisements is a reality that has been set forth through studies. Reflection of modernism and the following postmodernism is analyzed in several ways. Evolution experienced with postmodern period, entering a new phase with digital transformation, affects markets, companies and fields of study, and disciplines perform various innovative activities in order to accord with that. Digitalization has also been going through a similar process and redesigning our social living patterns. Our living patterns are reshaped accompanied with digital improvements and in fact they walk into our lives without being noticed. While digital technologies influence our communication habits, ways of choosing and purchasing products and services, ways of joining directly in goings-on around us etc., advertisement sector, on the other hand, is affected in terms of both form and content without being indifferent to such transformation. In our study, in this context, information on the effect of digital transformation on life styles and thus evolution of advertisement is given and reflection of change in advertisements is investigated through semiological analysis of Television Advertisement of Anadolu Sigorta. As a result, it was found that digital transformation affects not only the content of advertisements on digital media but also content of those on traditional media.

Key Words: Digital Transformation, Advertisement, Life Styles, Semiologic

The Effect of Social Media on Tourism: Case of Kars-Doğu Express
Sosyal Medyanın Turizme Etkisi:Kars Doğu Ekspresi Örneği

Türkçe

Mustafa Doğan (*Batman University*)
Azize Burcu Pekiner (*Batman University*)
Emre Karaca (*Batman University*)

Social media is seen as an important factor of daily life. Commercial advertisements, private groups, or personal chats in social media have a power that affects people's decisions. In the study, the tourism dimension of this effect has been considered and the extent to which tourists use social media in decision-making processes and how they are influenced by it. In this context, the social media effect has been investigated by the tourists who traveled to the Kars with the Doğu Express running between Ankara and Kars, which is particularly popular with social media. In the research which was designed as a quantitative descriptive study, a face-to-face survey was conducted with 257 local tourists in the train and obtained data were analyzed with the help of the SPSS program. The findings indicate that the tourists have effectively used social media before deciding their destinations and they have gathered information on the places where they think to go. It is revealed that the intensive sharings about Kars Doğu Express in social media have proven to be effective in participants' travel decisions.

Keywords: Social media, Tourism, Social media effect, Tourist choices, Doğu Express, Kars.

**The Trust Of Erciyes University Students Towards Media
Before and After July 15 Coup Attempt
Erciyes Üniversitesi Öğrencilerinin 15 Temmuz Darbe Girişimi
Öncesi ve Sonrası Medyaya Olan Güveni**

Türkçe

Mustafa Koçer (*Erciyes University*)
İsmailcan Doğan (*Erciyes University*)

Trust is an important concept in daily life, in the determination of relationships, in the formation of attitudes and behavior patterns. When established in the right way, it positively affects relations that constitute social order such as politics, economy, social relations, in the case where it can not be established correctly, all these effects are reversed, increasing the uncertainty, vulnerability, fear and anxiety. In the attempt of treacherous coup on July 15, it is highly probable that behind the attacks on the media these adverse effects will be tried to be gathered and enforced. In this respect, the failure of the Coupers to occupy TRT, Türk Telekom and other media organizations may be one of the reasons why the coup failed. The study was born of the necessity to focus on such interest and subject matter. The main objective is to determine whether the confidence levels of Erciyes university students in the media differ before and after the July 15 coup attempt. In this context, field research was conducted face to face with 402 students before the coup attempt and 428 students after the coup attempt. According to the results of the research; after the coup attempt, there was a significant increase in the elements related to following the news and discussion programs, observing journalistic principles, reflecting social values, up-to-dateness, clear and understandable contents of the media, and compliance of contents with audience. However, it was found that there was no significant difference between the students' confidence level of traditional and new media before and after the coup attempt.

Keywords: July 15, Trust in The Media , Coup Attempt.

A Paleopathological Form in Spradon: Button Osteoma Spradon'da Paleopatolojik Bir Oluşum: Button Osteoma

Türkçe

Mustafa Tolga Çırak (*Hitit University*)

Button osteoma is one of the most common benign tumor types, usually located on the cranial surface and composed of a smooth soft bone fistula. This type of benign tumor has an important place in benign bone types. Many archaeological excavations are encountered with examples of button osteoma. It is usually present in monolithic structures but in cases where more than one is seen. But on Old Anatolian Societies this rate is quite low. Among the causes of button osteomania, some scientists have associated hyperostosis with button osteoma. Paleopathological occurrences of the skeletons dating to the Byzantine Period were investigated in the studies on the skeletons of the Spradon ancient city. In the skeletons examined, button osteoma was encountered in the skull of 4 adults. While 3 of them belong to the male individual, 1 belong to the advanced adult female. Of the male individuals, 1 is younger, 1 is middle-aged, and the other is advanced. The button osteomas observed on these 4 samples are all monolithic. Parietal in two of the male subjects, button osteoma on the frontal in the other and frontal in the female individual were observed. Observation of button osteomanin in the Spradon Byzantine society, which gives information about the health structure of the society, in 4 individuals when compared to other Anatolian societies is surprising.

The Firm Specific Determinants of Fixed Capital Investments: Theories of Corporate Investment and an Application to Industrial Firms Listed on BIST

English

N.Savaş Demirci (*Kafkas University*)

Gross fixed capital formation, which is also known as investment and forms one fourth of national income worldwide, contributes to countries' economic growth by increasing production, income and employment and generalizing innovations at country level. However share of non-physical investments like R&D in gross fixed capital formation gradually rises especially in developed countries, physical capital investments still remain important strategically in developing countries, which includes Turkey. The equivalent in firm scale of investment, which is one of the main components of increase in welfare in national scale, is typically fixed capital investments representing increase in tangible fixed assets (property, plant and equipment). Firms have to make investments to grow, meet rising demand, maintain competitive power and increase market value. At this point it is obvious that fixed capital investments of firms are also important for national economies. Because of the importance of investment for firms and economies, several theories of corporate investment were introduced. In the context of theories of corporate investment, in this article which firm specific variables affect fixed capital investments in 132 industrial firms listed on BIST (Borsa Istanbul) for the 2005-2016 period has been searched with dynamic panel data analysis. According to results of dynamic panel data model estimated by using Arellano-Bond difference generalized method of moments (GMM) estimator, fixed capital investments are negatively and significantly affected by its one-period lagged value and the leverage ratio and positively and significantly affected by Tobin's q, (internal) cash flows, sales and size. The results support the Accelerator Theory, the Tobin's q Theory and the Liquidity Theory. In addition, results of separate models estimated for financially unconstrained firms and firms with lower dividend payout ratios classified as financially constrained show that cash flows have significantly larger impact on fixed capital investments in financially constrained firms within the framework of investment-cash flow sensitivity.

**Reasons for Re-entering of Retirees in to the Labour Market
and Their Current Status in Working Life in Turkey
Türkiye’de Emeklilerin İşgücü Piyasasına Dönme Nedenleri
ve Çalışma Yaşamındaki Mevcut Durumları**

Türkçe

Nagihan Durusoy Öztepe (*Pamukkale University*)

Retirement refers to the period when the insured who work dependently for the contributonal social security system and pay a premium up to a certain age are entitled to receive the old-age pension in accordance with the rights arising from the social security legislation. It is not possible to establish a standard chronological age for the retirement age throughout the world. However, in most developed countries, the retirement age is often associated with the old age and is considered to be the beginning of the age of 65 years. In the old age period, people are experiencing loss of working power and facing with health related risks. The social insurance system puts individuals on pension for compensating income cut caused by these risks. However, a significant number of retired individuals are experiencing an unconventional retirement process and returning to their working lives back. This is, to a large extent, closely related to the level of pensions and the inadequacy of living income. However, significant increases are being experienced on the employment of retirees in recent years, especially in certain sectors. The desire of employers to get rid of the various obligations arising from the contract of employment leads to unregistered employment of retirees. This study aims to reveal the reasons for returning to working life of retirees while receiving a pension and their current situation in the labour market with detailed quantitative analysis. Analyzes will be obtained through the SPSS Package Program from the raw data of Turkey Statistics Institution Income and Living Conditions Survey and Household Budget Survey.

Public's Behaviour of Information Sharing: A Research from Public Relations Perspective Kamu İle Bilgi Paylaşım Davranışı: Halkla İlişkiler Perspektifinden Bir İnceleme

Türkçe

Nahit Erdem Köker (*Ege University*)
Cevat Sercan Özer (*Pamukkale University*)

Because internet technologies and social media have various features the number of users raises every day. Due to the fact that a huge number of individuals started using these technologies the procedure of their developments also changed the social process. The change mostly effected the information sharing procedure between the people. The effects of communication technologies are discussed between academicians. Especially through web 2.0 technologies the information sharing process gained acceleration. Due to the fact that web 2.0 technologies users can share their content with a lot of people social media became an information source because many people create contents with different topics. This is also a reason why users who are looking for information on various topics turn to these media. Therefore social media became a platform of information sharing. Social media is a very important medium for users when they are seeking for information about products, service, brands and companies. A lot of researches have shown that social media plays an important role when users are searching for labels and companies. How information is shared through social media and the way of sharing information is important for social media experts who manage the communication between public and the institutions. Users motivation to share information, the meaning users put in sharing information and the attitude of sharing information can help social media experts to create a communication strategy. This thesis will discuss the information sharing of individuals through the public relations perspective. This study researched what kind of meaning users put in the information sharing, why they share information, their way of sharing through the internet and social media and their reactions to the content which is shared.

Spatial Development Strategies Focusing on the Preservation of Rural Sites: Kavacık-Izmir Kırsal Yerleşimlerde Koruma Odaklı Mekansal Gelişme Stratejileri: Kavacık-İzmir

Türkçe

Neriman Yörür (*Dokuz Eylül University*)
Feyzal Avcı Özkaban (*Dokuz Eylül University*)
Hümeysra Birol Akkurt-Hilmi Evren Erdin (*Dokuz Eylül University*)
Didem Akyol Altun-Esra Kut Görgün (*Dokuz Eylül University*)

In parallel with the neoliberal policies adopted by Turkey and the whole World, the pressure on the rural settlements has increased and many problems such as rural depopulation, income inequality, consumption of the natural resources, misuse of the agricultural areas, unhealthy and unsecure food in consequence of the industrial agricultural production have been occurred. On the other hand, the awareness of the importance of rural for a sustainable future has increased, due to their natural wealth, agricultural activities, social and economic structures the rural settlements have defined as heritage sites. Unfortunately, the national regulations and policies of Turkey, in which an important part of the country is occupied by the rural settlements, are not sufficient to develop strategies to preserve these areas. The insufficiency of the existing policies shaped by the dynamics of the urban environments requires the development of specific preservation approaches and spatial planning strategies for rural sites. In this framework, this study discusses how spatial development strategies focusing on the preservation of rural sites can be shaped. This discussion foresees two main studies; to decode the unique qualities, characters of the rural settlements and to develop strategies focusing on strengthening these qualities. In this point of view, preservation strategies specific to rural sites have been questioned through the rural settlement of Kavacık that locates in Karabaglar district of Izmir. Within the study, the rural characteristics of Kavacık have been decoded and the cultural values of the settlements through its' environmental, cultural and social characters have been identified. With this aim, analyses related to the built environment and the socio-cultural life of the settlement have been done. Through the physical analyses, components of the rural character, agricultural activities, spatial and functional structure of the built environment have been clarified. Due to the questionnaires and interviews with the inhabitants, members of the cooperative, local administrators and visitors, the socio-economic structure have been identified. After defining the unique character of the settlement, the spatial development strategies focusing on the preservation of Kavacık have been proposed. While the proposal was being developed, the compatibility with the upper scale sustainable development policies and the potential to preserve and to strength the cultural identity specific on its' rural character have been questioned.

**Investigation of Spatial Planning Decisions in the Physical Planning Hierarchy
in terms of Sustainability of Rural Areas
Fiziksel Planlama Hiyerarşisi İçinde Mevcut Mekansal Planlama Kararlarının
Kırsal Alanların Sürdürülebilirliği Açısından İrdelenmesi**

Türkçe

Neriman Yörür (*Dokuz Eylül University*)
Ayşegül Altınörs Çırak (*Dokuz Eylül University*)

At the top of the physical planning hierarchy in Turkey it is located spatial strategy plans. Then, 1 / 25.000 scale environmental plan, 1 / 5.000 scale master plan and 1 / 1.000 scale application development plan are followed. Spatial strategy and environmental plan, which are the large scale plans, comprising; natural resource management, development areas of urban and rural areas, population, intensity and sectoral decisions. Planning discipline focuses on urban areas and presents strategies for the solution of urban problems. The spatial problems of the rural areas and villages are resolved within their own dynamics. The subscale plans do not include rural settlements. Just large-scaled plans decide for the rural areas. But, only rural settlement borders and development areas, if any, are shown for the rural settlements. When these plan decisions are made, detailed analyzes and examinations are not made enough about the rural settlements. Likewise, decisions on building permits and parcel sizes in agricultural areas are made without detailed analysis of agricultural areas. Also on large scale plans agricultural lands under the pressure of urbanization can be transformed into non-agricultural functions. Agricultural policies and related laws and regulations can also create infrastructure for this transformation. However, the rugged, ignorant nature of urban-focused planning has begun to change in the last period, as natural resource management and sustainability are important issues. Thus, with the Metropolitan Act 6360 in Turkey, it was decided to make holistic large scale plans in the big cities and development plans for the rural settlements which were transformed to the neighborhood status. In this context, it is aimed to discuss the inadequacy of the rural analysis of the planning and the inadequacy of the planning decisions for the rural areas in this paper. Problems in planning approaches to rural areas and the ignoring of the unique architectural and agricultural characteristics of rural areas in planning process will be assessed through examples. Within this context, the scope of the Metropolitan Law No. 6360, the large-scale plans such as İzmir and Aydın province plans will be examined in terms of the sectoral assignments, density, settlement and development decisions for the rural settlements which are transformed to the neighborhood status. Also building permissions, special decisions and plan legends for the agricultural areas and rural settlements will be examined. As a result, the decision-making processes for large-scale plans for rural areas will be discussed and suggestions for the establishment of holistic spatial strategies for rural areas will be evaluated.

The Carbon Accounting **Karbon Muhasebesi**

Türkçe

Nermin Akyel (*Sakarya University*)
Şule Yıldız (*Sakarya University*)

Carbon accounting is related to recording carbon emission which has an important role on occurring greenhouse gas according to accounting principles and reporting to accounting info users. Many states have taken due precautions to be able to keep under control and reduce carbon emission the threat of human life as a negative output in the face of factors such as industrialization, fossil fuel use, and the destruction of forests and practice sustainable environment policy and made various legal and taxational arrangements. In this direction Carbon trading, carbon taxation, carbon finance, carbon footprint, carbon accounting concepts come to the fore in recent years and created necessity to analyze the amount of carbon released to atmosphere and its costs for companies. In line with these developments carbon accounting is evaluated as a new accounting specialization field in the scope of environmental accounting. This study is prepared to give information about changes in accounting practices caused of carbon accounting and how carbon information will be included in financial reports.

The Effect of Corporate Culture on Corporate Identity: A Research in Banking Sector

English

Neslihan Şevik (*Kocaeli University*)

Ali Acaray (*Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University*)

In today's business world, a constant and strong competition stands. In such an environment, to be able to exist and survive in the market, businesses have to create a unique and distinctive structure that is different from their counterparts, to maintain it consistently and to make it visible. At this point, the concept of "corporate identity" and "corporate culture" come to existence. In general, corporate identity expresses the central, continuous and distinctive features of the organization shared by the members of the organization. Corporate identity consists of all elements of philosophy, design, culture, communication, and behavior of the organization that are typical and harmonious. Corporate culture, on the other hand, is a set of basic assumptions that are designed, discovered or developed through learning from time to time by a group to be in various situations. These assumptions are determined within the logical framework and they are guiding new members to develop correct perceptions, thoughts and feelings in the face of various situations. Corporate identity is a phenomenon that is shaped within the organization on the basis of corporate culture. Therefore, corporate identity carries traces of the corporate culture that exists in the organization. This study investigates the relationship between corporate culture and corporate identity. Research was carried out on 12 banks of Turkish banking system operating in the Marmara Region. 402 data were included in the analyses obtained from top, middle and lower level managers and experts in the banks by convenience sampling. Relationships between variables were tested with structural equation modeling using SmartPLS 3.0 statistical data analysis program. The results of the study revealed that internal process, rational goal, open system, and human relations dimensions of corporate culture have positive and significant effects on strength of corporate identity, normative, and utilitarian corporate identity types.

An Investigation on Bank Employees' Perceptions of Corporate Reputation According to Demographic Factors

English

Neslihan Şevik (*Kocaeli University*)
Cengiz Güney (*Kocaeli University*)

Recently, the concept of corporate reputation has been striking as a rising value that the academic environment and business circles have emphasized. Especially in creating corporate value, corporate reputation is one of the most important assets that organizations strategically deal with. Measuring and determining corporate reputation is vital for sustainable management strategy. Corporate reputation is the view of a firm in the light of a firm's past activities and future expectations, which is based on evaluations in accordance with certain standards, made by corporate stakeholders on the basis of opponents, firm's past reputation and industry reputation. Corporate reputation is an intangible, emotional, qualitative and abstract capital. Corporate reputation is considered as a strategic asset, which increases the competition chance of the firm by providing a strong view on the company, not only has an effect of lowering the transaction costs, but also increases the market value of the company in the stock market and provides positive outputs. The aim of this study is to determine whether the employees' perceptions of corporate reputation, as a group of internal stakeholder, have a significant difference according to the demographic factors. Research was carried out on 12 banks of Turkish banking system which are operating in the Marmara Region. 402 data were included in the analyzes obtained from top, middle and lower level managers and experts in the banks by convenience sampling. Research analyzes were performed by using SPSS22 packet program. The hypotheses of the research were tested by one-way ANOVA test. The results of the study revealed that employees' perceptions of emotional appeal, products and services, financial performance, vision and leadership, workplace environment, social and environmental responsibility dimensions of corporate reputation have significant differences in terms of gender, age, duration of employment and working position.

Trapenation in Ancient and Modern Times Antik ve Modern Dönemlerde Trepanasyon

English

Nevin Göksal (*Polis Academy*)

In our study, trepanation practices in different geographies and cultures in Turkey and in the world at various periods and the methods and techniques of these practices are discussed. Trepanation is a skull drilling operation. This practice is seen beginning from the prehistoric period (Mesolithic), until the late 19th century, and today in Africa and in some Oceania native communities. This operation which is done for therapeutic and ritual purposes is applied to both living and dead human skulls. These operations performed in the skull have three major causes. For medical treatment purposes: They are operations generally used for the treatment of injured, broken and inflamed bones. For magic purposes: They are performed in the treatment of headache, vertigo, neuralgia, coma delirium, meningitis, convulsion, epilepsy, intracranial tumors and individuals with mental illness. Another purpose of the operations is to remove talisman. It is supposed that these operations have been performed in religious ceremonies. Bone fragments taken from the skulls of dead individuals who have usually undergone successful brain surgery were used for magic, talisman and amulet in order to bring a long life. When we look at the geographical distribution of trepanation around the world, hundreds of skulls have been found that have been trepanned in the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Ages, especially in the western Mediterranean coastal region of Europe. Although it is less common in Bronze Ages due to the widespread use of cremation tradition, the trepanation has been observed in every period. Data are available regarding that these operations have accelerated again beginning from the Iron Age. Trepanation has been encountered in every region of ancient continents. It is therefore known that ancient people are very concerned with this medical practice.

Keywords: Skull, Drilling, Trepanation

**Analysis of Materialistic Tendencies of Prospective Teachers
within the Context of Demographic Variables
Öğretmen Adaylarının Materyalist Eğilimlerinin
Demografik Değişkenler Bağlamında İncelenmesi**

Türkçe

Nevin Özdemir (*Ondokuz Mayıs University*)
Munise Handan Güneş (*Ondokuz Mayıs University*)

Materialistic tendencies are important factors which guide individuals' philosophy of life. The objective of this study is to analyze whether the materialistic tendencies of prospective teachers differ in terms of some demographic variables. The sample of the study consists of a total of 659 prospective teachers who volunteered to participate in the study and who were studying in their first (N=336) and fourth years (N=323) in the departments of social studies (N=115), science (N=123), primary teaching (N=153), mathematics (N=134) and preschool teaching (N=134) during the 2016-2017 academic year in the Education Faculty of Ondokuz Mayıs University. In this study which was conducted according to cross-sectional research method, which is a descriptive research method, a questionnaire form was used as data collection tool. The first part of this questionnaire form consists of personal information such as prospective teachers' genders, years of study, teaching field, parents' levels of education and income, while the second part consists of Materialistic Values Scale developed by Richins and Dawson (1992). This scale has 18 items including dimensions of centralism, success and happiness. The results of the study show that there are significant differences in prospective teachers' materialistic tendencies in terms of their field of study, gender, years of study and family income level.

Analysis of Ecological World Views of Prospective Teachers of Social Studies and Science Sosyal Bilgiler ve Fen Bilgisi Öğretmen Adaylarının Ekolojik Dünya Görüşlerinin İncelenmesi

Türkçe

Nevin Özdemir (*Ondokuz Mayıs University*)
Munise Handan Güneş (*Ondokuz Mayıs University*)

The focus of the study consists of finding out whether prospective teachers are closer to nature based (ecocentric) environmental world view by being aware of the critical balance in nature or to human centred (anthropocentric) environmental world view based on the approach that environment should be protected for humans. The sample of the study consists of a total of 238 prospective teachers who volunteered to participate in the study and who were studying in the first (N=135, 57%) and fourth years (N=103, 43%) of social studies teaching (N=115, 48%) and science teaching (N=123, 52%) programs in the Education Faculty of Ondokuz Mayıs University. In the study which was conducted according to cross-sectional research method, which is a descriptive research method, a questionnaire form was used as data collection tool. The first part of this questionnaire form consists of personal information such as prospective teachers' genders, years of study, teaching field, and state of having education on environment while the second part includes (Modified New Environmental Paradigm Scale (NEP) which enables differentiating between individuals' nature based and human based environmental views. There are 15 items in this scale and eight of these items represent nature based environmental world views, while the remaining seven items represent human based environmental world views. In this 5-Likert type scale, high average scores in the question group including nature based world views show that the participant prospective teachers have a nature based environmental perception, while low human based average scores show that prospective teachers have a human based environmental perception. The results of the research show that there are no significant differences between the environmental attitudes of prospective social studies and science teachers in terms of the variables of field of study and gender, while there are significant differences in terms of the variables of year of study and environmental education.

Approach to The Problem of Housing and Housing Policies in Turkey **Türkiye’de Konut Sorununa Yaklaşım Ve Konut Politikalarının Seyri**

Türkçe

Nihal Şirin Pınarcıoğlu (*Batman University*)

Housing is a place where people provide their needs for shelter and it has an important role in social reproduction. However, there is not enough housing in many parts of the world or people cannot reach high-priced housings because of income inadequacy. The housing problem is a historical phenomenon and has been encountered with this problem almost every period of history. With the increasing number of employed population in the cities, especially after the industrialization, the housing problem became a big problem. The countries have developed various housing policies for the solution of the housing problem. Housing policies include all of measures of legal and actional which taken according to the state priorities to provide people’s housing needs. In this study the state's approach to the problem of housing in Turkey will be discussed as from the Republican History and will focus on what is the dynamics that are effective in determining housing policies. The study especially will focus on housing policies developed in the context of neo-liberal policies since the 2000s.

Tea Farming and Migrant Labour: Georgian Migrants in The Eastern Black Sea Region Çay Tarımı ve Göçmen Emeği: Doğu Karadeniz'de Gürcü İşçiler

Türkçe

Nihan Cığerci Ulukan (*Ordu University*)

Umut Ulukan (*Ordu University*)

This study will examine circular migration movements that occurred between Georgia and Turkey. The circular migration movements include the movement of those who come for agricultural works. As an example of this, Georgian migrants who come to the Eastern Black Sea region of Turkey to collect tea leaves will be analyzed. Tea is one of the most important agricultural products of the Eastern Black Sea Region. Tea production is carried out starting from the Georgian border to the Fatsa district of the Ordu province. In this region tea growing is being carried out particularly in Rize, Artvin, Trabzon, Giresun and Ordu. Turkey is the fifth largest producer of dry tea in the World. Since tea is a product that needs to be harvested in a short time, it is necessary to use foreign labour as well as household labour during the harvesting periods. For this reason, seasonal agricultural workers are widely used in tea production in the Eastern Black Sea. In this context we have conducted semi structured interviews with Georgian migrants who come to pick up tea. In our paper we would like to discuss and share our research findings about migration processes, job histories of migrants, working and living conditions, social networks and their future expectations

**New Employment Policy and Flexible Working Relations in Education:
A Field Research On Substitute Teacher in Eskişehir
Eğitimde Yeni İstihdam Politikaları Ve Esnek Çalışma İlişkileri:
Eskişehir'de Ücretli Öğretmenler Üzerine Bir Saha Araştırması**

Türkçe

Nilgün Dali (*Anadolu University*)

The main purpose of this research is to make a sociological analyze to understand and explain how experienced substitute teacher's working conditions, living standarts, labour relations and labour process. It is aimed especially to explain the opinion and attitudes of substitute teacher. In addition to this, different perspective on the subject presented by giving the views of the directors of school and directors of educational unions. Working group of the study consists of not only 33 substitute teachers and 19 director of school affiliated to Minister of National Education (MNE) but also 4 directors of educational unions in Eskişehir. As tool of data collection, the opinion of these three componenet of education about flexible and insecure employment types of substitute teachers were taken by interview. In the light of the data obtained from the fieldwork Substitute teachers have been cope with low pay, job insecurity, future uncertainty, work instensity and irregular working hours. Substitute teacher employment cause to additional workload to directors of school. It has also been found that the substitute teacher employment, obstructed a great obstacle to the formation working peace and institutional culture by causing not also the reduction of the prestige and attractiveness of teaching profession but also the worse possibilities of teacher in the same job due to the different working condition and the weakness of the offered corporate opportunities.

Application of Black-Litterman Model to The International Portfolio

English

Nona Sharadze (*Kocaeli University*)

This paper provides an application of the Black-Litterman methodology for international portfolio management. This portfolio relies on the market equilibrium weights derived by Markowitz optimal allocation. The unconstrained optimal portfolio in the Black-Litterman model is the scaled market equilibrium portfolio plus a weighted sum of portfolio representing the investor's views. For this purpose, the Global Portfolio is created using 10 indices from the international capital market. Data is taken from the Investing.com website from 2008 to 2016 years. In this study, one year monthly returns are estimated by the Moving Average Forecasting Method and it will be compared with the real return and risk. The returns are calculated by Markowitz Mean-Variance model, CAPM and Black-Litterman Asset Allocation Models. As a result of this study, it will be shown which models is closer to the reality.

They are Enslaving by Selling Freedom: Harley Davidson 'Inner Child' Özgürlük Satarak Köleleştiriyorlar: Harley Davidson 'İçindeki Çocuk'

Türkçe

Nuran Öze (Near East University)
Serdar Dikmen (Near East University)

Although advertising has started to create its contents with the benefit of using a product in beginning, advertising has changed the crust nowadays. Today, advertising creates content to sell life style. Otherwise, the content of the advertisement is become worthless. Cognitive, that is, the sense of advertising that appeals to emotions deals with fear-threat balance and the sustainability of the feeling envy- to be situated in envied position. The most powerful of these emotions, 'freedom', has the potential to offer chained promises. Freedom as a concept that is available everywhere has the potential to be used throughout the advertising campaigns. In this study, it is investigated whether the concept of freedom promised in advertisements corresponds to either freedom or captivity. Discussion in this research has through the advertising film 'Inner Child' of Harley Davidson brand. The child figure used in the commercial is similar to the child in the film 'Sixth Sense'. In the context of research, the presence of this child in the commercial film is seen as a strong subliminal message. Based on this hypothesis, cognitive advertising and using of assurances in ads are critically evaluated in advertisements. In this research, Harley Davidson's 'Inner Child' commercial film is subjected to visual analysis. The freedom assurance in advertising is identified with the cowboy concept that stands alone in its prosperity. In all the ads that process the feeling of freedom, the ad hero is always alone; He or she always driving himself or herself to the new adventure by his / her car or by motor, or ride his/her horse and go to freedom. This is also an indication of the fact that the people who are alone in the mundane conditions are alien to the person at its core. Therefore, in this study, the lifestyles and Marx's concept of alienation come to the forefront.

Positioning of Brands via Viral Videos on Social Media Platforms:

An Example of 'Neydi Olacağı – Hater Gone a Hate... :)'

Viral Videolar Üzerinden Markaların Sosyal Medya Ortamlarında Üzerine Konumlandırılması:

'Neydi Olacağı- Çekemeyenler Çatlasın... :)' Örneği

Türkçe

Nuran Öze (Near East University)

Sevilay Ulaş (Near East University)

Technological developments have made it harder for the job market to competition conditions. That's why companies are constantly pursuing different and evolving conditions in brand positioning. In particular, changes in communication technologies have transformed social and mass perceptions. Word of mouth marketing method, which is called as a strong method in traditional communication environment, forms the background of viral videos that are becoming widespread nowadays. Societies that have a tendency to communicate in social media and on the internet are now increasingly taking virtual communicative actions. As a follower of these trends in the brands, they are carrying out marketing activities in the direction of the trends of the target masses through new ways of communication. This shows that the viral videos of followers are used effectively in the virtual environments. In a special state like North Cyprus, the Neydi Olacağı company operates in a locally meaningful country and it is prepared in parody by using the community structure which is transformed through the conflicts of traditional and modern conditions. viral videos are attracting interest. In this way, marketers are effectively sending their messages to their target audience. In this study, as an example case study, an in-depth interview was conducted with Mehmet Ekin Vaiz, the owner of Neydi Olacağı, the creator of these parodies in Northern Cyprus. In this way, how the brand produces messages, how it interacts with the target audience, perception management, the positioning of brands have examined.

**The Relation Between Event Participation Motives and Institutional Image:
Case of Pamukkale University and Koçfest
Etkinlik Katılım Güdüleri ve Kurumsal İmaj Arasındaki İlişki:
Pamukkale Üniversitesi ve Koçfest Örneği**

Türkçe

Nuray Selma Özdiçiner (*Pamukkale University*)
Eylin Aktaş (*Pamukkale University*)
Seher Ceylan (*Pamukkale University*)

Image is the way an individual, an object or an organization is perceived by others. Corporate image, on the other hand, is the impression created in the minds of the group targeted by the organization. This impression may be positive or negative. The efficiency and strength of the image depend on the messages given or to be given by the organization. Event tourism constitutes quite a big market in the world. Knowing the motives of participants and identifying the correlation of these with corporate image are important for event managers as well as destinations hosting the event. The aim of the present study is to identify the motives of the event participation, and then to determine the correlation between these motives and institutional image and event image. Data related to the study have been collected through a questionnaire implemented on the participants of Koçfest event, organized in Denizli and hosted by Pamukkale University in 2017. Factor analysis conducted on the scale resulted with 27 statements grouped under 5 factors and explained 60% of the variance. Then, by analyzing the correlation between the motives of the event and the institutional image, the correlations were revealed.

**Sociodemographical Assessment of Perceptions of Tourists Related to
Destination Brand Image: Case of Pamukkale Destination
Turistlerin Destinasyon Marka İmajına İlişkin Algılamalarının
Sosyo-Demografik Faktörlere Göre Değerlendirilmesi: Pamukkale Destinasyonu Örneği**

Türkçe

Nuray Selma Özdiçiner (*Pamukkale University*)
Seher Ceylan (*Pamukkale University*)
Ali Soylu (*Pamukkale University*)

Concept of destination image, which indicates how different characteristics of a destination are perceived by tourists, is a frequently dealt with subject in recent years. For tourism destinations, being renowned, famous and preferred by tourists are quite influential factors in tourism competition. In this sense, Pamukkale is one of the famous destinations in the world with its unique travertine structures, historical sites and thermal resources. The aim of the present study is to identify whether destination brand image differs according to the demographical characteristics of tourists who visit Pamukkale, to determine between which variables and groups these differences are found, and to put forth concrete suggestions to make it more positive for tourists. The study included a questionnaire, created by drawing from various publications in the literature, implemented on tourists who visited Pamukkale destination in the summer season of 2016. The findings suggest that perceived destination image differs according to demographical characteristics such as education level, age, employment status, marital status as well as according to holiday data such as number of visits to Pamukkale, people accompanying tourists in holiday etc.

A New Approach To Competitive Strategy: The Delta Model Rekabet Stratejisine Yeni Bir Yaklaşım: Delta Modeli

Türkçe

Nurcan Hakan Çıraklar (*Dokuz Eylül University*)

There are two fundamental paradigms in the business strategy literature that have emerged most efficiently in the last two decades. The first is competitive positioning, proposed by Michael Porter in the 1980s, and the second is the resource-based view that developed in the 1990s. Porter's arguments take from the work of organizational economists, who position the industry as a strategic focus. According to Porter (1980), the structural characteristics of the industry are the determinants of firm performance. However, the resource-based view considers the resources and capabilities of the firm as the focus of profitability. In contrast, Hax (2010) has developed a new strategic framework that focuses on the customer, which he calls Delta Model. The Delta Model provides guidance and analytical tools on how businesses can choose their strategic position. The model develops strategies based on the identification of individual customer needs and aims to create loyalty to customers. The Delta Model offers three different options to achieve this goal: Best product, total customer solutions, and locking system. At the best product option, the customer tries to differentiate itself by differentiating itself with features such as price advantage offered due to low-cost infrastructure or superior product functionality and brand appearance than competitors. In the best product option, the companies have either the benefit of the price, which does obtain through the low-cost infrastructure; or try to create loyalty to customers by differentiating themselves with features such as product functionality, brand, superior to competitors. At the option of total customer solutions, the product attracts the attention of the customer because it offers something beyond itself. In the system lock-in option, it means that the business has market dominance by creating the belief that the customer does not have better choices in the market. In this study, the delta model will introduce firstly and then discussed with similar and different aspects to the two dominant paradigms in the strategy literature.

**Paradigm Change in Achieving Competitive Advantage in the Field of Strategic Management:
A Comparative Evaluation
Stratejik Yönetim Alanında Rekabet Üstünlüğü Sağlamada Paradigma Değişimi:
Karşılaştırmalı Bir Değerlendirme**

Türkçe

Nurcan Hakan Çıraklar (*Dokuz Eylül University*)

The field of strategic management deals with how to create and sustain the competitive advantage of companies to a large extent. The widespread idea of achieving competitive advantage has been industry-based paradigm until the 1990s. This view based on the fundamental philosophy of the Structure-Conduct-Performance model. This paradigm suggests that analyzing the structure of the industry and firms can achieve superior performance after the development of appropriate strategies. As depend on this paradigm, Porter (1980) developed five power analysis that affects the competition in the industry. According to the analysis results, if the firms are positioned themselves as based on the low cost or the differentiation strategy they would provide a competitive advantage or performance improvement. One of the most critical assumptions of the industry-based view is that it is possible to pass resources among firms in the industry. At this point, the resource-based view (RBV) suggests that simultaneously, valuable, rare, non-imitation and non-substitutable (VRIN) resources play an essential role in creating competitive advantage. The resource-based view is insufficient to explain how successful firms are rapidly and simultaneously addressing quickly changing environmental conditions and how to coordinate and remodel internal and external talent creation. Firms need to renew their valuable stock of resources as the external environment changes to achieve the sustainable competitive advantage. Dynamic capabilities enable firms to influence ongoing changes (Ambrosini and Bowman, 2009). Dynamic capabilities govern the speed of change of a firm's resources, and in particular of VRIN resources. If a firm has VRIN resources but does not use any dynamic capabilities, the competitive advantage cannot sustain. Therefore, a dynamic capability is the capacity to consciously create, expand or change the resource base of an organization. Dynamic capabilities enable firms to have a competitive advantage over time and help avoid the development of inertia and structural rigidities that prevent firms from developing. This study aims primarily to identify the underlying paradigms that play a role in the development of the field of strategic management and then to examine the three views comparatively.

Non-Muslims In Nineteenth Century Eskişehir: Changes And Architectural Structures in the City 19. Yüzyılda Eskişehir Gayrimüslimleri: Kentteki Değişim ve Mimari Yapılar

Türkçe

Nurdan Küçükhasaköylü (*Anadolu University*)

Trade in Eskişehir has flourished since the 18th century when meerschaum broke into European markets and the number of the non-Muslims who moved to the city from villages and other cities increased at the end of the century. In addition, because of the migrations from Caucasia, Crimea and the Balkans, construction gained momentum from the mid-19th century in the city. From 1870 onwards, the number of people from different races and religions such as Orthodox Greeks, Gregorian Armenians, Jews, Catholics and Protestants increased and they mostly preferred Köprübaşı district - known as “down”, in other words, downtown- where shops and baths were centrally located as their living places. In 1892, with Anatolian-Baghdad railway passing through the city, a lot more non-Muslim immigrants came to the city. Accordingly, hotels, shops, restaurants and cabarets were opened by the Europeans, immigrants and Ottoman non-Muslims around the train station at the end of the 19th century. However, the Assumptionist priests, who came to the city to offer educational, religious and health services for the European engineers and workers and their families -mostly from France, Italy, Austria and Switzerland- employed in railway works, opened schools, churches and dispensers. Furthermore, the relationship with Austria developed owing to export of meerschaum and this resulted in building “Vienne type” houses in the city. This study aims to determine the effects of non-Muslims on urban development of Eskişehir. New data obtained from first-hand sources like some British and French newspapers and local newspapers published in the 19th century, travel notes of many itinerants and researchers such as Carl Humann, Otto Puchstein, Vital Cuinet, William Martin Leake and Von Diest, and archival documents of Prime Ministry Ottoman Researches were used in the study. Additionally, some structures, which, unfortunately, did not survive until today, (churches in Hoşnudiye and Arifiye neighborhoods, trade centers, schools, Madame Tedeus’ Hotel, Continental Hotel, etc.) were also introduced.

Instrumentalisation of Energy Sources as Soft Power Elements Yumuşak Güç Unsuru Olarak Enerji Kaynaklarının Araçsallaştırılması

Türkçe

Nuri Gökhan Toprak (*Kırklareli University*)

During the past century, the scientific and technical progress observed in various fields, especially in the fields of communication and transportation, has led to a fundamental change in the political, military and economic dynamics of international relations discipline. This profound change in the dynamics of international relations has necessitated the re-conceptualization of many of the fundamental concepts dealt with in the field. The concept of power is at the forefront of international relations concepts that are re-conceptualized and academic studies are carried out on. The concept of power in the field of international relations is traditionally defined as any action that any international relations actor at different levels has used politically, economically, and militarily to cause another actor to perform an action that would not normally and without any guidance. Nevertheless, this traditional expression, which is used to describe the concept of power, was re-examined in international relations studies at the end of the century in the context of the above-mentioned tendency to re-conceptualize; and a number of academic studies have been carried out with evaluations of the inadequacy of describing the nature of contemporary international relations. Among these academic endeavours to re-evaluate the traditional definition of the power concept, the academic studies prepared in the framework of the differentiation of the concept of hard power-soft power, which is emphasized by Joseph Nye's works, have come to the forefront. The concept of soft power, which Nye stands on by differentiating it from hard power is being developed in the context of contemporary international relations studies, more or less in the context of public diplomacy and popular cultural items. This study, prepared to support efforts to develop the concept of soft power in the field of international relations, is based on the hypothesis that energy resources, commonly described as one of the elements of hard power, can be instrumentalised by the state-level international actors to have some kind of impact capacity. Moving from hypothesis-driven, it is the basic claim of the study that energy resources can be treated as an element of soft power.

Keywords: The concept of power, Soft Power, Energy Resources, Foreign Policy Instruments

Understanding the Concepts of “Immigrant and Refugee” within the Framework of “Us and Them” in the Immigration Policies of Political Parties in Turkey
Türkiye’de Siyasi Partilerin Göçmen Politikalarında “Göçmen, Mülteci ve Sığınmacı” Kavramsallaştırmalarının “Biz ve Öteki” Çerçevesinde Anlamlandırılması

Türkçe

Nurullah Terkan (*Selçuk University*)

In Turkey, as with the rest of the world, the phenomenon of immigration has been a crucial issue that directly and deeply concerns the entire society with its political, economic, cultural and social dimensions. People who leave their home countries for various reasons become part of different areas of controversies in the host countries, and they feel either welcomed or left out as ‘the other,’ depending on the attitudes they encounter. Moreover, some studies point out that discourses produced about foreigners and perception manipulations result in the foreigners being viewed as a source of fear, concern, and threat, in addition to their being positioned as ‘the other.’ This study analyzes the forms of discourses regarding immigrants and refugees employed by the political parties, which are among the actors that have power over the production of discourses, and influence on people’s perceptions, description, and interpretation of social events; and then points out the ways in which they render the meaning of ‘us’ and ‘them’ based on the discourses. The political parties whose immigration policies are analyzed in this study are the ones that obtained representation in the Turkish parliament by passing the electoral threshold in the election of November 1, 2015. For this study, I have examined different texts such as their party programs, election manifestos, and immigration reports, and tried to determine what status they assign to immigrants and refugees. I have utilized the critical discourse analysis in the examination of the forms of discourses that are salient in defining the foreigner. Critical discourse analysis provides crucial data in the analysis of discourses founded on the ‘us and them’ and the discourse strategies prominent in designating what is foreign.

Keywords: immigration, foreigner, the other, us and them, critical discourse analysis

Planning and Design Principles of Park and Ride Facilities Park Et-Devam Et Sistemlerinin Planlama ve Tasarım İlkeleri

Türkçe

Oğuz Tekcan (*Dokuz Eylül University*)

Neslihan Karataş Ünverdi (*Dokuz Eylül University*)

The rapid increase in the private car ownership, population and urban sprawling due to the industrialization caused many problems in today's cities like noise, traffic congestion, exhaust gases-induced environmental pollution and long travel times which affects quality of life in a negative way. These problems being encountered at all cities are believed to be solved with sustainable transportation policies like effective public transportation system, transfer centers and park&ride facilities. Traditional transport policies like 'predict and provide' are ignored. The aim of this paper is to produce planning and design principles of park&ride facilities.

After the general introduction made, definition and classification of park&ride systems will be focused on, planning and design principles of park and ride facilities will be discussed and lastly overall evaluation will be made.

Keywords: Park and ride, planning and design principles, transportation

Evaluation of Spatial Symbol on Municipal Logotypes: Sample of Çankırı Province

English

Okan Türkan (*Çankırı Karatekin University*)

Settlements have various characteristics that are similar or different in terms of natural and human conditions. The distinctive features that separate a settlement from the others are among the most important features that reflect its identity. In this context, human beings have used various symbols to reflect the concrete and abstract cultural values of the place where they lived in the historical process. The logos used to symbolically reflect the natural and human geographical feature of a settlement are an important tool. When we distinguish settlements as rural and urban areas, it is seen that logos are used to introduce urban rather than rural areas. Urban settlements in our country can also be described as places where municipal services are provided. However, we can not evaluate all of the settlements which have municipal organizations in our country in all directions as cities. Places where the municipal organization has or does not have urban characteristics in real terms, describe the characteristics of the geographical area in which the settlement and the settlement are located based on their logos. In this study, the urban settlements in Çankırı province were evaluated through municipal logos. The municipal logos in Çankırı province reflect not only the urban location but also the geographical feature of the district where it is situated on the settlement. Çankırı has 12 district municipalities including the central district in the province. In general, in the logos of these municipalities, many geographical symbols reflecting the natural and human characteristics and urban identities of the settlement have been identified.

Keywords: Municipal Logos, Geographical Symbol, Çankırı Province

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Sovereign Wealth Funds, Development and International Political Economy Ulusal Varlık Fonları, Kalkınma ve Uluslararası Politik İktisat

Türkçe

Orhan Şimşek (*Artvin Çoruh University*)

Ahmet Arif Eren (*Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University*)

Zafer Adalı (*Artvin Çoruh University*)

Sovereign wealth funds are state-owned instruments established in line with various macroeconomic goals. Since 2000's, they have become important actors in the global economy. Sources of sovereign wealth funds are revenues from natural resources or trade surpluses. However, in recent years it appears that countries with no revenue from natural resources or trade surpluses have also been established. Capital accumulation, macroeconomic stability and economic development are the reasons for the establishment of sovereign wealth funds. In particular, sovereign development funds which were established for the purpose of development have recently been increasing. In this study, an evaluation will be made on sovereign development funds operating within the framework of the goals of increasing international competitiveness and industrialization.

**Position And Importance of Tax Awareness in Turkish Education System:
Analysis of Curriculum of Ministry of National Education
Vergi Bilinci Konusunun Türk Eğitim Sistemi İçerisindeki Yeri ve Önemi:
Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı Müfredatının İncelenmesi**

Türkçe

Osman Geyik (*Dicle University*)
Abdunnur Yıldız (*Fırat University*)

Tax is a fundamental financial tool of public services offered by state to meet the common needs of society. Regulate the tax relationship between state and individual is under the scope of public law. Taxes form an important portion of public revenue. Therefore, based on payment power principle by state, this tax is collected forcibly based on income and expenditure of individuals. This forcibly collection of tax causes taxing process to contain different variables including social, psychological, and cultural. At this point, perception of citizens towards tax, opinions about tax, and tax awareness are determinant of attitude and behaviour against tax. States that need higher public revenue due to increased public expenditures often increase taxes, add new taxes, or increase tax audits to increase overall revenue. However, tax is an important topic that requires citizenship awareness. This awareness could be created first in the family, later by effects of environmental factors. Future taxpayers that fail to receive necessary tax awareness education in the family will fail to be sensitive about tax evasion and methods for tax evasion compared to taxpayers with tax awareness. Therefore, it is important to educate individuals that have received insufficient level of tax education in the family with elementary curriculum and classes constructed in detail to increase tax awareness and educate individual for tax awareness and morale. In this study, tax awareness will be described, and effects of education and teaching process on tax awareness will be investigated. Lastly, curriculum of National Education will be analysed, and whether the classes in the curriculum contained subjects related with tax or taxation will be evaluated.

The Effect of the Lifestyle on Conspicuous Consumption

English

Oylum Ekşi (Kocaeli University)
Burcu Candan (Kocaeli University)

In today's world where the consumers are regarded invaluable, the aims of the companies are to meet the needs and desires and ensure their continuity in the market. Maintaining this continuity can be possible with a good understanding of consumer behavior. As consumers decide, one of the personal factors that will affect the decision is their lifestyle. Lifestyle is a term that is used to express how an individual maintains his or her entire life, including opinions, interests, goals and desires. It has been observed that the purchasing behaviors of people who were raised in the same culture and belong to same profession and age are different. The reason for this is that their lifestyles that are influenced by internal and external factors such as past experiences, feelings, values, personalities and social classes are different as well. It was determined that consumers with different lifestyles also have different styles of consumption. The first part of this study consists of theoretical information about lifestyle and conspicuous consumption. In the second part of this field study, the results of a survey study are given since the purpose was to include participants who care about having a demonstration effect. In accordance with this purpose, people who owned smartphones - an item which is thought to be an indicator of conspicuous consumption - were taken within the scope of this study.

KeyWords: Consumer Behaviors, Lifestyle, Conspicuous Consumption

Angel Investing in Turkey **Türkiye'de Melek Yatırımcılık**

Türkçe

Ozan Gönüllü (*Kocaeli University*)

Angel investors are the real persons who provide entrepreneurs with capital that they will receive from their companies for their shares, as well as personal experience and relationships networks. In other words, it is expressed as a type of private investor who invests in companies having high risk and high growth potential in a very early period of their establishment. Especially in the financing of newly established enterprises, the importance of the angel investors is increasing day by day and this method is being studied more and more every day in entrepreneurship literature. The regulations have begun as of year 2013 in order to promote the angel financing model which is new and limited in practice in Turkey but have a long history in the USA and European countries; the angel investment has begun to be promoted with the "Regulation on Individual Participation Capital", which was published by the Treasury at the official journal. The purpose of the study is to reveal that what kind of legal arrangements are conducted in Turkey related to the angel investors, in what extent it is common today and what kind of alternative will the newly established risky ventures and especially SMEs for the angel investors.

The Influence of Macroeconomic Factors on Capital Structure Decisions

English

Ozan Gönüllü (*Kocaeli University*)

The capital structure is the combination of the resources that companies use to finance their investments. Modern capital structure theories reveal that companies can maximize their value with their capital structure decisions. The effect of internal factors such as return on assets, return on equity, liquidity ratio, growth rate and company size on capital structure decisions is often the subject of empirical research. In this study, influence of macroeconomic variables such as money supply, inflation rate, real interest rates, gross domestic product and exchange rate on Borsa Istanbul-listed industrial companies' capital structure decisions were investigated by the panel data analysis. In this study, which includes 43 industrial SME listed in Borsa Istanbul, the data covering a 5-year period between 2013 and 2017 were analyzed with the panel data methodology. According to the findings of the study, it is concluded that macroeconomic factors have statistically significant effects on capital structure decisions of companies.

Keywords: Capital Structure, Firm Performance, Panel Data Analysis

The Metropolitan Municipality Reform and Its Impact on Rural Areas in Turkey **Türkiye'deki Büyükşehir Belediyesi Reformu ve Reformun Kırsal Alana Etkisi**

Türkçe

Ozan Zengin (*Ankara University*)

With industrialization and the growth of the services sector, the pace of urbanization is increasing, the cities are growing and they are spreading to a wider geographical area, hosting a rising number of people each day. As of 20th century urbanization has become a global reality. In the hegemony of neoliberal policies, big or metropolitan cities where economic and commercial relations intensify have emerged as new types of production and consumption zones on the global scale in the last quarter of the 20th century and the 21st century. As a “dependent” country, Turkey has taken its share in this development process. The issues of big city / metropolitan city and their administration that started in the 1970s have developed in a dynamic process up to the present. Through the “decentralization” reforms governed by the center within the framework of economic and service-oriented objectives, big cities grew by swallowing small local administration units and rural areas around them. The new metropolitan urbanization movement, rising on the rationalization of services such as land-use planning unity, efficiency, administrative capacity, and the establishment of relations of production targeting an integration to the global commodity chain, generating unearned income (rent) has come to the point of destroying rural settlements, rural lands and agricultural production by speeding up the migration from rural to urban areas. This paper will try to analyze the metropolitan municipality reform process that has intensified over the last decade and its impact on the rural area.

**Problems Scale for Teachers and Administrators
Who Have Foreign Students in Their Schools
Okullarında Yabancı Uyruklu Öğrenci Bulunan
Öğretmen ve Yöneticilerin Karşılaştıkları Sorunlar Ölçeği**

Türkçe

Ömer Çelikkol (*Süleyman Demirel University*)
Adnan Karaibrahimoğlu (*Süleyman Demirel University*)
Aytekin Tokgöz (*Directorship of Bahçelievler Middle School*)

In recent years, especially the wars in the Middle East affected many of the migratory flows to the western countries, and due to the position of Turkey in transitional region also caused an increase in the number of people migrating fairly. This situation causes some problems in the schools where foreign students study. The aim of this study is to develop a standard scale instrument for use in determining the dimensions and levels of problems faced by teachers and administrators with foreign students in their school. Descriptive method was used in the research. The "Scale for problems of teachers and administrators having foreign in their schools" was developed in order to determine the dimensions and levels of the problems faced by teachers and administrators with foreign students in the school. The questionnaire has reached to 33 items as a result of 40 expert opinions and 60 preliminary studies. The final scale was applied to 244 teachers and administrators chosen randomly from the population. The structural validity, inter-rater reliability and applicability of the scale were performed by Cronbach's $\alpha=0.931$ and cumulative variance loadings = 65.88%. As a result of the analyses, a valid and reliable scale, consisting of 33 items and six sub-dimensions, was obtained. Problems arising from cultural differences, foreign language, communication, education, violence, harmful habits and prejudicial problems have come to foreground among foreign students and it is suggested that studies should be done by government agencies and precautions should be taken by school administrations in order to solve the problems. It will also be useful to support the results by further studies applied in extended regions.

Keywords: Scale development, problem behavior, foreign nationality.

**A Research on Integrity of Use of Cost Accounting in Operations
in Şanlıurfa Organize Industrial Region
Şanlıurfa Organize Sanayi Bölgesindeki İşletmelerin
Maliyet Muhasebesi Kullanım Düzeyine Yönelik Bir Araştırma**

Türkçe

Ömer Faruk Demirkol (*Harran University*)

Businesses are to achieve a general purpose profit and in order to realize this aim, it has to determine the sales prices and policies well. Since profit is an element derived by deducting expenses from revenues, costs must be accurately calculated to achieve a high profit target. Already one of the purposes of cost accounting is the calculation of unit costs. Enterprises that implement the cost accounting system in a good way achieve this goal more safely. The aim of our study is to investigate the level of cost accounting usage of the enterprises in the Şanlıurfa Organized Industrial Zone. For this purpose, a face-to-face and online questionnaire was applied to the businesses as voluntary participation. The survey included questions about the demographic characteristics and the level of use of cost accounting. The results were analyzed in the SPSS program and it was determined that there are some differences between some of the demographics of the enterprises and their attitudes towards cost accounting. In the conclusion of the study that were included suggestions and determinations for these attitudes.

Keywords: Accounting, Cost, Cost Accounting, Business

**A Critical View to the Environmental Management Approaches:
Reversing the Polluter Pays Principle
Çevre Yönetimi Yaklaşımlarına Eleştirel Bir Bakış:
Kirlenen Öder İlkesini Tersine Çevirmek**

Türkçe

Örgen Uğurlu (*Kocaeli University*)
Ayşegül Kanbak (*Batman University*)

The internalization of the negative externality which are created by the pollutions which cause the environmental problems and a financial sanction in narrow meaning and the polluter pays approach that activity should also pay the cost as the activity owner in broader meaning is one of the main principles which are frequently applied by the market approach which form the third base apart from the approaches of the regulation of the environmental management and participation. This principle has also some instruments as the by-products of the market approach such as taxes, dues, outlays, pollution permissions which could be purchased and sold, subventions and pollution exchanges. The countries could take one or several of these approaches into among the instruments of the environmental policies in compliance with the environmental management structure owned. Using the polluter pays principle by the countries as a principle which opens the way of collecting the cost of the pollution for the situations which are in violation of the related written regulations rather than using the same as a persuader factor not only prevents the formation of the expected feeling of responsibility but also it could realize the appearance of the opinion that they have the right as long as they shall pay. In addition to all of these above-mentioned critics, while that approach condemns the polluter party in order to pay the same, still it does not include any kind of information or practice concerning the matter that how the parties who do not pollute in any manner or who take a step in order to stop the pollution shall be rewarded and encouraged exactly. However, the Coase theory says that "It is possible for the economical units to get an agreement with the market in the situations in which the transaction cost is either lower or zero". That is to say, in case the persons are encouraged by the market conditions against their investments which decrease or finish the actions of pollution, then the parties who develop such actions shall be increased, in other words, the owners of the actions which damage the environment shall look for the methods of improvement on their own without any further need of producing the above-stated persuader punishment by the countries in any manner as well. Starting from such assumption, it shall be focused on the principle that the parties should pay if they pollute within a critical view to the environmental management approaches and to the market approach in particular in the coverage of this work and it shall be tried to develop a reverse approach to the principle. Although the Coase theory exceeds the coverage of this study and also the areas of specialization of the authors, it shall be attempted to put forward the potential benefits of the reverse approach by means of giving some examples not only from various countries but also from the applications and practices which are being implemented in Turkey, though it is quite limited in number, in order to support and reinforce the opinion which constitutes the essence of the theory in question.

Cyberspace: The Fifth Domain of Escalating Security Challenges

English

Övgü Kalkan Küçüksolak (*Yalova University*)

The aim of this study is to offer useful insights on the issue of cyberspace and make an analysis on the realm of growing security challenges. There is no doubt about growing salience of cyberspace which permeates nearly every aspect of life in today's digitalized world. The context and the implications of cyberspace has undergone such a tremendous transformation that, it is considered as the fifth domain of operations after land, sea, air and outer space today. While this human-made terrain promotes infinite sources of opportunities for its users on the one hand, its ubiquitous power resources in the darkness of its amorphous structure exacerbates capacities to inflict harm in all levels of security on the other hand. Cyber-related operations, which range from cyber-espionage to infrastructure manipulation, increasingly dominate the nature and the dynamics of security challenges. In this transforming security spectrum, cyber challenges go beyond exploitation of vulnerabilities of states and companies to permeate into the areas of human and societal security. Countering these complex challenges require transformation not only in physical and virtual capabilities but also in analytical level. Since the dynamics of cyberspace pushes the global society to transcend borders of state-centric approach, then it becomes an imperative to analyze the structure and the challenges of cyberspace with a comprehensive approach.

**Dysfunctionality of the Harmonization Process with
the EU Social Dialogue Mechanisms in Turkey
AB ile Uyum Sürecinde Türkiye’de Sosyal Diyalog Mekanizmalarının İşlevsizliği**

Türkçe

Özal Çiçek (*Süleyman Demirel University*)
Mehmet Öçal (*Mehmet Akif Ersoy University*)

As a tripartite institutional mechanism for the institutionalization of relations between labor and capital, social dialogue has an important place in the European Social Model. Since the 1990s, Turkey has been in the quest for accession to the European Union. So in the beginning of the 2000s, social dialogue mechanisms have been developed for being able to adapt to the EU acquis and in line with the demands of the organizations that represent both the workers, civil servants and employers in their own internal dynamics. The Economic and Social Council, whose starting date can be taken up to 1995, has getting an institutional structure with the law numbered 4641 and constitutional status has been reached following the 12 September 2010 referendum. The institution have become an institution which is far removed from the advisory body even under the domination of the state because of the injustices observed in the distribution of the members on the social partners. Inside its structure which has only an institutional status but never has come together to discuss. The Economic and Social Council even become an organ in which the social partners are far distant to consensus culture and it is used by governments to announce the decisions of labour organizations. On the other hand; The Tripartite Advisory Board, which was created by referring to Article 114 of the Labor Law No. 4857 can be seen as an alternative to the failure of the Economic and Social Council to function. It seems to be a platform in which the parties come together more with respect to the Economic and Social Council and they are concerned with the fundamental problems in the working life. Since the first meeting of the Tripartite Advisory Committee in 2004, they have been regularly meeting 2-3 times a year on average and many conversion processes for working life have being discussed within these meetings. During this process; many issues from social security reform to the new union and collective labor law numbered 6356, from the Law on Occupational Health and Safety numbered 6331 to the dismissal of the transfer of severance benefit, from the concept of secure flexibility, to the private employment bureau, to the rented labor and subcontracting arrangement has mentioned in the Advisory Committee. Without any doubt; it is possible to know that no social dialogue institution is able to work effectively enough when the government is in a socially determining position; at least Tripartite Advisory Board has sustained its presence more tactually as compared to the Economic and Social Council. In this study; both the Economic and Social Council and the Tripartite Advisory Board's representation structure on the social partners and the relevance and the appropriacy of the effectiveness of the issues or attitudes addressed in these structures to the European Social Model are evaluated.

Keywords: Social Dialogue, European Union, Turkey, Economic and Social Council, Tripartite Advisory Board.

**From Jack London's Iron Heel to the Contemporary World:
A Review on Class Associations
Jack London'un Demir Ökçe'sinden Günümüz Dünyasına:
Sınıfsal Çağrışımlar Üzerine Bir Derleme**

Türkçe

Özal Çiçek (Süleyman Demirel University)
Mehmet Öçal (Mehmet Akif Ersoy University)

Jack London's Iron Heel book, written in 1907, is regarded as pioneer and even the first modern dystopic work. Such that Anatole France, who wrote book's preface, claimed that era's socialist movement masses accused Jack London of raising fear and choosing exaggerated words. Although it may be said that such a point of view in terms of those who read in those years is perhaps unusual, perhaps not well understood for the emerging socialism, during postmodern times which capitalist brutality became increasingly evident on all the peoples of the world in the first quarter of the 21st century, this novel represents an oligarchic structure characterized by oppressing the masses and establish its own hegemony. In his book presenting a reflection of a battle between plutocracy and large masses, Jack London narrates a country that monopolies and trusts were dominated and how they suppressed a huge revolt at the beginning of the twentieth century. Nonetheless the presence of an intense pessimism in the book, it also emphasizes the importance of struggling once again and ultimately the victory belonging to great humanity. In this study, the search for an alternative world will be tried to be observed in London's lines while seeking to establish links between the defining themes of Iron Heel and these defining themes' contemporary connotations.

Keywords: Jack London, Iron Heel, Plutocracy.

**Principles Prevailing in Turkish Public Procurement Law
in the Light of Rulings of the Council of State
Danıştay Kararları Işığında Türk Kamu İhale Hukukuna Egemen Olan İlkeler**

Türkçe

Özge Aksoylu Ürger (*Galatasaray University*)

A public procurement system, based on transparency, efficiency and competition that serves economy by building free market and confidence, while helping realization of rule of law by ensuring all operations of Administration be done per public welfare and principle of equal treatment, is one of the most important indicators demonstrating the economic and legal development level of a country. This system, which is very important in terms of economy and law, was established in our country with Public Procurement Law, No. 4734, by following the example of European Union legislation. The principles prevailing in our Public Procurement Law are stated in Article 5 of the said Law, named “Basic Principles” so that the judicial precedents that have been implemented by Council of State while reviewing the procurement transactions became comprehensively codified. The categorization of principles prevailing in our Public Procurement Law which are set forth in the text of Law in a relatively disorganized way into four titles which are “principles on preconditions of procurement process”, “principles on procurement procedures”, “principles on the subject matter of procurement”, “principles on protecting the economic public order” would help explaining the theoretical meaning of these principles. In this respect, not to initiate procurement proceedings unless there is sufficient budget allocation and the requirement to obtain Environmental Impact Assessment Report constitute the “principles on preconditions of procurement process”; the priority of principal procurement methods, transparency, confidentiality, reliability and public supervision constitute “principles on procurement procedures”; qualification, fulfilment of needs appropriately and promptly, non-consolidation and non-division constitute the “principles on the subject matter of procurement”; competition, equal treatment, efficient use of resources constitute “principles on protecting the economic public order”. Applying these abstract principles to a case; in other words, applying abstract principles to an actual case by legal interpretation and thereby defining the meaning of principles is mostly carried out by the Council of State which does the judicial review of the proceedings of government authorities and Public Procurement Authority. At the end of 16-year of implementation of Law, precedents of the Council of State have improved enough that enable a general analysis. In consequence of evaluation of Council of State decisions by each principle, it can be said that the Council of State has abstained from a solid formalism in reviewing the compatibility of procurement proceedings to the principles prevailing in Public Procurement Law and, has assessed the violation of the detailed and complex process rules of public procurement law by considering whether there is any violation of objectives of the principles in the actual case.

**The Effect of the 2008 Global Crisis on the Financial Performance of
Foreign Trade Capital Companies Trading in İstanbul Exchange
2008 Küresel Krizinin Borsa İstanbul'da İşlem Gören Dış Ticaret Sermaye Şirketlerinin
Finansal Performansına Etkisi**

Türkçe

Özgül Uyan (*İstanbul Gelişim University*)

The economic crises now occurred on the global scale greatly affect companies in terms of micro and countries' economies in terms of macro. Especially countries' foreign trade is affected negatively by the crises and that increases the current deficits. For this reason, companies should be encouraged to produce and export. In this respect, "Foreign Trade Capital Companies (FTCC)", one of the models applied in our country in the scope of export incentive, has a crucial role. The aim of the study prepared in this way is to determine from which variables and in what direction and degree the financial performances of the companies which have FTCC status are affected in time of 2008 global economic crisis. In the study firstly, crises and 2008 global economic crisis were discussed. Then the development and functions of the FTCC in Turkey were examined. Finally, dynamic panel data analysis results on 12 FTCC which were continuously processed during the 50 quarter period between the 1st quarter of 2005 and the 2nd quarter of 2017 in İstanbul Exchange were put forward and interpreted. In the research, asset profitability was used as a dependent variable to measure the financial performance of the companies. Companies' certain financial ratios and GDP growth rate were used as the independent variables. The 2008 crisis was added to the model as dummy variable. The panel data set consists of a total of 600 observations including 50 quarters of 12 companies for all variables of the research was prepared. The established models were estimated using the Arellano & Bond GMM estimator. Analysis shows that there is a negative and an intense correlation between the GDP growth rate and the global crisis, and the global crisis affects the financial performance of the companies in the negative direction but low degree over the GDP growth rate.

Key Words: Foreign Trade, Financial Performance, Organization for Export, Global Crisis

Women and Work in Turkey, While Industry 4.0 is Taking Off Endüstri 4.0 Kalkışa Geçerken, Türkiye'de Kadın ve İş

Türkçe

Özgün Biçer (Marmara University)

The concept of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0) first started to be used in Hannover in Germany in 2011. The transformation in the industry, not only emphasizes the improvement at automation, also emphasize clear observation, innovation on decision making process. The physical, digital and biological fields are in mutual interaction. For this reason, the process we are living in is creating important effects on many basic fields such as economy, production processes, skills, work, expectations. The effects on employment and in particular on women's employment are very important. When we looked at the present dynamics, women mainly employed in service industry. These occupations, which are regarded as "women's work", are generally paid less. On the other hand, the number of working women is very low in technology-intensive, high added value production areas. On IT sector, the gender employment gap gets deeper and deeper. In information technologies, professions such as engineering, software and design, women's visibility is reduced. In OECD average, only the 20% of the IT specialist are female. In this new technology-intensive process, it is critical to evaluate the possible impacts on women's employment. Especially how industry 4.0 process in Turkey and it's components (artificial intelligence and robotech technology, smart factories, etc.) will effect the women role in working life. Will it create new opportunities and job descriptions or due to this competition will it still keep the women on the back stage. What can be done to bring out the women potential and new opportunities? In this study under the light of questions above, we will discuss the women employment within industry 4.0.

**Evaluating the Attitudes of Working and Nonworking Individuals Against
Business Ethics Under Different Scenarios**
Çalışan ve Çalışmayan Bireylerin İş Etiğine Yönelik Tutumlarının
Farklı Senaryolar Altında Değerlendirilmesi

Türkçe

Özgür Ekin Sucu (*Kocaeli University*)
İbrahim Ayvaz (*Kocaeli University*)

World of business has many ethical dilemmas that is hard to evaluate. Attitudes of individuals against these dilemmas vary according to their social, cultural and demographical characteristics such as beliefs and gender. Working status is such a factor that effects the attitude of individuals against ethical dilemmas. Previous research suggests that attitude against business ethics differentiate between people who does not work and who does. But existing research usually evaluate the general attitude against business ethics. How does this difference change in different scenarios should be investigated too. In this respect, purpose of the study is to find how does the attitude of individuals against business ethics change according to working status under different situations. To this aim three different business ethics scenarios was composed. All of the scenarios was similar to each other in respect of the ethical dilemma but was different in respect of actor (costumer-employee-competitor) who exposed to unethical behavior. Multidimensional business ethics scales were used to evaluate participants' attitudes against these ethical dilemmas. In light of obtained data, attitudes against business ethics and how does these attitudes change in respect to working status under different scenarios was evaluated.

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Electoral Coalitions in Turkey: A Case Study

English

Özhan Demirkol (*Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University*)

Aslıhan Çoban Balcı (*Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University*)

Recent political agenda of Turkey in 2018 is characterized by the debates on electoral coalitions for the presidential elections to be held in 2019. Although electoral coalitions are common for presidential and semi-presidential regimes, Turkish parties frequently attempted to form electoral coalitions under parliamentary regimes. This study aims to provide a history of electoral coalitions in Turkey under parliamentary regime from 1950 to 2015. Within this context, we will deal with the failed electoral coalition attempts prior to 1957 and 1973 elections and the successful ones that were a part of Turkish political history from 1991 to 2015. We believe that distribution of parliamentary seats, electoral rules and ideological distance between political parties played key roles in determining the success of electoral coalitions.

Key words: electoral coalitions, parliamentary regime, Turkey.

New Party Formation in Turkey: 1923-2018

English

Özhan Demirkol (*Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University*)
Aslıhan Çoban Balcı (*Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University*)

History of Turkish Republic is populated with frequent emergence of new parties. However, only the electorally viable parties have attracted scholarly attention. On the other hand, a few number of studies that provided data on new party formation lost their actuality. This study aims to fill this gap by compiling data on officially registered Turkish parties from various sources and providing descriptive data on new party formation in Turkey. Within this context, number and types new parties, their foundation years and their ages will be examined.

Key Words: new party formation, party age, Turkish political parties

Content Analysis on The Animation Movies Targeting Child Audience

English

Özlem Özgür (*Selçuk University*)

Within the social life, just like all individuals, children also learn from their parents about values, beliefs and acceptable behavior patterns of the culture in which they are born. However, a child is not a human-being that is raised and shaped only by the parents and family circle. Various cultural establishments and media also contributes in this process. Children are active consumers of media contents including movies, TV shows and new media. Consummation of media contents is one of the incontrovertible sources for the formation of personality. Thus, these films contribute to the process of making children to interpret the world. Animation movies, which get more and more popular with the new technological improvements, occupy a huge place in children's process of media consuming with their protagonists, funny contexts and fiction. Particularly during the holiday period, these films, which have been shown in the release, are infiltrating the children's world with their toys, books, clothes and many other products, etc. In this study, the top five animation movies targeting child audiences, which were released in Turkey in 2016 have been analyzed. The qualitative content analysis approach has been adopted during the process. Thus, it has been attempted to reveal with which contents those movies that were intended for the children managed to get into children's world.

Experiencing Together Living in the Multinational Hopa: Getting to Know the Other Çok Etnili Hopa’da Birlikte Yaşama Deneyimi: Ötekini Tanımak

Türkçe

Öznur Yılmaz (*Artvin Çoruh University*)

Hopa is the bordering town of Artvin, located at the end point of the northeastern coast of Turkey. Eastern Black Sea, especially between Rize province Pazar district and Artvin Province of Hopa region, is home to quite different ethnic groups. However, there is no tension among these ethnic groups reflected in the national public opinion. The traditions of these autonomous peoples, which have different languages and cultural characteristics, have become the center of sociological interest. In this study, in-depth interviews were conducted to investigate how the Hemşinites from the caste peoples of the Hopa district knew the Lazs. It is aimed to describe the images of Lazs from Hamshens through semi-structured interviews. In this study, snowball sample model was used to determine the interviewers.

Key words: Ethnic Identity, Hamshens, The Other, Hopa.

Physiological Reactions During the Perception of Works of Art

English

Paweł Augustynowicz (*John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin*)

Piotr Francuz (*John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin*)

Expertise in visual arts is known to have an influence on the process of art perception, understanding, and interpretation. We asked ourselves how does the perception of works of art is influenced by the attitude of the observer? Does expertise in visual arts modify the pattern of physiological responses during the process of perception and analysis of works of art? We asked 27 subjects (17 experts and 10 non-experts) to perform an aesthetic evaluation of eight paintings and to answer six questions about each painting. Different types of questions were asked to evoke different attitudes of participants during art perception. Electrodermal activity (EDA) of each participant, including skin conductance response (SCR) and skin conductance level (SCL), was recorded during the perception and response phases. We have found significant differences in EDA between various emotional states of participants evoked by our experimental manipulation both in perception and in response phases. No differences were found between experts and non-experts in terms of physiological measurements. Nonetheless, there were significant differences between these groups in terms of aesthetic preferences.

**Analysis of 9th Grade History and Geography Teaching Programs
with a Multidisciplinary Approach**
9. Sınıf Tarih ve Coğrafya Öğretim Programlarının Disiplinlerarası Bir Yaklaşımla İncelenmesi

Türkçe

Pelin İskender Kılıç (*Ondokuz Mayıs University*)
Nevin Özdemir (*Ondokuz Mayıs University*)

This study was conducted to find out whether an interdisciplinary attitude approach is used in the teaching/learning of history and geography lessons based on 9th grade history and geography teaching programs. In his report that he prepared in 1924 about Turkey's education system, John Dewey argued that history and geography lessons in schools complemented each other and that these lessons should be taught to students by only one teacher, if possible. According to him, geography and history are two aspects of life and while geography helps in understanding natural relations, history enables a skill to know humanist connections and relations. History lesson should be taught in parallel with the geography lesson and map should be used while teaching. The research data in this study were collected with document review, which is a qualitative research method used frequently by especially historians, anthropologists and sociologists in their studies. Document review includes the analysis of written materials which include information about the phenomenon or phenomena to be researched. Document review enables the long term analysis of documents produced about a research problem within a specific period of time or documents produced within different intervals and by multiple resources on the related subject. As a result of the analysis of history and geography teaching programs, it was found that 9th grade history and geography teaching programs are prepared with an interdisciplinary approach to a great extent, as stated in Dewey's report.

Comparison of Learning Styles of Geography And History Undergraduates Tarih Ve Coğrafya Öğrencilerinin Öğrenme Stillerinin Karşılaştırılması

Türkçe

Pelin İskender Kılıç (*Ondokuz Mayıs University*)

Nevin Özdemir (*Ondokuz Mayıs University*)

This study is a descriptive study for the analysis of learning styles of university students studying in disciplines of history and geography in Turkey. The sample of the study consists of a total of 3104 university students studying at 25 departments - geography (N=5), history (N=8), geography teaching (N=5) and history teaching (N=7) - of 13 universities in different regions of Turkey. 41% (N=1275) of these students were studying in departments related with geography. 59% (N=748) were students in departments of geography, while 41% (N=541) were students in geography teaching departments of education faculties. 59% (N=1829) of the sample were studying in departments related with history. 51% (N=940) of these were students in departments of history, while 49% (N=889) were students in history teaching departments. When the whole sample was taken into consideration, 54% (N=1688) of the students who participated in the study were students in the field, while 46% (N= 1416) were prospective teachers of geography and history. Kolb Learning Styles Inventory was used in the study as data collection tool. The focus of the study was to analyze whether there were differences in the learning styles and learning modes of history and geography students in terms of variables such as gender, year of education and teaching program.

Keywords: Kolb learning styles, history, geography, interdisciplinary difference

A Study on Association Between Internet Usage, Virtual Identity, Self Respect, Life Satisfaction And Internet Addiction İnternet Kullanım Düzeyi, Sanal Kimlik, Benlik Saygısı, Yaşam Doyumu ve İnternet Bağımlılık Düzeyi Arasındaki İlişkinin İncelenmesi

Türkçe

Pelin Kabar (İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University)

One of the most important discoveries of the developing world, the internet, is developing and improving itself each day. With this development, the need for internet is increasing and the internet becomes an indispensable part of our life. According to the survey results of “Turkish Statistical Institute 2017 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Usage Survey on Households and Individuals”, eight of every ten households have internet access. Same research also shows, while 76,3% of households had internet Access in 2016, this rate increased to 80,7% in 2017. In the same year; among 16-74 years old population, the computer usage and internet usage was 56,6% and 66,8%, respectively. With so much being used, the internet certainly affects our psychological characteristics. Another important issue that needs to be investigated and avoided is that the individual loses control over the internet and internet controls the individual. This study was performed to analyse the association between internet usage, virtual identity, self-respect, life satisfaction and internet addiction. With this study we aimed to raise awareness about internet addiction and draw attention on negative effects of internet on mental health. We studied 132 volunteer participants, aged 18 to 64 years old, living in İstanbul Province of Turkey, including 70 female and 62 male. Demographic Information Form, Social Comparison Scale (Turkish Version), “The Satisfaction with Life Scale, “Internet Addiction Test-Short Form” and Virtual Identity Scale were applied in our study. Our study results revealed significant positive association between , self respect and life satisfaction($r=0.32$, $p<0.01$), significant negative association between virtual identity and self respect ($r=0.28$, $p<0.01$), significant positive association between ,internet addiction and virtual identity ($r=0.51$, $p=0.01$). As a result, it can be thought that the identity created in the internet environment can increase internet addiction and negatively affect self-esteem.

**An Analysis of The Turkish Translations of Daudet’s “Letters From My Windmill”
in Terms of Translation Strategies And Operations
Çeviri Stratejileri ve İşlemleri Açısından “Değirmenimden Mektuplar” Adlı Eserin İncelenmesi**

Türkçe

Perihan Yalçın (*Gazi University*)

French writer Alphonse Daudet’s 1869 novel “Letters From My Windmill” has been translated into Turkish a number of times by various translators. For this study, three different translations of the novel were picked and analyzed in order to unfold the similarities and differences between the source text and the target texts in the form of translation criticism. The aim of the study is to describe the translation strategies that the translators have utilized while transferring from the source language into the target language as well as to reveal their consequences. The translations analyzed in this study are evaluated within the frame of Gideon Toury’s translation theory that adopts a target-oriented approach.. In line with this approach, the closest translation to the original text is to be viewed as satisfactory while the farthest one is to be viewed as acceptable. Initially the cover pages, forewords, number of chapters and pages of all three translations are examined as the analyses of pre-process norm. Then sentences are selected from the source text and evaluated vis-à-vis their translations in these three target texts within the frame of Gideon Toury’s target-oriented translation theory and translation strategies. The results of the analysis has shown that the strategies that the three different translators use the most are paraphrase, addition, derogation, domestication, and borrowing. The translations have been found to naturally host differences. It has also been revealed that Translation 1 is satisfactory while Translations 2 and 3 are acceptable in accordance with Gideon Toury’s target-oriented translation theory. It is considered that this study will be a source for other studies to be carried out in the field of study comparing the translation with the original text.

Key Words: Translation, translation studies, translator, translation criticism, translation strategies.

From Students' Eyes of Department of Psychology Digital World and Digital Addiction Psikoloji Bölümü Öğrencilerinin Gözünden Dijital Dünya ve Dijital Bağımlılık

Türkçe

Pınar Erten (Bingöl University)

Because it is lived in a digital age, many digital tools are used at situations that exceed the purpose and duration of use in daily life. Therefore, many psychological, physiological and sociological disorders occur and our life quality is negatively affected. Digital tools have a use that is addictive while it needs to be used to facilitate life and improve quality of life. If we think of addiction on digital tools and applications as an umbrella, it contains internet addiction, social media addiction, mobile phone addiction and game addiction. This study was undertaken to determine how the digital addiction, which is the disorder of the digital age, is perceived by the students in the field of psychology. It is thought that this study will provide different contributions to the work done in the field because it is thought that the students who study in the psychology department will be able to analyze the dimensions of digital addiction more than one point of view. Moreover, it is assumed that there are differences in attitudes and perceptions towards addiction due to the characteristics of being digital native. The study was conducted with students in the 3rd grade of Psychology department. In the study, students were asked metaphors about digital world, digital addiction, internet addiction and social media addiction, and its reasons. In this way, students' perceptions are determined through metaphors from qualitative data collection methods. The metaphors formed by the students were divided into certain categories according to their similarities and differences and the analysis procedures were carried out.

Odontoma: A Case of Zeytinli Island (Balıkesir / Erdek) Odontoma: Zeytinli Ada (Balıkesir / Erdek) Örneği

Türkçe

Pınar Gözlük Kırmızıoğlu (*Cumhuriyet University*)

Saadet Bıçak (*Cumhuriyet University*)

Fadime Suata Alpaslan (*Cumhuriyet University*)

Abstract: Zeytinli Island is an island in the south of the Sea of Marmara, 250 meters away from Erdek, located within the borders of Balıkesir province. As a result of archaeological excavations carried out in this area, skeletal remains belonging to a total of 126 individuals dating from Helen-Roman-Byzantine and Ottoman periods were recovered. In this study, we investigated the odontoma in the left mandible of a young adult male between the ages of 25-35 years, numbered ZK-67. Odontoma is an odontogenic tumor that has undergone a tissue change including enamel, dentin, cement and connective tissue. Although the etiology of this lesion is not known precisely, it is thought to be the result of factors such as trauma, infection, inheritance and genetic mutation. Odontoma was manifested by bloating and tissue disturbance in the region of the left jaw, where the second and third molar teeth were located, and as a result of the x-ray analysis made in this region, the formation was described as complex odontoma. In this research, a case of odontoma which is not seen very much in skeletal remains belonging to ancient Anatolian societies was examined and a new sample for paleopathological studies was given.

Key words: Zeytinli Island, Helen-Roman-Byzantine and Ottoman, Odontoma

Routes on the Identity Fiction of the Turkish Right Wings **Türk Sağının Kimlik Kurgusunda Güzergahlar**

Türkçe

Polat S. Alpman (*Yalova University*)

In the global sense, there are various moments in the historical and social development of the nation-state model. These moments are shaped by power relations in society as much as they relate to the political culture of the community in question. Turkey, in particular, the establishment of the nation-state process was institutionalized in a single-party political regime. For this reason, the practices that marked the turning point became the political-economic practice of a single party. The ideological figuration behind this political and economic practice included the imagination of the nation, as well as the reflection of the political desires of the founders. Thus, from the state to the religious, from the culture to the science, from the economy to the educated, all of the social spheres dominated by the founding ideology of the new state and the new identity construction is made by this desires. This new identity included similarities with the Ottoman Nationalitarians System, but at the same time, it contained differences from it. There are the similarities and the differences existed in the course of these identities. While nationalism and conservatism largely coincided with the desire of the Republican identity politics, Islamism developed as an opposition movement. Islamism, which is in a veiled and obvious struggle with the national identity of the Republic, began to integrate with this identity and the ideology after 2010 and thus the identity politics of the Republic succeeded to contain the whole of the Turkish right wings. In this study, it is tried to determine a route to follow the identity politics of the Turkish right-wing and, in this way, the relationship between post-Republican identity politics and the identification of Turkish right identity will be tried to be solved.

Keywords: Turkish Right, Identity, State, Turkishness, Nationalism, Conservatism, Islamism.

The Effect of Foreign Trade to Economic Growth Performance of Fragile Economies: 1997-2017 New Fragile Five Example

English

Rabia Aktaş Şenkardeşler (*Yalova University*)
Ömer Nasuhi Şahin (*Yalova University*)

Because the consumption, investment and government expenditures are the elements of GDP with net export, the increase in these facts will contribute to economic growth. Net export gives the difference between export and import and it doesn't contribute to growth directly as long as it doesn't have a positive value. But both export and import contribute to growth indirectly. Because export is exchange-earning transaction, it can increase the investment and consumption expenditures in an economy. And because the import provides customs tax income, it increases the government's revenue and due to government expenditures as well as export inputs provide an increase in the national production. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between economic growth and foreign trade of fragile economies. In the empirical analysis GDP (%change) is defined as dependent variable, export (%of GDP) and import (%of GDP) are defined as independent variables. The datas of analysis contain 1997-2016 period of fragile economies which are Indonesia, Turkey, South Africa, Colombia and Mexico.

Key words: economic growth, foreign trade, fragile five, panel data

Lease Certificates (Sukuk) and Project Finance Kira Sertifikaları ve Proje Finansmanı

Türkçe

Recep Ali Küçükçolak (*İstanbul Commerce University*)
Murat Kasımoğlu (*İstanbul Commerce University*)

Sukuk markets can be used for financing of various public and private sector projects. Infrastructure projects are the main projects for sukuk. Sukuk issuers can finance a wide range of development projects, investors can invest in medium and long term investment products with multiple asset types. In the first stage, governments can use this kind of instruments to finance of the strategic and infrastructure projects. Following of the government projects, private sector projects are also can finance by sukuk issuance. Sukuk (lease certificate) issuances give alternative finance methods to public and private companies and institutions. Especially developing countries and companies can benefit from sukuk issuances to finance to high growth rate and necessary strategic investments. In addition, the issuance proseses of the lease certificates and project finance are very similar. In the two processes need to establish a SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle). The role of SPV is the management and realization of the projects. The SPV provides co-ordination between all parties while making the sukuk issuance. Sukuk issuance in Turkey can be additional financing source to the all projects and it has great potential

Closure of Political Parties in Turkey on Grounds of Violating the “Indivisibility of the Nation”

Principle: The Democracy Party and The Democratic Society Party Cases

Türkiye’de “Milletin Bölünmezliği” İlkesine Aykırılık Gerekçesiyle Kapatılan Siyasi Partiler:

Demokrasi Partisi ve Demokratik Toplum Partisi Davaları

Türkçe

Rengül Ekizceleroğlu (*Trakya University*)

Büşra İşguzar (*Trakya University*)

It is a widely accepted idea that a democracy cannot be considered without political parties today. On the other hand, it is also widely accepted that political parties which are posing a threat to democratic order must not be allowed and if necessary they should be banned as a last resort. Because of the prohibitive understanding it has, Turkey gets quite a lot more attention in this respect comparing to other European countries. Closure of political parties by Constitutional Court has become almost a casual event in Turkey. Up to today, more than 30 political parties have been closed by the Court and almost half of the cases were based on the grounds that they were violating the indivisibility of the nation principle. This study investigates the political parties which were closed by the Constitutional Court on the grounds that they were violating the “indivisibility of the nation” principle which is founded in Turkish Constitution. In particular, The Democracy Party’s closure case, which was closed in 1994 and The Democratic Society Party’s closure case, which was closed in 2009 are examined. The study aims to evaluate the amendments to the legislation on political party closure regime since 1961 and the study also investigates whether the “focus” criterion which was put into effect in 2001 has changed the Constitutional Court’s jurisprudence.

**Semantic Analysis of the Doctor Word
in the Scope of Health Culture Between 1850-1970 Years
1850-1970 Yılları Arasındaki Sağlık Kültürü Kapsamında
Doktor Kelimesinin Semantik Açıdan İncelenmesi**

Türkçe

Rukiye Çelik (Süleyman Demirel University)
Dolunay Özlem Kilit (Süleyman Demirel University)

Problem of Study: Ottoman medicine (Unver, 1943: 11), which preserved Islamic medicine until the 19th century, established a connection with the West in the 17th century and entered a period of serious modernization in the 19th century. In the 19th century Ottoman medicine gained a distant identity from Islamic medicine tradition (Bayat, 2010: 298). The dominant factors of this modernization process are the Turkish physicians (Erdemir, 1996: 292). Aim of Study: Purpose of the study; is a semantic review of the doctor word used in written texts between 1850 and 1970, when the health culture was changing. Method: Historical semantic analysis method has been used to analyze the change in health and to make a clear picture. The dictionary meanings of the doctor, the changes that these meanings have experienced in the history section, the probable causes, the nature and the consequences of these changes have been examined. Results: The semantic definition of the word "doctor" can be made as follows: He/She is an honest person who is based on the scientific achievement of Western medicine and who sees contemporary medicine with its possibilities and is approaching like an authoritarian issue that needs to be corrected to the patient, a collective model and guidance, who sees the right to intervene in the life style of patients, does not discriminate between patients, a moral, hardworking, socialist engineer who considers national utilities.

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Observing of Body Control with Advertising in Health and Power Framework Sağlık Ve İktidar Çerçevesinde Beden Denetiminin Reklamlar İle İncelenmesi

Türkçe

Rukiye Çelik (*Suleyman Demirel University*)
Dolunay Özlem Kilit (*Suleyman Demirel University*)

Problem of Study: Controlling and guarding of body has carried out with religious, political and ideological mechanisms many times. But in modern time body has considered as a project must be reconstruct and for this aim medical discourse has used. Aim of Study: Purpose of the study is to identify the presence of elements of body control in health-related advertisements. Method: For this purpose, television advertisements with health content is on the air were selected by purposeful sampling method and were analyzed by semiology. Three different advertisements with health content were included in the study to examine the controlling elements of children, men and women bodies. Results: According to the results of the study, it was determined that medical discourse was used in the television advertisements sampled and framing elements were used on the bodies of the actors in the advertisements.

An Analysis of Cyber Crime and Cyber Tyranny **Siber Suçlar ve Siber Zorbalığın Psikolojik Analizi**

Türkçe

Rüçhan Gökdağ (*Anadolu University*)

The concept of cyber, which appeared with the spread and intrusion of the Internet in our lives, has been derived from the work cybernetics meaning ‘Belonging to the computer’, “Belonging to the Internet” and “Virtual Reality”. Violence experienced in many aspects of our lives has gained a new dimension in line with the spread of the Internet and added the concept of “Cyber Bullying” to the related literature. In its simplest sense, cyber bullying can be defined as a type of violence in virtual environments. In general, studies conducted in recent years have revealed that the negative effects of cyber bullying are similar to the traditional peer bullying at schools. Children exposed to cyber bullying reported that they felt such emotions more as sadness, anxiety and fear and that they suffered from decreases in their academic achievements due to loss of concentration at school. In related studies, it was found that many victims of cyber bullying were influenced negatively by behaviors on the Internet and that they reflected these behaviors upon their relationships with friends and school and at home. Cyber bullying also leads to important problems among adolescents. These problems include low self-esteem, poor academic performance, depression, stress, violence in some cases and even suicides. Victims of cyber bullying demonstrate more psychiatric symptoms than individuals who have not did any bullying or who have not been exposed to any bullying. These psychiatric symptoms are hostile emotions and psychotic symptoms. The results of related studies revealed that stress, fear and disappointments caused by experiences regarding cyber bullying lead to fairly serious academic, psychosocial and daily-life problems as well to interpersonal communication problems. The present study aimed to compile studies on psychological analysis of the phenomena involving cyber-bullying.

Keywords;Cybercrime,Cyber-bullying

Which has priority in interpersonal communication? Personal or mobile phone Bireyler Arası İletişimde Öncelik Hangisinde? Birey veya Cep Telefonu

Türkçe

Rüçhan Gökdağ (Anadolu University)

An Android mobile phone is a relatively new technology. Its wide variety of functions and its accessibility have both made it rapidly spread. A number of facilities it brought into an individual's life is also accompanied by a number of problems. The facilities provided by mobile phones in terms of individual and social issues are all used by users of these technologies in their daily lives. However, mobile phones pose the risk of unethical usage in terms of social norms as well as the risk of causing addiction to mobile phones. In addition, the negative effects of mobile phones on the social life and psychology of people at any age have increased the experts' interest in this technology. Studies on the use of mobile phones mostly focused on the abuse of this technology, the resulting addiction to mobile phones, effects of addiction on individuals, addiction-personality traits, addiction-self-esteem, addiction-gender relationship and on addiction-learning problems. Mobile phones are mostly favored by adolescents, yet it is seen that these technologies also attract children even at kindergartens. The present study focused on use of mobile phones, which reminds the term "baby-sitter" used for television in its early years. Parents and baby-sitters in general use mobile phones to cope with naughty behaviors of little children and to entertain them while doing housework and chatting with others comfortably. When the child's curiosity to learn is combined with such features of mobile phones as motion, sounds and interaction, the child may become insensitive to stimulants around for long hours while dealing with the mobile phone. The effects of this phenomenon on the child have not

Ceremonial Encounters Based on Communication Accommodation Theory: An Analysis on Local Television Series

Türkçe

S. Didem Özşenler (*Ege University*)

Today, together with the increasing importance of interpersonal communication, the communication accommodation strategies that play a principal role in the order of interactions began to be analyzed in more detail. These communication harmony strategies are important for the individuals to maintain their self-respect or to repair their communication behaviors. The individuals form their communication harmony strategies by well-recognizing the person they communicate, i.e., by being aware of their subjective and objective individualism, and ensure their interaction orders. Order of interaction and communication harmony theory are closely related. Forming their own order of interactions at their own will is only possible through knowing their own communication strategies very well. Since order of interactions means continuous repetition of individual's own communication and attitudes and behaviors, it is observed that it is frequently repeated in individual's own ceremonial rituals, particularly in associative rituals among all transitional rituals. It is because the individual repeats the behaviors that he owns and knows, and minimizes the risk of self-corrosion by acting in a conformist manner, since he will be switching to a different period/phase for the first time. he receives support from communication accommodation strategies while doing this. In this study, the dialogues of the main characters of popular TV series, *Paramparça*, *Aşk Yeniden*, *Kara Para Aşk*, *Poyraz Karayel*, *Asla Vazgeçmem*, which intensively refer to associative rituals, and which are considered to well-represent the compelling target group, were textualized and went through content analysis, and the scenes were described with the help of frame analysis by including some visual examples. Associative rituals were analyzed in five different categories as: private-time rituals, daily rituals, relationship-specific rituals, daily routines and tasks, sincerity/privacy/sexual intercourse rituals, and another category, social relationship rituals, which did not fit into any of these categories, and which created by the couples themselves, were included. In these categories, it was attempted to reveal which communication strategies were used the most by the characters. The results show findings that have never been found in previous studies, and thus, these evaluations and suggestions are expected to be of help to future studies and researchers.

Entrepreneur Women's Entrepreneurship Experiences and Results: A Qualitative Research Giriřimci Kadınların Giriřim Deneyimleri ve Sonuçları: Nitel Bir Arařtırma

Türkçe

S. Ece Yılmaz (*Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University*)

Fatma Gül Karaçelebi (*Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University*)

Fatih Çetin (*Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University*)

Women entrepreneurship makes significant contributions to the level of economic development in the world. However, different from developed economies women entrepreneurs meet more difficult and challenging situations in developing economies. Further to that women participation in workforce and entrepreneurship process is much lesser in the countries where the gender gap is high. According to some study findings, independently of disadvantageous conditions and the level of economic development, how women entrepreneurs become successful is the issue of concern. Thus, the aim of the study is to explore the experiences, success factors, and personal and social results of women entrepreneurship process. The semi-structured interview method was employed in the study. A total of 20 entrepreneur women participated in the research. The results showed that apart from personal characteristics the environmental support is also significant in the women entrepreneurship process. It was also understood that the self-perceptions change positively with the effects of decreasing inequality attitudes towards women.

**Alternative Accommodation Preference in Thermal Tourism:
Boardinghouses Ankara Kızılcahamam Example
Termal Turizmde Alternatif Konaklama Tercihi:
Ev Pansiyonculuğu Ankara Kızılcahamam Örneği**

Türkçe

Saida Nur Özdemir ()
Hüseyin Özdemir (Çankırı Karatekin University)

Thermal tourism, which is designed to take advantage of hot springs and drinking water sources, requires a long stay. This characteristic of thermal tourism causes the increase of economic contribution on the basis of business and country. Boardinghouses are small accommodation units that are suitable for long term stay and eat and drink when requested, mostly in the family run type, in small settlement areas where hotels and similar accommodation facilities are not available and / or in big tourism centers where bed capacity is insufficient due to heavy tourist demand and constitute a source of income for the people of the region. In this study, it is aimed to investigate boardinghouses in Kızılcahamam province. Research is a questionnaire survey in terms of data collection tool. The questionnaire consists of two main parts. Demographic questions were asked in the first chapter. In the second part, there are expressions to determine the characteristics of the boardinghouses. Analysis of the obtained data was done with SPSS 16 statistical package program. The frequency and percentage values for the individual characteristics of the boardinghouses manager and the characteristics of the boardinghouses were tabulated by calculating. In the research, it was seen that in the majority of boardinghouses around Big and Small Thermal Springs which is operated in Kızılcahamam Municipality, it is widespread that the boardinghouses system has been widely used, especially in the summer with intense tourist demand, the inadequate bed capacity problem and the cheaper boardinghouses system.

Keywords: Kızılcahamam, Thermal Tourism, Thermal Springs, Boardinghouse.

Kızılcahamam District Thermal Tourism Potential Kızılcahamam İlçesinin Termal Turizm Potansiyeli

Türkçe

Saida Nur Özdemir ()
Hüseyin Özdemir (Çankırı Karatekin University)

In this study, it is aimed to investigate the thermal tourism potential of Kızılcahamam district firstly, followed by SWOT analysis of the thermal tourism potential of the county. There are three main geothermal sources including Kızılcahamam hot water source, Seyhamam hot water source and bitter hot spring. The large thermal springs with a capacity of 400 people and the small thermal springs with a capacity of 250 people operated by Kızılcahamam Municipality serve an average of 322 thousand persons per year. There are a total of 1760 rooms and a capacity of 6865 beds in fourteen accommodation facilities, two of which are five star, two are four star, three star and six municipality. As a result of the SWOT analysis; strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of district tourism have been identified. The main strengths of district tourism are; it has three main geothermal resources: Kızılcahamam hot water source, Seyhamam hot water source and bitter hot spring. Major weaknesses of district tourism; market, financing and promotion problems. Tourism is one of the thermal tourism center has been declared in accordance with the Tourism Incentive Law (Kızılcahamam Ankara - Seyhamam Thermal Tourism Center) in Turkey and new projects for the growing interest in and the county's geotourism potential for alternative types of tourism in the world, creating major opportunities for the county tourism unplanned urban development, health, holiday and the inadequacy of the thermal facilities to meet all of the recreational activities and the passage of the Ankara-Istanbul highway through the county constitute the main threats of the district tourism.

Keywords: Kızılcahamam District, Tourism Potential, SWOT Analysis

**Data Mining : Forecasting of the Prices of the Vehicles in
The Second Hand Car Market With Linear Regression Model**
**Veri Madenciliği: İkinci El Araba Piyasasındaki Araçların
Fiyatlarının Doğrusal Regresyon Modeliyle Tahmini**

Türkçe

Sait Uğur Gültekin (*Munzur University*)
Arzu Organ (*Pamukkale University*)

Concept of data mining is crucial for the finance market. Because cost of a good or a service can be estimated and the time which is spend to purchase that good or service can be reduced significantly with sufficient data. In this application study was carried out on the estimation of the prices of the vehicles in the second hand car market. In this work with problem definition was made by using data mining stages, data cleaning was done in data preparation, data was arranged by the data exploration, modelling was done, created model was evaluated, and data was adapted by model deployment to the working principles of the algorithms that would be used. Then, it was evaluated by the methods of linear regression. Results from the evaluation were compared with the estimated data for the prices of the vehicles in the second hand car market.

Keywords: Data Mining, Linear Regression, Price Forecasting

**In Local Governments the Property and the Future Cities in
the Properties of Sustainable Urban Development
Yerel Yönetimlerde Sürdürülebilir Kentsel Gelişmenin Sağlanabilmesinde
Akıllılık Unsuru ve Geleceğin Kentleri**

Türkçe

Salih Batal (*Yalova University*)

One of the most important agendas of the last century is the urbanization phenomenon, it is trying to interpret by producing various concepts. In this regard, firstly the demands of the people living in the city and the reports of international institutions have decisive power. Accordingly, the basic approach revealed in the new period is the approach to take measures before the problem has arisen. For example, immigration has not been solved after immigration has been experienced by city governments, and cities have been dragged into chaos. The new understanding of urban management combats immigration by making cities self-sufficient. The concept of sustainable urban development has emerged as a result of this kind of search. The goal is not only to solve today's problems but also to protect the rights of future generations. Urban governments have begun to use intelligence as well as sustainability principles to protect the rights of future generations. In line with this element; smart cities, smart growth and smart settlement principles have been embodied and the expectations such as urban settlements, growth principles, usage principles of common areas, walkability, energy efficiency, participation, transparency, technology utilization and urban economy have been tried to be alive. While the sustainability principle puts environmental values at the forefront, intelligence supports the technology approach. As a result of the common use of these two concepts, an eco-tech model has been put forward and the debate on urbanization has moved to another dimension. The most important shortcoming when making city descriptions is that the human scale is neglected. It is impossible for any planning that is made by neglecting human element to give a healthy result. While Technology approach loads function, speed and efficiency to urban crucial, people alienate cities and cause digital, singular and unhappy life. The main purpose of working in this context is to examine the effects of the intelligence element on sustainable urban development and to try to anticipate possible new developments in the cities.

Rise of the Image in Political Communication Siyasal İletişimde İmajın Yükselişi

Türkçe

Sarp Bağcan (*Gelişim University*)

After the Second World War, communication, which was especially formed and developed by Hollywood, capitalism, popular culture, film and consumption industry, has brought the concept of image with itself and it related this concept to politics. In the late 60's, popular culture, gaining momentum with baby boomers, grew to maturity to form and market its own global stars. By the 70's, the term of political market began to be used prevalently. As popular figures, politicians, party programmes, leaders, deputies and politicians began to be seen as images by public and be positioned by professionals. In Turkey, although there were political propagandas on government radio made by politicians about 1945, the first professional political campaign in Turkey was organized by Cen Ajans for Adalet Partisi in 1977 and this period is also parallel with USA. The rise of deregulation in 80's, monopolization in media in a single-pole world of 90's, and the development in communication technologies that is integrated to star system accelerated the term of image on the marketing concept and political image once again. In this study, some samples will be given to understand this process more precisely. Now, in today's World, political programmes and social characteristics of social classes became ambiguous and the image still stands in front of the reality, so a clear look is quite acceptable. This already ambiguous picture of reality became more blurred by internet, in the mess of social media and personal communication technologies; although they have some advantages to see the backstage. Clarifying this curtain of fog is a need.

**Motivation Resources and Its Problems in Foreign Language Learning of Students
Who Have Trained in Aviation Departments
Havacılık Bölümlerinde Eğitim Alan Öğrencilerin Yabancı Dil Öğreniminde
Motivasyon Kaynakları ve Sorunları**

Türkçe

Savaş Selahattin Ateş (*Anadolu University*)
Nurullah Şahin (*Anadolu University*)

Learning a foreign language has become necessary and necessary in the globalizing world. The learning and using of the English language, which is regarded as an international language in particular, has become a necessity in every respect. This is evident in some sectors operating in international fields such as aviation. The focal point of this research is the lack of motivation with learning English for students who will work in the aviation sector (ground handling, maintenance and cabin departments). This study was applied on totally 922 students who have studying in aviation departments in Turkey. In the first part of the thesis, learning, learning approaches and foreign language learning are mentioned. In the second part, the concept of motivation, the scope and motivation, and the relation with foreign language learning are discussed. In the third part, there is an analysis of the results of the questionnaire to measure the motivation sources and the problems they encounter while learning foreign languages.

Key words: Learning, Motivation, Foreign Language, Aviation

The Chancing Meaning of Travel, Tourism and Tourist Definitions Seyahat, Turizm ve Turist Kavramlarının Değişen Anlamları

English

Sebahattin Emre Dilek (*Batman University*)
Nur Kulakoglu Dilek (*Batman University*)

Tourism is a highly complex phenomenon and can be fully understood only by adopting a multidisciplinary approach (Candela & Figini, 2012). Tourism as a social force and institution is impacting the life of people and many are associated with the industry directly or indirectly (Mathur, 2011). Concordantly, while tourism causes some changes and transformations in many subject (such a cross-cultural interaction, free from prejudices, contribution to peace environment etc.), it also changes in itself. In this study, it is focused on some essential definitions, which are “travel”, “tourism” and “tourist”, referring to chancing meaning of travel, tourism and tourist. When looking at classical definitions of tourism, travel and tourist, it is understood that it is necessary to revise them according to the current changes. In this regard, “travel” refers to the activity of travelers. A traveller is someone who moves between different geographic locations, for any purpose and any duration. Travel comprises all journeys from one place to another. It includes all journeys made by people who enter a country for leisure, to work, reside, study or who just pass through a country without stopping. “Tourism” means the temporary short-term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work, as well as their activities during their stay at these destinations. It should be noted that all tourism should have some travel, but not all travel is tourism. “Tourist” is a person who travels to destinations outside his/her residence and working place, and stays for at least 24 hours, for the purpose of leisure or business. These definitions are insufficient depending on technological developments. One of the most important technological developments is virtual reality application. Virtual reality (VR) has given a contribution in the context of video games, architecture and tourism, but the applications are so vast and extend to different forms of entertainment, education or education and to other sectors which enables living experiences with relevance (Guerra et al., 2015). It has been obliged to change meaning of tourism, travel and tourist definition by virtual reality applications (Hannam et al., 2014). Because these applications effects on visitor/ tourist experiences (Uriely, 2005; Jung et al., 2016) and tourism marketing (Huang et al., 2016; Griffin et al., 2017), planning and management, entertainment, education, accessibility, heritage preservation (Guttentag, 2010), communication and information flow (Schegg & Stangl, 2017), travel types (Pizarro et al., 2015). In other words, both tourism demand and supply have continuously changed in parallel with VR technologies. So tourism researchers and professionals need to redefine tourism, travel and tourist definitions.

Children in Agriculture Sector And Rights Tarım Sektöründe Çocuklar ve Hakları

Türkçe

Sebiha Kablay (Ordu University)

Every human under the age of eighteen is defined as a child. All people are equipped with rights -human rights- after their birth. Children also have rights like other human beings. However, unlike other people, the realization of children's rights is only possible through the positive intervention of adults. A child is usually unaware of their rights or exploitation. Adults need to make an effort for them and provide a safe environment for their development. However, the most negative attitude towards children's rights comes from adults again. There are many problematic areas in terms of children's rights. One of the most negative situations is "child labour". Children are one of the most vulnerable sections exposed to labour exploitation since old times. In order to prevent children's education rights their being employed under a certain age is prohibited by international and national regulations. Children are undoubtedly employed in many fields such as agriculture, industry and services. But, they are most frequently employed in the agricultural sector -either paid or unpaid. However, Convention No 182 (Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour) of ILO (International Labour Organization) regards work in the agricultural sector as the worst forms of child labour. In this study we will try to analyze the children and their rights in the agriculture sector by literature experience and in the case of hazelnut agriculture experiences between 2013-2018. The reason for the selection of hazelnut farming is that quite intense work and projects carried out on the subject by ILO, international organizations and national actors in recent years. In this study, not only the situation of children working in harvest but also the situation of children participating in seasonal agricultural migration together with their families will be discussed.

Organizational Change: Tourism Perspective

English

Seçkin Kodal (*Adıyaman University*)
Caner Çalışkan (*Adıyaman University*)
Reşat Arıcı (*Adıyaman University*)

The concept of organization is a dynamic system with different purposes and functions. Nowadays, organizations have to catch up with the pace of changing times. Thus, the needs and requests of the customers are becoming gradually different; technology is developing and, ultimately, the whole world is transforming into a global marketplace. This reality, which causes radical changes in the micro and macro environment of organizations, makes the phenomenon of change indispensable, especially in service-based sectors such as tourism. Tourism, which takes center for humanity, is at the middle of today's competitive wars. However, changing employee profile, type of service, understanding of consumption, sectoral demand structure and new management conceptions are forcing a drastic change the tourism businesses both as a way of operation and as a field of activity. At the forefront of the factors that force tourism to change is the developments in technology. At the same time, the concept of technology, which spans the gates of the information economy and the communication age, is the driving force of today's businesses operating in the field of tourism. In this context, the purpose of the study is considering the subject of the change with the view of tourism depends on the developments at the global level. The main pillars of the tourism perspective are micro and macro environmental dynamics. Technology, economy, socio-culture, legal regulations and natural environment are covered in the context of the macro environment. On the other hand, organizational goals and objectives, efficiency - productivity and tension are included in the micro environment dimension. However, the main elements of organizational change which are structural, cultural and human factors have been analyzed depending on global developments. Besides in this study with the change process, the situations which are preventing change conditions from an organizational perspective. In this section the concept of resistance is highlighted, the sources of resistance to development and how to break this resistance are discussed. Finally, past and present of the fact of change are summarized and the future scenario is interpreted.

Keywords: Tourism, Organizational Change, Micro and Macro Environment.

Participation of Turkey and MENA Countries in Global Value Chains: The Case of Turkey, Tunisia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Israel

English

Seda Ekmen Özçelik (*Yıldırım Beyazıt University*)

Global value chains (GVC) introduce a new dimension that needs to be considered in a discussion of export competitiveness. In this new context, Global Value Chain contains entire production activities that firms hold in their home countries or abroad in order to produce final goods (OECD, 2013). Integration to the GVCs is important for Turkey and MENA countries. The turmoil in Middle East created political and economic losses for these countries and they have been reconsidering its economic policies in order to compensate for these losses. One of the safest and the fast way to compensate these losses is to increase GVC participations in the world markets since it is related to cost reductions and productivity improvements in exporting activities. This study aims to measure the extent of GVC participation for Turkey as well as four MENA countries such as Tunisia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Israel in detail by using the forward and backward linkages between the years 1995 and 2011 at the country and sectoral levels. In the literature, the participation of Turkey and MENA countries has been addressed only by a few studies mainly due to the lack of systematic and comprehensive data. Data in this study comes from the OECD-WTO Trade in Value Added (TiVA) database. Tunisia and Morocco are newly added in 2015 and 2016 editions of OECD-TiVA database, respectively. Therefore, thanks to the TiVA database, the data is now available to analyse participation of these countries into GVCs between 1995 and 2011. Finally, this study tries to identify the trade and investment policies that might support those countries' ability to integrate into GVCs.

**Effects of Using Social Media to Finance on Financial Literacy:
A Research on Generations (X, Y and Z)
Finans Amaçlı Sosyal Medya Kullanımının Finansal Okuryazarlık Üzerindeki Etkisi:
Kuşaklar (X, Y Ve Z) Üzerine Bir Araştırma**

Türkçe

Sedat Durmuşkaya (*Sakarya University*)
Dilber Burucuoğlu (*Sakarya University*)

Financial literacy plays an important role in the sustainability of the well-being of individuals and economies in developed and developing countries. The aim of this study is to determine the financial literacy levels of the three generations (X, Y and Z), which have a large share in the working age generation, and examine the effect of social media tools on financial literacy levels. The sample of the research is the individuals living in the province of Sakarya. The data had been collected through survey and it had been reached 438 available data were reached through a convenience sampling. As a result of the research, about 30% of the individuals in the Z generation, about 53% of the individuals in the Y generation and about 44% of the individuals in the X generation are high financial literates. The using social media to finance positively and significantly affects the financial literacy of the Y generations. In the future it will be useful for researchers to focus on financial socialization tools outside the media tools.

New Media and Social Transformation in Digimodern Period Dijimodern Dönemde Yeni Medya ve Toplumsal Dönüşüm

Türkçe

Sefer Kalamani (Bozok University)

A new cultural paradigm, called digitalism (digital modernism), in which the Internet and the new media are soon to be used by a very large audience in almost every part of the world and that economics, politics, arts, social relations and other life activities are adapting to this digital network has been born. In the Dijimodern period, both the individual and the society have been transformed with the new media. Research, entertainment, socialization, education, shopping and many other life activities have changed and digitized by means of new media. However, this period, which expresses the digital life of the human being in the axis of internet and new media, has brought about the emergence of concepts like digital natives, digital immigrants, digital hybrids. From this point of view, it is aimed to reveal how the individual and the society are being transformed through new media in the digimodern period. A survey has been conducted to determine this change in people's lives. The population of the study consists of Internet users aged 15 and over, living in Turkey. The sample of the study consists of 5000 Facebook users who are 15 years and over, selected by stratified sampling method. According to the findings in the study, participants have high levels of using the internet and new media. Participants' awareness of existing threats in this digital network is low. In addition, these awareness of the participants differ on the basis of their demographic characteristics.

Keywords: New Media, Digimodernism, Social Transformation

Employment And Migration: (Non)Employed Migrant Women
Çalışma Ve Göç: Çalış(may)an Göçmen Kadınlar

Türkçe

Selda Adiloğlu (Bursa Teknik University)

The concept of work which is evaluated through this study will be examined within the scope of after migration experiences of the women who have immigrated to Turkey because of the reasons as marriage. Turkish migrants who are from Macedonia and Kosovo are two migrant groups to whom will be focused in this article. The semi-structured interviews which were had with 55 Macedonian and Kosovan Turkish migrant women in Tekirdağ and Bursa executes the (non)working behaviours of the migrants in point and expectations and determinants that form this behaviours. Basic claim of this article is to show the earlier life experiences directly effects the new life style, on the other hand expectations and earlier family lifes shapes (non)working behaviours of migrant women. This article which evaluates labor migrations from more different point than the other studies will examine working behaviours of the migrants who got/didn't get involved in work life after migration experience that caused by different reasons (as marriage) out of labor aims instead of examining migrants whose purposes in migration to get involved in work life. Thus, this study will reveal an aspect differently from the other studies that have discussed the migration and work phenomenon in the context of labor migrations.

Return to the Nature From City: "Strangers" of Nature in the Literature Kentten Doğaya Dönüş: Edebiyatta Doğadaki "Yabancılar"

Türkçe

Selin Önen (İzmir Katip Çelebi University)

As a result of industrialization, cities have become the primary human living space since the 19th century. The relationship between individual and the nature has been interrupted with the development of modernity and capitalism. Hence, humankind who used to be part of nature became the ruler of the nature. Along with historical transformations, insight of nature were affective factors in the increase of distance between the individual and the nature. As a result of Cartesian thinking and Enlightenment, nature was comprehended as an object that can take shape, can be measurable and can be exercised sovereignty with the instrumental rational. Thereby, nature lost its significance on human and get subordinate position. In consequence of Enlightenment, principalities of the progress and instrumental rational, nature was dominated. Romantics emphasized the fact that individual increasingly separated from nature; that is to say the civilized human is alienated to both himself/herself and to the society. This paper aims to discuss the desire to "return to primitive human" through the books of Erland Roe's Doppler and Michael Finkel's Stranger in the Forest which focus on the characters moving to the forest by virtue of alienation. This paper tries to evaluate why characters in both novels seeking the nature as a salvation breaks their bonds with society and forms a new personelity through critic of civilised human.

From Immigration to Crime; Relationship of Crime and Immigration From Perspective of Turkey Göçten Suça; Türkiye Perspektifinden Suç ve Göç İlişkisi

Türkçe

Selman Yarcı (*Yalova University*)

An important part of the theories developed in social sciences for crime consider the relationship between crime and culture as a central point. These approaches, that considering crime as a result of a cross-cultural or intercultural conflict, especially give place the immigration phenomenon on the center of the cultural conflict. Thus, the phenomenon of immigration is also related to crime as much as it is related to many political and social phenomena. Crime, that the status such as urbanization, squatter settlement, crooked urbanization, social inequality, inability to integrate to the city between poverty and anomie causes, is closely related to the phenomenon of immigration. Migration as it is practiced in Turkey Since 1950 take place in the form of two types of social geometry work together more than the traditional ties are dissolved and the ties belonging to the cities are established. As in the case of the squatter settlement, this creates a social geometry in which social networks operate both negatively and positively. Therefore, migration and immigration practice of Turkey is a sui generis case. It can be argued that this situation is also evident in the external migration wave that emerged after 2011 and the nature of the relationship between the phenomenon of migration and the phenomenon of crime includes a continuity. In this study has been analyzed, firstly the crime phenomenon by considering the sociological background of the tension areas between the local social texture and migration experiences which have been experienced in Turkey since 1950s. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explain the relationship between crime and migration in this context within the framework of concepts such as transitional social geometry, immigration, institutionalization of crime, social inclusion and exclusion with reference to the literature research of the related field.

Keywords: Crime, Migration, Immigration, Squatter Settlement, institutionalization of crime, Social Inclusion, Social Exclusion.

Organizational Ambidexterity As a Catalyzer For Corporate Sustainability: A Qualitative Study On Borsa İstanbul Companies

English

Selva Kılıç Keçeli
Ayşe Günsel (Kocaeli University)

The objective of this study is to investigate catalyzer role of organizational ambidexterity on corporate sustainability. Even though the sustainability concept in general, corporate sustainability in particular is popular theme from academicians and practitioners in recent years; there is a lack of research that examines the relationship between organizational ambidexterity and corporate sustainability. The extant literature suggests that organizational ambidexterity provides an organizational context that contributes to long term corporate sustainability through exploration and exploitation activities. Focus group method is used explore views from managers of Borsa İstanbul companies registered sustainable index for 2017. One focus group with eight managers is conducted on. Managers demonstrate that although they are not totally aware of what organizational ambidexterity in theoretically is; an ambidextrous context existing in most of the sample companies; and it, is positively associated with corporate sustainability.

Keywords: Corporate Sustainability, organizational ambidexterity, focus group, Borsa İstanbul.

Relationship Between Supply Chain Management Best Practices on Supply Chain Agility, Supply Chain Risk Management and Supply Chain Performance in Small and Medium Enterprises

English

Selva Staub (*Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University*)

A supply chain consists of all parties involved, directly or indirectly, in fulfilling a customer request. The supply chain includes not only the manufacturer and suppliers, but also transporters, warehouses, retailers, and even customers themselves. Supply chain is dynamic and involves the constant flow of information, product and funds between different stages. The objective of every supply chain is to maximize the overall value generated. The value a supply chain generates is the difference between what the final product is worth to the customer and the costs the supply chain incurs in filling the customer's request. Therefore, there is a close connection between the design and management of supply chain flows and success of supply chain. Successful supply chain management requires many decisions relating to the flow of information, product, and funds. Each decision should be made to raise the supply chain surplus. This can be achieved with strategic fit. Strategic fit means that both the competitive and supply chain strategies have aligned goals. It refers to consistency between the customer priorities that competitive strategy hopes to satisfy and the supply chain capabilities that the supply chain strategy aims to build. This study is design to understand the importance of supply chain management best practices in contributing to the overall performance objectives of firms by utilizing questionnaire developed by Sebestion Kat.

The Paris Agreement: Climate Politics of Global Actors

English

Senem Atvur (*Akdeniz University*)
Ceren Uysal Oğuz (*Akdeniz University*)

Climate change is one of the most important problems in the global agenda. Anthropogenic activities that are accelerated after the Industrial Revolution are scientifically considered to be the main reasons of the Earth's climatic change. Since 1992, after the UNFCCC was signed, many international conferences have been held and several international documents have been prepared. In December 2015, at the end of the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 21), the latest and the most comprehensive international agreement on climate change was adopted and opened for signature on 22 April 2016. The Paris Agreement, actually signed by 197 parties, entered into force on 4 November 2016 and ratified until now by 175 parties. The aim of the agreement is to hold the temperature increase below 2 °C, limit the increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, and to foster international cooperation. This article will focus on the Paris Agreement and reactions of China, USA, EU, Russia and India as global actors and the top five GHG emitters. In accordance with their greenhouse gas emissions they are the most crucial actors for the implementation of the agreement. In this context, the main aim of this article is to discuss political decisions of these actors related to climate change and the Paris Agreement. Therefore, policy approaches of these countries will be examined through their contributions to the process and main political leaders' discourses concerning the agreement. Since they play a critical role in the global system, their political positions become substantial for obtaining more significant results for reducing impacts of climate change and for initiating more effective mitigation and adaptation mechanisms.

**The Factors Affecting Burnout and the Relationship between Burnout and Creativity:
The Example of Turkish Television Sector Employees
Tükenmişliğe Etki Eden Faktörler ve Tükenmişlik Yaratıcılık İlişkisi:
Televizyon Sektörü Çalışanları Örneği**

Türkçe

Sanem Nart (*Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University*)
Senay Yürür (*Yalova University*)

The aim of this study is to examine the relationships between burnout syndrome and the worklife space, the role stress sources and creativity in the sector of TV programs production sector which has recently attracted attention with its production and export performance. For this aim, the members (510) of the Cinema Workers Union, The Union of Players, the Cinema Writers Association have been selected as the sample in accordance with the cluster sampling method. The multiple regression analysis has been applied in order to determine the relationship between the variables existing in the research model. The results of the research have shown that the dimensions of the worklife area, role conflict, role ambiguity and creativity are related with burnout.

**The Effect of Training and Development Programs on Empowerment
and Performance in Logistic Sector**
**Lojistik Sektöründe Eğitim ve Geliştirme Programlarının Personeli Güçlendirme
ve Performans Üzerindeki Etkisi**

Türkçe

Sanem Nart (*Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University*)

Selva Staub (*Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University*)

In the recent period changes and innovations which have been experienced in technology, management and trade are also reflected in the logistics industry intensively. Almost logistic activities have been in a direct relationship with all sectors, the key of providing competitive advantage of firms. Today, trade liberalization and technological advances, logistics sector has taken place among the fastest growing sectors in Turkey. On the other hand, sector needs well trained employees, who work with high performance in order to compete against other companies. If the correct training and development method is chosen, the employees improve their performance; consequently, the organizational performance will be higher. In this sense, the purpose of this study is to determine the effects of training and development on empowerment and organizational performance in the logistic sector. For this purpose, a survey designed after a comprehensive literature scan and was applied to employees from logistic firms in the South Marmara region. Correlation and regression analyzes of the obtained data were tested and at result of the analysis, significant correlations were found between variables

Conflicts as a Feedback in Urban Planning Process: Case Study on Bicycle Paths in İzmir

English

Senem Tezcan (*Dokuz Eylül University*)
İlgi Atay Kaya (*Dokuz Eylül University*)

This study aims at emphasizing the positive outcomes of conflict and feedback in urban planning processes and practices by evaluating the implementations of planning visions in İzmir. Research methods include case study and social media search. The case study examines the conflicts on bicycle paths and cycling related implementations in İzmir. The findings show that there are two kinds of public responses including meeting events and social media contents in the form of complaints and demands. The conflicting interests in these responses either improve or have a potential of improving the planning outcomes by giving feedback to the authorities.

The Analysis of the Effects of Crises in Turkey on the Change of Accounting and Auditing Legislation

Türkiye’de Krizlerin Muhasebe ve Denetim Mevzuatının Değişimi Üzerindeki Etkilerinin Analizi

Türkçe

Serkan Akçay (*Artvin Çoruh University*)

The aim of the study is to determine the effects of global and local crises on accounting and auditing legislation in Turkey. It has been attempted to answer the questions about to what extent this effect was and the consequences it led to. In these days, crises are inevitable, especially in an environment where the global competition of states is very intense. The states that can adapt themselves to these crises more quickly and renew themselves by changing crisis into opportunity continue to grow stronger. The states far away from this change are faced with great difficulties and fall behind in the global competition. In the study, it has been detected that sixteen basic crisis has broken out in Turkey from 1929 to the day. The effects of these crises have been tried to be determined on the public inspection, independent audit, internal audit, external audit and auditing of the banks in Turkey. Some changes to legislation in all these areas are connected with crises. Significant changes were made in accounting and auditing legislation as a result of the crises; these changes have not only been in legislation but they also have also been carried into effect.

**Evaluation of Public and Private Deposit Banks Auditing in Turkey
in Terms of European Union Compliance Process
Türkiye’de Kamu ve Özel Mevduat Bankalarının Denetiminin
Avrupa Birliğine Uyum Süreci Açısından Değerlendirilmesi**

Türkçe

Serkan Akçay (*Artvin Çoruh University*)

The aim of the study is to review the audit of the deposit banks operating in public and private sectors in Turkey in the European Union Compliance Process and revealing the results. It has been tried to make an evaluation by identifying what has been done in this process. The banks are generally divided into four as deposit banks, investment banks, participation banks and as development banks. The deposit banks were examined in the study. Deposit banks operate as both private and public banks. Deposit banks are subject to external audit by banking regulatory and supervisory agency and independent auditors. They are subject to internal audit by internal control staff and inspection boards. According to the Turkish Court of Accounts Law numbered 6085, which was adopted in 2010, public banks are also subject to the Court of Accounts. Along with the process of adaptation to the European Union, a very strict auditing of the banks has begun, especially due to the banking crisis of 2008. The actors who are in charge of both internal audit and external audit are more than one and audit are carried out in a very versatile manner. In this versatile audit, banks' audit committee performs an important function in terms of a harmonious audit.

Performance Evaluation of Type A Mutual Funds in Turkey Türkiye'deki A Tipi Yatırım Fonlarının Performans Analizi

Türkçe

Serkan Akgün (*Niğantaşı University*)
Seyfettin Akpınar

Measuring the performance of mutual funds with various analysis methods and reviewing the investment decisions according to the analysis results is very important in terms of both individual investors and fund managers. Professional fund managers are expected to demonstrate greater selectivity and timing ability overall than individual investors. In this context, individual investors instead of directly creating expectations in this portfolio, prefer to receive investment funds. However, the performances of fund managers, who determine the content of investment funds and change frequently, is actually controversial. The main aim of this study is to measure and compare the performance of Type-A mutual funds in Turkey. Scope of the study, 47 Type-A mutual fund which operate continuously during the period June 2013 and May 2015, have been analyzed. According to the findings obtained, it can be stated that investment funds generally perform fairly well when the comparison criteria are taken into account.

Širkū: A Social Group Devoted to Work for Temple in the Ancient Mesopotamia Eski Mezopotamya'da Tapınak için Çalışmaya Adanmış Sosyal Bir Grup: Širkū

Türkçe

Serkan Erdoğan (Bitlis Eren University)

In the realm of Assyria and Babylonia, širkū, understood as a part of the širkūtu institution in the first millennium of B.C., appears to be a social group working for the temple to which they belong. The majority of the sources about širkū come from the archives of Uruk's Eanna Temple, Sippar Ebabbar Temple, Babylon's Esagila Temple and Borsippa's Ezida Temple. These sources are economic texts dating back to the Neo-Babylonian and Achaemenid periods. Širkū, which can be translated from Akkadian as "those who are devoted", were mostly working in low-profile jobs for the temple. They paid their tax obligation (ilku) and obligatory service (iškaru) as labour force. Širkū had no relation with slavery and the mār banūti status, which had been used for free citizens, was being applied for širkū. Širkūtu status was a hereditary status and those with parents who have širkūtu status were accepted as širkū/širkātu from birth. Human resources of the širkū was formed by war prisoners, slaves who were donated to the temple by their owners and children of free people who were given to the temple because of economic reasons.

The Determinants of High Technology Exports: Case for Turkey Yüksek Teknoloji İhracatının Belirleyicileri: Türkiye Örneği

Türkçe

Sevcan Güneş (Pamukkale University)
Tuğba Akın (Adnan Menderes University)

The openness index of countries has been increasing with the impact of globalization. That is why countries' export performance is important to achieve sustainable economic growth. There are many diverse factors affecting export performance of the countries. These factors can be combined into two which are price related factors (like exchange rate, unit labor cost) and non-price related factors (like innovation, foreign direct investments, and institutions). Nowadays, the most searched topic is how countries can increase their high technology exports. Technology-intensive products have a growing share in global foreign trade volume. The export value of the world high technology increased from USD 1158 billion in 2000 to USD 2,146 billion in 2014. The fact that the price pressure on high-tech products is not as high as other products and the income elasticity of demand is relatively higher. So, high technology exporter countries can increase their export performance more easily. At the same time, an increase in the share of advanced technology exports of a country also improves the terms of trade. These high technology sectors affect other sectors through forward and backward linkages and cause external economies. In this study, the effects of gross fixed capital formation and research and development (R&D) expenditures on high-technology exports were analyzed in Turkey for the period 1990-2016 with the annual data by using Johansen Co-integration test. According to findings from long-term analysis one-point increase in annual growth rate of gross fixed capital formation and the share of R&D spending in GDP increase high-technology exports by about 0,05 and 2,32 units, respectively.

Unconditional Basic Income Theory: Is it Possible with the Fourth Industrial Revolution? Koşulsuz Temel Gelir Teorisi: Dördüncü Sanayi Devrimi ile Mümkün Mü?

Türkçe

Sevda Akar (*Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University*)
M.Mustafa Erdoğdu (*Marmara University*)

This study intends to discuss in detail the unconditional basic income theory, which comes to the fore again with the fourth industrial revolution (4th IR). The universal basic income (UBI) is an unconditional, regular cash payment by the state to every citizen. UBI is called "citizens' income", "minimum guaranteed income", "basic income guarantee" or, more simply, "basic income". The basic income is the sum of various policies including unconditional cash transfers. With rapidly changing and evolving technology, it is perceived by many as a safety net for the globalized economies and individuals. In 1797 Thomas Paine first proposed the theory of basic income. Paine (1797) advocated the creation of a social insurance scheme for the aged and for young people just starting out in life. According to him, an income that could be paid ones to every person on reaching the age of twenty-one, and also, an annual regular payment to every person over the age of fifty. Later, this theory was developed by P. Van Parijs in 2004. The standard definition of Parijs (2004) is that "A basic income is an income paid by a political community to all its members on an individual basis, without means test or work requirement." Under the unemployment effect of the fourth industrial revolution, technology CEOs such as Elon Musk and Mark Zuckerberg have recently brought this theory of basic income back again the agenda. In addition, the Finnish government has begun paying a random but mandatory sample of 2,000 unemployed people aged 25 to 58 a monthly €560 for 2017-2018 the trial lasts. This study interprets the positive and negative aspects of the basic income practiced in Finland and discusses the possible implications.

Keywords: Industry Revolution, Unconditional Basic Income, Turkey

Position of Women in Nation Building Process: Post-Soviet Tajikistan and Uzbekistan

English

Sezin Şentürk (*Middle East Technical University*)
Özge Öz Döm (*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University*)

In this study, policies put by emerging Central Asia nation states of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan with the collapse of Soviet Union and the traditional family structure's effects on women's political, cultural and economic life will be taken into consideration. In this sense, in order to analyze the position of women after the dissolution of Soviet Union in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, firstly women's position in pre-Soviet era, divided into pre-Islamic and Islamic era and Tsarist era will be assessed briefly. Then, Soviet era will be evaluated because women's position cannot be examined independently from pre-Soviet and Soviet era because history as a whole is continuum. After analyzing pre-Soviet and Soviet era, transformation of the role of women in political, cultural and economic life in the transition period in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan will be examined. These two countries are chosen because in both countries gender identities have been used by opposition forces for a political strategy. The most important are the Islamic parties, who challenged state-run religious establishments with the images of beard men and women in hijab, important issues both in the Tajik civil war and Islamic political clashes in Uzbekistan. The main argument of the study is that interconnection of political, cultural and economic spheres regarding women is felt more intensely in Central Asian societies in which traditional structure has been much stronger and social changes imposing from above by strong state relations. Although women have acquired identities like lawyer, artist, doctor, businesswomen, being mother for women is much more predominant identity particularly in traditional life. In this context, when, the position of women within the traditional structure is considered in Central Asia during the transition period of newly independent countries in terms of nation building process, the Soviet policies, imposed by above, did not internalize by women.

A Study on Entrepreneurial Spirit by Big Five Personality Theory Beş Büyük Faktör Kişilik Kuramı Çerçevesinde Girişimcilik Ruhunun İncelenmesi

Türkçe

Sibel Aydemir (Bülent Ecevit University)
Serhat Saygın (Kosgeb Karabük Office)

This study aims to identify the personality types of SME owners, who have an entrepreneurship training, by using the Big Five Theory developed by Thurstone in 1933, to determine if these personality types are influential on the spirit of entrepreneurship, and to test whether the personality trait and entrepreneurship spirit show a significant difference according to the demographic factors or not. Therefore, SME owners who have entrepreneurship training in Karabük have been investigated within the scope of this research. The data were collected from 85 SME owners by the questionnaire method and Purposive sampling as a non-probability sampling method was also used. The obtained data were evaluated by SPSS program, correlation analysis, multiple regression analysis and Mann-Whitney U test and Kruskal-Wallis H test were used to determine the differences. As a result of the correlation analysis; a significant and medium level positive relation was found between the entrepreneurial spirit of the SME owners and their personal extroversion while a significant high level- positive relation was found between the entrepreneurial spirit of the SME owners and conscientiousness, openness and agreeableness dimensions of their personality. There is no statistically significant relationship between entrepreneurship spirit and emotional balance dimension of personality. As a result of multiple regression analysis; it has been found that the change in the five major factor personality dimensions explains the 66.8% of the change in entrepreneurial spirit; thus, a one-unit increase in conscientiousness dimension causes a 1.032-unit increase in entrepreneurial spirit while a one-unit increase in the person's agreeableness level causes an increase of 1.227 units on the entrepreneurial spirit. As a result of the difference analysis, it has been determined that the Neuroticism dimension shows a significant difference according to the sex, thus, Neuroticism is more intense among the female SME owners. However, the entrepreneurial spirit, extroversion, conscientiousness, openness, agreeableness and Neuroticism dimensions do not differ significantly according to age, educational status and duration of activity. In addition, it has been found that the openness and agreeableness dimensions of personality shows a significant difference according to the number of personnel and therefore these dimensions have been found to be more intense in the businesses where 10 or more people work.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Spirit , Personality, Big Five Theory, SME

Analysis of the Factors Affecting Educational Expenditures by Panel Tobit Model Eğitim Harcamalarını Etkileyen Faktörlerin Panel Tobit Modeli ile Analizi

Türkçe

Şaban Kızılarıslan (*Van Yüzüncü Yıl University*)

Selahattin Güriş (*Marmara University*)

Filiz Çakır Zeytinoglu (*Marmara University*)

Turgut Ün (*Marmara University*)

Melek Astar (*Fatih Sultan Mehmet University*)

Education is a key element in the development of the individual, the basic constituent of society. In addition, education is an essential precondition for the increase of the workforce which is one of the basic components of the economy, and especially for the creation of qualified labor force. Therefore, education has a direct effect on the development of the human capital. At this point it is important to analyze the education expenditures and determine which factors influence these expenditures. In this study, social, demographic and macroeconomic factors affecting education expenditures are examined. Panel Tobit model was used in the study in which OECD countries were analyzed. Tobit models are those that are used when the dependent variable is observable within a certain range, in other words, when it is limited by a certain value. This limitation can be from the bottom and / or from the top. Because education expenditures are greater than zero, it would be more appropriate to use Tobit models instead of classical models in this case. In addition, the use of panel data considering both the unit and the time dimension allows to examine the change in educational expenditures according to the countries as well as the change according to time. In the literature, education expenditures, which are generally examined at the household level, are considered as independent variables in order to investigate the effect on economic growth at macroeconomic dimension. In this study, education expenditures are considered as dependent variables and the determinants of education expenditures are determined. Based on this, it has been interpreted which elements should be addressed first for that countries can organize their education expenditures.

**The Suitability Levels of Turkish Language Textbooks for Foreigners Regarding the Acquisitions
of Turkish Teaching Program as a Second or Foreign Language
Yabancılar için Hazırlanan Türkçe Ders Kitaplarının Yabancılarla
Türkçe Öğretimi Programı Kazanımlarını Karşılama Düzeyi**

Türkçe

Şenel Gerçek (*Kocaeli University*)
Başak Alkan (*Kocaeli University*)
Ecmel Aydın (*Kocaeli University*)
Merve Kurtuluş (*Kocaeli University*)

This study deals with the achievement levels of the "I am Learning Turkish, A1.1, A1.2, A2.1, A2.2" sets prepared by the Yunus Emre Institute for the -more than one million- Syrian Children's Project on Integrating Turkish Education System (PICTES). The study has been based on reading and writing achievements in the 3-level acquisitions determined by the Lifelong Learning Center and in the "Report on the Program and Scale Development Workshop on Turkish Language Proficiency" published by the Ministry of Education, General Directorate of Measurement and Evaluation Services in 2017. By taking the opinions of the teachers working in this project, the researchers of this study investigated the materials used and achievements targeted as to whether they serve for the project. This study will both contribute to the field regarding determining the effectiveness of the targeted materials and the achievements targeted, as well as identifying existing deficiencies.

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Assessment Communication Policies of Central Banks in The Framework Game Theory Merkez Bankası İletişim Politikalarının Oyun Teorisi Çerçevesinden Değerlendirilmesi

Türkçe

Şevket Alper Koç (*Kocaeli University*)

Economic stability must be provided for the development and growth of a country. The basic condition of ensuring economic stability is ensuring price stability. The correct orientation of economic expectations is one of the basic conditions for achieving price stability. The communication policies of the central bank with the public and with the government play an important role in the appropriate orientation of the economic expectations. In addition to that transparency and accountability principles are also important.

Key Words: communication policies of central bank, price stability, accountability, transparency.

Evaluation of Intervention Risk For Inheritance Law: Knight And Economic Uncertainty
Miras Hukukuna Yönelik Müdahale Riskinin Değerlendirilmesi:
Knight ve İktisadi Belirsizlik

Türkçe

Şevket Alper Koç (*Kocaeli University*)

The main reasons for individuals wanting to save money are that the concrete life is uncertain and the individuals want to realize their ideals for tomorrow. Inheritance is the result of the savings that individuals have achieved throughout their lives. Forth is reason, the fact that the concrete life is uncertain and the wishes of the individuals to realize their ideals for tomorrow also have an effect on the heritage. All government policies that restrict private ownership are affecting individual consumption decisions. Any signal that the government will block private property will create uncertainty about the provision of private property, which will cause the individual to increase their consumption levels.

An Evaluation on Return to Family and Socio-Economic Support Service in Family Aileye Dönüş ve Aile Yanında Sosyo-Ekonomik Destek Hizmeti Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme

Türkçe

Şeyda Yıldırım (Manisa Celal Bayar University)

The family, which is the smallest unit of society, has a lot of functions and the most important function of the family is to ensure the continuity of the generation and the education and socialization of the children born. If the family can not fulfill this function, the responsibility for the care of the children is under the responsibility of the state through the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and national legislative arrangements. There are different service models developed for children in need of protection. The services are separated as institutional care models and family based care models and one of these services are to provide socio-economic support in order to be cared along side their family. In the process of returning to family with socio-economic support for protected children, only social assistance means that the child could not be protected from other risk factors brought on by poverty. Although it is stated that education and counseling services are given for children when they are returning to their families, when the number of supported child and family and the number of the staff who work in social service institutions are compared, it seems very difficult to extend this support service beyond the monitoring visits made every 6 months. In order to protect children from the risks posed by poverty, there is a need for more inclusive protective and preventive work, as well as the creation of customized programs for families and children, especially in complex situations. The supportive services for the family is the front plan within the scope of these programs. The delivery of the child to the family according to the risk analysis to be done before the child returns to his family. After this process a comprehensive social work practice with the family can serve to provide the child with a real sense of well-being

Cloud Computing: Benefits, Risks and Implementations for the Supply Chains and Logistics

English

Şule Birim (Celal Bayar University)

Contemporary businesses leverage the benefits of the internet technologies while conducting their business operations. Cloud computing is one of the emerging internet technologies used by both businesses and end users. Cloud computing is a model that enables access to the shared information sources over the Internet. The purpose of this paper is to give a detailed description about cloud computing usage in businesses from the supply chain and logistics management point of view. Cloud computing aims to increase the utilization rate of computer capacities and increase the costs in information technology expenditure. Cloud computing offers three services for companies which are Software as a Service, Platform as a service and infrastructure as a service. Cloud computing has several essential characteristics such that on-demand self-service, broad network access, resource pooling, rapid Elasticity and measured service. Supply chain management is a function in which internet technologies are necessitated to be heavily used. Cloud computing is a developing information technology used in supply chains and increasingly gain attention from businesses and service providers. Benefits of cloud computing in supply chain management and logistics can be classified as decrease in information technology costs, flexibility, efficiency in inventory handling, advancement in analytics capabilities, integration of multiple platforms, advantage in market volatility, increased scalability abilities and accessibility. There are also some risks in implementing cloud computing in supply chains such that implementing cloud with legacy systems, technology risk, security issues, vendor risks, and changing nature of competitive environment. Cloud computing can be applied in the supply chain functions of forecasting and planning, sourcing and procurement, logistics, service and spare parts management. Cloud computing is intensively used in supply chains of highly known companies such that Vodafone, Nike, Adidas, Target and Pfizer. Based on the stated benefits for the firms and the supply chains in terms of costs and efficiencies cloud computed is anticipated to be increasingly used in the future for business and supply chain and logistics operations of the companies.

Research on Female Labour in the Branch of Engineering with Regard to Gender Mühendislik Alanında Toplumsal Cinsiyet Açısından Kadın Emeğinin İncelenmesi

Türkçe

Tuğba Gücenmez (Adıyaman University)

Çalışma hayatına girerken kadın, bilindiği üzere, toplumsal cinsiyet temelli ayrıışan mesleklerde iş bulabilmekte, erkeğe göre daha kötü koşullar ve daha düşük ücretle karşılaşmaktadır. İşgücü piyasasındaki işler, erkeğin “dışarıda” çalışıp eve ekmek getirmesi ve buna karşılık kadının da “içeride” ev işi yapması ve çocuk, yaşlı bakımını üstlenmesi gerektiği şeklindeki genel kabule dayanarak “erkek işi / kadın işi” olarak ayrıışmaktadır. Geleneksel toplumsal cinsiyet anlayışına göre, kadınların ve erkeklerin yapabilecekleri işler bellidir. Kadınlar, “narin, sevecen, hamarat vb.” olarak karakterize edildikleri için yapabilecekleri meslekler öğretmenlik, hemşirelik, hosteslik, sekreterlik vb.dir. Erkekler ise, “savaşçı, lider, sert vb.” özellikler taşıdıkları kanısından hareketle genellikle mühendis, mimar, marangoz, yönetici vb. mesleklerle uygun görülmektedir. Sosyo-kültürel yapıdaki katı koşullar ve teknolojik gelişmeler bu cinsiyetçi meslek ve işbölümünü desteklemektedir. Bu çalışmada, mühendislik gibi fenni ve teknik bilgiye sahip olma ve uzmanlaşma gerektiren, erkeğe yakıştırılan bu “sert” mesleği seçen ve erkek egemenliğini biraz daha fazla hisseden kadınların “kadın mühendis olmak” hakkındaki algıları, okul ve iş tecrübeleri ve sosyal ilişkilerine etkileri değerlendirilecektir. Çalışma kapsamında, Adıyaman ilinde kamu sektöründe çalışan farklı mühendislik dallarında çalışan 10 kadın ile derinlemesine mülakat gerçekleştirilmiştir. Mühendisliği seçen kadınların bu işi yapma nedenleri, çalışma ortamında erkek meslektaşlarıyla olan ilişkileri, kadın olarak “erkek işi” şeklinde görülen mühendisliği nasıl algıladıkları, evlilik, annelik gibi hallerin çalışma hayatlarına nasıl yansıdığı anlatılacaktır. Bulgulara göre, kadın mühendis olmak, çalışılan şehir ve iş yeri olarak farklı anlamlar ve zorluklar içermektedir. Ancak, kadınların “erkek işi” olarak görülen mühendisliği seçmeleri toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği açısından önemlidir. Kalıplaşmış cinsiyetçi meslek algılarını değiştirmek ve erillik içeren mühendislik tanımının yeniden şekillendirilmesi gereklidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Toplumsal Cinsiyet Temelli İşbölümü, Erkek İş / Kadın İş, Kadın Mühendis, Kadın Emeği.

Special Libraries: An Analysis of Libraries in T.R. Ministries in Terms of Information Services
Özel Kütüphaneler: T.C. Bakanlıkları Bünyesinde Bulunan Kütüphanelerin
Bilgi Hizmetleri Açısından İncelenmesi

Türkçe

Tubanur Büyükçolpan (*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University*)
Leyla Kanık (*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University*)
Fatma Gökdoğan (*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University*)

Individuals have had the need to learn and to transfer what they learn by recording since the past. It has led to the formation of libraries. In addition to this, libraries basically design, present and enhance their services, to meet the information needs of their users. On the other hand, librarians have been constantly in the process of change, development and innovation, especially their collections and services in order to meet developing technologies and changes. Likewise, private libraries are part of this renewal. Private libraries established in an institution, organization or any company are shaped in accordance with user needs and help users to provide information that can be searched in the place where they are located. Therefore, it is also possible to define private libraries as they organized to serve experts, scientists, research groups (İnce, 1989). The aim of this study is analyze the current situation of private libraries in the Republic of Turkey Ministry. Within the scope of the study, descriptive method was used. Semi-structured interviews were used as data collection tool. The research questions to be answered by the study are: (1) How the private library services are provided by the ministry libraries? (2) Are the ministry libraries adequate in terms of staff, budget, collection, physical and technological facilities? (3) What is the rate of library staff members who graduated from Library and Information Science/Management departments? Some important findings have been reached as a result of the study. 66.6% of the total 21 ministry libraries which form the sample of the survey were found to have library formation within the institution. Nevertheless, when they were examined in terms of staff, budget, collection, physical and technological possibilities, it is found out that they are inadequate in terms of information services. In the light of the findings suggestions for the improvement of the current situation are provided.

Keywords: Private libraries, private research libraries, libraries, ministries, Information services.

The Impact of New Media on Information Concept, Information User and Information Professionals

Türkçe

Tubanur Büyükçolpan (*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University*)

Leyla Kanık (*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University*)

Altering and evolving information and communication technologies (ICTs) have exposed the information user, the producers of this information and the information itself over time. In the 21st Century, when information explosion was experienced, and the contents were increased at an unpredictable rate, access to information has become no longer a problem since attitudes such as evaluation and interpretation of information and ethic use became more crucial. The impact of emerging ICTs on the environment in which information is generated and recorded has also led to changes in the field of Information Science; and roles and responsibilities have been redefined for both information professionals and users. Information professions have begun to take place in a much more advanced position than a classroom that categorizes and preserves information sources in the professional evolution they have begun as librarians. In this century, where knowledge is an important force, it is inevitable for information centers and information managers to be responsible for this environment and its users. The aim of this descriptive study is to examine the media literacy in the framework of Information Science and evaluate the evolution in time. The research questions covered in the study are: (1) How has the concept of information evolved over time? (2) What are the changing information needs of users with the new media environment? (3) How information centers and information professionals in a changing information environment should adapt to changing conditions and take positions to manage developments and changes in information context?

Supporting Social Entrepreneurship and Social Inclusion of Disadvantaged Groups

Türkçe

Tubanur Büyükçolpan (*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University*)
Hasan Perçin (*İzmir Katip Çelebi University*)

Disadvantaged groups are subject to social exclusion due to their economic, social and cultural conditions and are marginalized (Caidi and Allard, 2005). Social inclusion refers to a process in which individuals can integrate into the society and participate in social life by reducing or completely eliminating the conditions that make them disadvantaged; and also refers to the improvement the conditions for inclusion in society (European Youth Portal, 2014). Therefore, social inclusion can be applied in various fields such as education, health, social protection, employment, information and communication and security in order to fight social exclusion (Isaila, 2012). Due to the reason that individuals are at the focus of social inclusion process, it is expected to gain concrete outputs that disadvantaged individuals will directly benefit. In this way, individuals might develop more participatory approach in the society and might have equal access to the political, physical, and social spheres (European Youth Portal, 2014). The concept of social entrepreneurship, which emerges from the combination of social and entrepreneurial concepts, aims to produce innovative and creative solutions to social problems from the perspective of entrepreneurship, while contributing to social inclusion. Therefore, social entrepreneurship can be perceived as an important key point of social change and development. The aim of this study is to examine the concept of social entrepreneurship in terms of social inclusion, to form a conceptual framework and to evaluate examples of best practices in social entrepreneurship for and by disadvantaged groups. In the scope of this descriptive study, the theoretical structure of the subject was considered, examples of best practices in the light of literature review and policy documents were examined within the framework of six dimensions of social entrepreneurship. These dimensions are (1) to have social vision and mission, (2) to create social value, (3) to evaluate social enterprise opportunities, (4) to be innovative, (5) to create resources and sustainability, and (6) to benefit from social networks (Kırılmaz, 2014). The research was concluded with assessments of social enterprise organizations selected as examples of international and national best practices in this work. Additionally, forms of activities undertaken by these organizations were investigated.

Keywords: Disadvantaged users, social inclusion, social entrepreneurship, dimensions of social entrepreneurship, social support, best practices.

Integration of Theory of Constraints, Lean Manufacturing and Six Sigma – The TLS Model Kısıtlar Teorisi, Yalın Üretim ve Altı Sigmanın Bütünleştirilmesi - TLS Modeli

Türkçe

Tunç Köse (*Eskişehir Osmangazi University*)
Şafak Ağdeniz (*Eskişehir Osmangazi University*)

In today's businesses, problems such as, increasing global competition, short product life cycles, high quality and low cost production and ever-increasing customer needs have led to the need to look into traditional management accounting systems. In this process, in order to solve the emerging problems; many methods and tools such as theory of constraints, six sigma, lean manufacturing, activity based costing and balanced score card methods have been developed. Many of these methods and tools have focused on solving specific problems and therefore have been able to produce only partial solutions. The main problem arises from the traditional viewpoint of the management accounting. In modern management accounting solutions, integration emerges as a new philosophy. Integration is considered as a key component in modern management accounting, and comprise of conceptual integration, value chain integration and technological integration. Within this context the concept of the study is the TLS Model which emerges from the integration and use of Theory of Constraints, Lean Manufacturing and Six Sigma. The model is defined as a new generation continuous improvement model that combines three important and powerful improvement approaches in a logical framework. The model emerges as a long-term strategic approach in terms of defining, monitoring and evaluating the organization within management accounting scope. The main aim of the study is to discuss how Theory of Constraints, Lean Manufacturing and Six Sigma integrated systematically and implemented under the term of TLS Model theoretically. In the study, it is aimed to give detailed information about the processes of TLS model and the results obtained with this model. The literature survey shows that this model is not well known. Therefore, it is thought that this study will create awareness in modern management accounting literature. In this respect, literature review has been given firstly on the use of process improvement methods in the study. In the following section, the TLS model, which emerged through the integration of these three methods, was theoretically addressed, and in the last section, the results obtained in the model implementing firms are given.

The New Definition of The Modern Slavery: The Cartoon Study Theme
'Do Not Cut Off Communication with The Real Life, Do Not Stay Disconnected'
Modern Köleliğin Yeni Tanımı:
'Gerçek Hayattan Kopmayın İletişimsiz Kalmayın' Temalı Karikatür Çalışması

Türkçe

Ufuk Altunç (Near East University)
Nuran Öze (Near East University)

In this study the path has drawn from the time when traditional media audiences are marked as modern slaves, nowadays social media has a greater influence, and today, the idea of 'modern slavery' has changed. In this context, mass media and social media were subjected to separate evaluation. In the period when traditional media has bigger influence, opinion leaders are shown as creator of public opinion, however being an opinion leaders have shared in today's life conditions. While TV and newspapers are being presented as official news sources during the single channel period, it has become clear that this is not the case anymore, with the spread of channels and print media, ideologies of media organs have been determined to their publication policies. From this point on, people are choosing the right channel for themselves within the alternative media organs according to their own ideology. It was decided to conduct a research on this, and asked to people where they get the most accurate information. A research was conducted between October 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017 on 22 young people in the age group of 20-40, and a questionnaire survey on how young people chose their opinion leaders has questioned. The answers given to the question of where you can get the most accurate information determine the main axis of this research. As a result of the research, it has been pointed out that social media becomes the greatest power to obtain information. Correspondingly, a new research hypothesis has been developed: Just as the traditional media audience is the modern slave, people are thought to have become slaves of social media. Two separate focus group studies were conducted with nine students who graduated in the fall semester of the Public Relations and Advertising Department 2017-2018 in order to test this argument. Firstly, discussions were held on two cartoons drawn at different periods on modern slavery and social media slavery. As a result, it was decided to create a new and original work (cartoons describing the concept of 'modern slavery' today). For the second time, the three cartoons were evaluated in the focus group, and then a project aiming to make them visible and questioned was launched and the cartoon was spread by being repressed and shared in the social media and the traditional media.

**An Investigation on The Relationship Between Banks' Capital Adequacy Levels and Stock Value:
The Case of Turkish Banking Sector
Bankaların Sermaye Yeterlilik Düzeyleri İle Hisse Değeri Arasındaki İlişki Üzerine Bir İnceleme:
Türkiye Bankacılık Sektörü Örneği**

Türkçe

Uğur Uzun (Artvin Çoruh University)
Murat Berberoğlu (Artvin Çoruh University)

Banks, which are the most basic institutions of financial markets, also have an important place in the development of the country's economy. In this context, the banking sector, which is a sensitive field of activity, should be strictly controlled by various regulations. At this point it is important that the Basel Committee is established to ensure that banks operate at international standards. With the regulations called Basel criteria, it is especially desirable that banks take care of risk management in their lending activities and banks have a healthier structure. In this respect, one of the criteria that is aimed to control between the capital level of the banks and the risk is the Capital Adequacy Ratio. According to Basel criterias, this ratio must be at least 8% legally. Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency has determined as target capital adequacy ratio of 12% in Turkey. The Capital Adequacy Ratio, a measure of the risk of banks, may also have an influence on the performance indicators of banks (profitability, volume of activity, market value, etc.). The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between banks' capital adequacy ratio levels and stock values. The sample of the study is the commercial banks traded in the Borsa Istanbul. The relationship between the variables was examined by applying Panel Data Analysis according to the data set. The dependent variable of the study is the stock value of the banks traded in the stock exchange while the independent variable is the standard rate of capital adequacy. In addition, as control variables, return on assets, return on equity, total loans / total deposits, non performing loan / total loans, total deposits / total assets and total loans / total assets ratios were included in the study. As a result of the panel regression analysis, a significant and linear relationship was found between the level of capital adequacy and the stock value of the banks.

**Attributed to Value of the Money:
A Discussion on Behavioral Differences in the Material Differences
Paraya Atfedilen Değer:
Maddi Farklılıkların Davranışsal Farklılıklar Yaratması Üzerine Bir Tartışma**

Türkçe

Üzeyir Aydın (*Dokuz Eylül University*)
Büşra Ağan (*Dokuz Eylül University*)

Whether individuals' rise in living standards caused an increase in life satisfaction continues to be one of the topics discussed in the article. At the heart of this discussion is the material differences leading to behavioral differences. Within the framework of this phenomenon, "after having had enough money to meet the needs of the individual, money; gives less happiness because he/she thinks the individual will bring it to him/her ". Two main objectives have been identified in working with the hypothesis. The first is to explain factors that affect the happiness of the individual on the basis of material differences (income). The second is to analyze the subjective value that the individuals have attributed to the money. Hypothesis testing and questionnaire technique were used in order to reach the goals. Hypotheses and models established between dependent and independent variables were analyzed using Chi-square (X^2) test statistic and Multinomial Logistic regression analysis. According to the results, the hypothesis can not be rejected. Differences in gender, age, marital status, and level of education as well as material (income) differences have been achieved as a result of differentiation in the happiness tendency.

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**The Rise of Behavioral Finance: Behavioral Policy
Recommendations for Optimal Financial Installation
Yükselen Davranışsal Finans: Optimal Finansal
Yapının Tesisi İçin Davranışsal Politika Önerileri**

Türkçe

Üzeyir Aydın (*Dokuz Eylül University*)

Büşra Ağan (*Dokuz Eylül University*)

It appears that financial decision makers are irrational in theory, rational in practice, affected by psychological and sociological factors under risk and uncertainty. When making individual decisions, they resort to intuitive shortcuts and practical ways. They act prejudiced in their possible decisions and are overly reliant on themselves. They tend to make large generalizations from their relatively small number of experiences of their or their relatives. Indeed, individuals do not tend to change their habits, create a status quo tendency, tend to anchoring, show risky behaviors while at risk of escaping from earning a return, behave in an inconsistent time. Individuals are unable to maximize the expected benefits of these behaviors in the tendency to make systemic mistakes and not to be aware of their mistakes and to show no rational behavior. This diminishes the effectiveness of financial regulation and leads to the potential opportunity costs created by the designs. The aim of working in this framework is to develop simple political proposals that take into account behavioral trends, while noting that financial decision-makers are purely rational individuals and act on their perceptions, while reducing costs and designing sector specific arrangements for effective competition and optimal financial performance.

Body Composition Values and Obesity Frequency in School -Age Children Okul Çağı Çocuklarda Vücut Kompozisyonu Değerleri ve Obezite Sıklığı

Türkçe

Vahdet Özkoçak (*Hitit University*)
Sibel Hande Hınçal (*Ankara University*)
Yener Bektaş (*Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University*)
Timur Gültekin (*Ankara University*)

Many diseases that affect our life today are caused by the incoherence between human life style and his genetic structure which was first shaped according to the environmental conditions in a very long time. Perhaps the most common of these diseases is obesity. It is possible to find many researches on the role of childhood activity and nutrition as an important health problem in the literature. Therefore, it is important to examine the changes observed in the body during childhood, when the bases of obesity begin to be discarded, in order to lead a more comprehensive approach to the solution of the problem. In this study, it was aimed to determine the frequency of obesity in our sample. In line with this aim, the children who were summer courses at the Ankara University Swimming Pool in 2017 were selected as the sampling group. Body composition values were measured with a Tanita BC-418 model body analyzer for a total of 260 individuals, 108 female and 152 male, aged between 5 and 14, during the 3-week period during which the course was continued. Length was taken according to the techniques prescribed by IBP (International Biological Program). Statistical analysis of the data was performed with the SPSS 22.0 program. Overweight and obesity prevalence rates were 35.2% and 8.3% in females and 21.7% and 22.4% in males respectively in our study.

Keywords: Obesity, body composition, child-age, bioelectric impedance

**Security and Regionalism in the Turkish Foreign Policy in
the Two Interwar Period and the First Years of the Cold War
İki Savaş Arası Dönem ee Soğuk Savaş'ın İlk yıllarında
Türk Dış Politikasında Güvenlik ve Bölgeselcilik**

Türkçe

Volkan Tatar (*Istanbul Arel University*)

After the loss and destruction of World War I, the emergence of the Republic of Turkey, it is quite challenging and so are the development of a process that requires a struggle. New and established many of the problems inherited from the Ottoman Empire directly to Turkey, particularly in the initial days spent quite challenging. The struggle for self-defense in the beginning of the state in order to exist, and at the same time, the international recognition, and the challenge of legitimacy in the international arena are the first problems that come to mind. The challenge to the Lausanne Conference realized in the first period, Turkey may be called the struggle for existence. After this phase, with different foreign policy outputs both inside and outside, the search for support for resolving problems that have remained in Lausanne or have not yet been resolved in favor, has also included security concerns. The fact that a global defense system has not yet emerged in the period between the two wars has necessitated cooperation on different grounds with global forces active in neighbors and regions. Besides being in a challenging geography due to its geopolitical position, Mandate because of the great powers with neighboring Turkey, its relations with states in the region were also forced to act with caution. Revisionist states could demand the same period considered, the Caucasus, the Balkans and Turkey's regional alliances in the Middle East can be easily understood. The Second World War gave rise to totally different consequences and caused much greater destruction in the world than in the First World War. The danger from the revisionist states has left it safe against the Soviet Union and the danger of communism. Many states in the Caucasus and the Balkans, Moscow's foreign policy axis begin monitoring has revealed a different threat to Turkey. The fact that the international political system has undergone major changes in accordance with the inter-war period has opened the need to develop different measures for the Turkish Foreign Policy. At this stage, not only in Turkey, the security concerns of the state of their cooperation with the regional and global level, threat detection and is of great importance in terms of solutions. In this study, in the interwar period and the early years of the Cold War will attempt to demonstrate Turkey's regional and global cooperation in ensuring state security.

Keywords: Turkey, Security, The Cold War, The two-interwar period

Gender Equality in the Context of European Union **Avrupa Birliği Kapsamında Cinsiyet Politikaları**

Türkçe

Volkan Tatar (*İstanbul Arel University*)

Gender issues in other words gender equality is an important issue in the context of European Union (EU). In this sense family policies, domestic violence, gender inequality in politics are also vital concepts for EU political discourse. Based on these statements the researcher focus on EU official policy documents which focus on women rights and gender equality and EU political discourse about gender equality will be examined in this study. Position and status of women EU gender equality issues and EU gender equality agenda will be analyzed in order to understand structural relations between sexes. The status of policy documents on gender equality and gender issues will be examined in this article. The researcher will examine EU gender policies and documents in order to explore EU equality agenda about family policies domestic violence and gender inequality in politics while the researcher analyze the EU gender equality policy the researcher will identify political discourse of EU gender equality concepts in this issue, our method is qualitative method in order to examine gender equality in the context of EU. In this research paper the researcher will analyze directives on equal payment, and equal working conditions, and equal treatment in social life.

Keywords: European Union, Gender, Women.

Face to Face Versus Online Focus Group Interviews:
When, Where, With Whom, For What, Which One?
Yüz Yüze Görüşmeye Karşı Çevrim İçi Odak Grup Görüşmesi:
Ne Zaman, Nerede, Kiminle, Ne İçin, Hangisi?

Türkçe

Yasemin Bozkurt (*Pamukkale University*)

Many academic and nonacademic studies in fields of medical sciences, social sciences and technical sciences try to collect data about related parties through various research methods and techniques, in order to reach the objectives they have set for themselves. When it comes to understanding humans, extensive information is required to understand, analyze and interpret the subject. One of the most effective data collection methods is focus group interviews in answering why and how questions related to emotional and cognitive processes guiding behaviors such as perception, emotion, thought, attitude, image, identity etc. Traditional focus group interviews conducted in person are being used for many years now. Rapid spreading and increased usage rate of Internet, on the other hand, provided new opportunities for collection and dissemination of this information. Focus group interviews have been successfully adapted to online environments like many traditional qualitative data collection methods. In literature, there are researchers who do not consider online focus group interviews as focus group interviews due to their characteristics and results, while there also are researchers who consider these as group interviews and argue that both implementations have common characteristics and make important contributions. In this context the aim of the present study is to clarify what online group interviews actually are and to compare the characteristics, processes and results of face to face and online group interviews, as well as to provide suggestions related to usage characteristics and fields of both methods in line with the related studies found in literature. Conveyed information may be considered as guidance for researchers who will use these methods in future. Study's findings show that traditional and online focus group interviews have both negative and positive characteristics, and both methods may be able to answer similar or different questions based on the situation. The important factor here is for the researcher to focus on the processes of both methods, depending on certain characteristics, rather than the results. Factors that impact and that should be taken into account were observed to be the subject and aim of the study, attitudes of participants towards these methods, and participants' characteristics

**Differences of Perception Towards Professions of Public Relations
and Advertisement Case of Pamukkale University**
Halkla İlişkiler ve Reklamcılık Mesleklerine Yönelik Algı Farklılıkları:
Pamukkale Üniversitesi Örneği

Türkçe

Yasemin Bozkurt (*Pamukkale University*)
Ali Soylu (*Pamukkale University*)
Eylin Aktaş (*Pamukkale University*)

Public relations and advertisement professions may be perceived differently by public sector, private sector, public organizations or students and academicians, differing quite a bit from their actual scopes and content, even though they are among important professions today. Literature includes many studies, especially on profession of public relations, dealing with lack of awareness and information. However, perceptions of students who aim to become public relations and advertisement experts related to factors such as career opportunities, working conditions, and self-improvement opportunities in the field they dream of are especially important. Since perceptions of these opportunities constitute an important part of the general perceptions of these professions. The present study aims to identify and compare careers promised by public relations and advertisement professions, instead of measuring levels of awareness towards the scope and content of these professions. In line with this, a questionnaire was implemented on undergraduate students studying at Public Relations and Publicity Department of Pamukkale University. Findings suggest that public relations profession is perceived more positively compared to advertisement. Students see public relations as a profession with higher reputation compared to advertisement profession, with possibilities of more positive relations with colleagues and more benefits for society. Public relations as a profession is also perceived as offering better opportunities in terms of social security compared to advertisement profession, with lesser negative impacts on family life and lesser occupational safety risks as well as with more positive impressions in terms of working hours. On the other hand, students think that advertisement profession, compared to public relations, offers stronger opportunities in terms of employment, going abroad for work, independence, high-quality work, and high payments. Finally, students perceive both professions as enjoyable, offering opportunities to use creative talents, creating intellectual opportunities and with lesser sexual discriminations. Both professions, on the other hand, are perceived as professions in which making a career is difficult, uneducated people are able to find work, differences in theory and practice exist, arbitrary discharges happen, and work load is heavy.

Modern Inventory Control Policies for Appliance Firms

English

Yasin Galip Gencer (Yalova University)

This study aims to investigate modern inventory control policies which play a key role for successful and sustainable business operations. Furthermore, to propose solutions for appliance firms in terms of inventory management is another purpose of this paper. Inventory holding by its several disadvantages is an important burden for companies and may constitute an obstacle for reducing costs and increasing profitability. Home appliances include all mechanical and electrical devices used in a household and this sector is a multi-billion dollar industry, as the size of the industry is forecasted to exceed 600 billion US dollars by 2020. There are different inventory types in business organizations including raw materials & purchased parts inventories, partially completed goods inventories, goods in logistics and finished-goods inventories. Holding inventory is a costly necessity to smooth production requirements, to meet anticipated demand, to decouple operations and to protect the company from stock-outs. Making use of quantity discounts, hedging against price increases and taking advantages of order cycles are other strategic advantages of modern inventory control policies. It is crucial for firms to keep inventory costs within reasonable level while achieving high customer satisfactory levels. There are different inventory control systems in the literature which will be explained in our study. The definitions and the importance of many inventory control system concepts including cycle counting, economic order and economic production quantity, classification, economic run size will also be examined. Besides, the technological developments for modern inventory control systems will be described and the study ultimately will talk about directions for future research and further discussions. Some key terms and summary will finalize the study.

**Determination of Organizational Culture Characteristics of the Public and Private Sector Banks
and Effect of Organizational Culture Characteristics on Organizational Commitment of Employees
Kamu ve Özel Sektör Bankalarının Örgüt Kültürü Özelliklerinin Belirlenmesi ve
Örgüt Kültürü Özelliklerinin Çalışanların Örgütsel Bağlılığına Etkisi**

Türkçe

Yavuz Tansoy Yıldırım (*Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University*)

In this study, the effects of organizational culture characteristics on organizational commitment were investigated by determining organizational culture characteristics of public and private bank institutions and differences were researched in terms of organizational culture characteristics between public bank employees and private sector bank employees. For this purpose, data was collected through a questionnaire between public and private bank employees in the city of Bursa in Turkey and analyzed. As a result of the analysis it is found that there is a difference between public and private bank institutions on "professionalism", "development" and "creativity" characteristics of organizational culture. It is also resulted that there is difference between public bank employees and private sector bank employees on the basis of organizational commitment.

Rethinking the Democratic Theory in Right and Left Populism Debates Sağ ve Sol Popülizm Tartışmaları Altında Demokrasi Teorisini Yeniden Düşünmek

Türkçe

Yavuz Yıldırım (Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University)

Democracy as the only legitimate political system all around the World since the end of the Cold War is needed to rethink and to revise in new social and economic conditions if the 21st century. Because of the deepening representative crisis, the established political parties and options have been criticizing for a while. Actually the roots of this debate have been stemmed from 1968 movements and some kind of democratic approaches tried to renew the liberal democracy like deliberative or participative democracy. But nowadays we need to rethink the roots of the concept: the democracy itself. Especially some new political organisations called populist both in the right and left wings criticize the concept of “us”. They ask once again who we are. Who the nation is that will decide for the political process. The crisis of the democracy is actually a kind of democracy: the liberal one. And the approaches which try to renew the liberal democracy focused on the liberal dimension instead of thinking on democracy. To rethink on democracy must begin the process from the daily life. Because the ordinary man and daily life interactions build up the democracy. Populism debate make a new vision for to define the populus/people. Engaging of the people to democracy in the beginning has the crucial role to redefine the democracy. Thus democratic theory must criticize the neoliberal rationality that is the basement of the political system and predicts the liberal democracy above the daily life. In Europe, populist movements rejects the established decision-making process that is leaded by the neoliberal free-market interactions. The old-school parties and representatives have been losing their impacts on keeping together the unity and the new ones occur in different visions to make a new future. Right and left wing parties in Europe try to make a new path to go beyond the neoliberalism but the right ones (especially in Poland, Hungary and Germany) uses the discrimination, nationalism and other anti-democratic means in searching of the changing. Instead left populism have to make new democracy vision to extend the political discussion to daily life interactions such as urban issues and in the framework of new political discussion, the new political subject occur from the grass-roots.

The Relationship Between Perceptions of Organizational Justice and Affective Commitment Örgütsel Adalet Algıları ve Duygusal Bağlılık Arasındaki İlişki

Türkçe

Yeliz Mohan Bursalı (*Pamukkale University*)

Since the birth of mankind, justice has been among the main elements that people take into consideration in evaluating behavioral grounds, events, encountered people and those people's behaviors towards themselves in every period of their lives. Accordingly, people have always questioned what is fair or not, demanded justice everywhere and showed various positive or negative reactions depending upon their perceptions where they found or did not find the justice. The area where people's search for justice is the densest is working life, i.e. the part that covers the majority of their lives, and thus the organizations they work at. Approach of organization and managers are evaluated by employees in terms of justice in a process that starts with selection at the phase of entering an organization and continues with various issues such as pieces of training received, evaluations made, assignments, pricing, degrees and ranks given, resources distributed, equipment allocated, etc. at subsequent phases. The judgments in consequence of these evaluations are of importance for the outcomes they reveal for both individual and organization. One of these outcomes is the commitment that reveals other outcomes related to individual and organization. In this context, particularly emotional commitment has a further meaning. Accordingly, the purpose of the study is to examine whether there is a relationship between employees' perceptions of organizational justice and emotional commitment to the organization. In this respect, 136 employees working as administrative personnel at a state university constitute the sample of the study. The relationships between the sub-dimensions of organizational justice (distributive justice, procedural justice, and interactional justice) and sub-dimension of organizational justice related to emotional commitment were evaluated by using correlation and regression analyses of the data obtained within the scope of research. Findings obtained from the analyses point out that all three dimensions have a positive relationship with emotional commitment in relation to the employees' perceptions of organizational justice and these results show consistency with other studies in the literature.

Does Entrepreneurship Have Masculine Characteristics, Or? Giriřimci Dedigin Erkeksi Özellikler mi Tařır, Yoksa.....?

Türkçe

Yeliz Mohan Bursalı (*Pamukkale University*)

In addition to creating value in economic terms for the societies, the issue of entrepreneurship has the function of initiating and sustaining change and transformation in social and cultural areas by providing innovation, change and movement to the environment where it comes out. In this new development where the entrepreneurship which has a driving force in the development of societies with its a role in transforming economic and social relations developed especially after the industrial revolution, it is possible to mention that the people who used to be tradesmen and craftsmen turned into workers and entrepreneurs in the new process. However, it is outstanding that entrepreneurship has always represented a male-dominated area within the framework of social cooperation and gender policies. The fact that entrepreneurship has generally been initiated and maintained by male actors, namely the entrepreneurs, as in many areas of working life, has caused the features of entrepreneurship to be expressed with masculine features. As women stayed away from working life for a long period of time, their status in working life was limited to specific jobs and ranks within the framework of their genders when they started to work. However, the idea that the traditional gender roles and stereotypes have started to change and more women have found a place in business life as entrepreneurs cause the validity of the conventional thinking "the person must have masculine entrepreneurs" to be questioned. In this respect, the present work attempts to test whether both genders have the "entrepreneurship = masculine" point of view when it comes to entrepreneurship and entrepreneur issue as well as the direction of the change if it exists. In this context, the study aims to identify the gender features, according to which university students define the entrepreneurial individual. In this context, a survey will be conducted on university students who are likely to be entrepreneurs in the future, and the findings related to their opinions on this issue will be discussed.

**An Examination of Vocational Maturity
and Career Decision Making Strategy Levels of High School Students
Lise Öğrencilerinin Mesleki Olgunluk, Karar Verme Stratejileri Düzeylerinin İncelenmesi**

Türkçe

Yıldız Öztan Ulusoy (Kocaeli University)
O.Nejat Akfırat (Kocaeli University)
Fatih Kezer (Kocaeli University)

Career is expressed as a concept that is formed by the birth and upbringing of a person, the attitude and positive or negative guidance of the family, education and personality. Choosing a career is becoming a more difficult process day by day since alternatives are constantly increasing in today's world. It is inevitable that individuals need to be particularly informed in the professional development process in order to know the professions and to be able to have comprehensive knowledge of the diversified job opportunities. In addition to having information about the professions, individuals need to know themselves in order to reach a level of professional maturity and to be able to make choices. Concepts of professional development and professional development tasks have naturally revealed the concept of "professional maturity". According to Super (1957), vocational maturity is an indicator of the degree of professional development and is the place reached in the professional development process, starting from the fantasy selection stage in childhood until retirement and decision to leave working life. People have to make decisions at every stage of their lives. Especially high school students have to make decisions about their choice of profession. Three conditions must be fulfilled in order for decision-making behavior to be achieved; 1 – an individual must feel the need of selection, 2- there must be more than one choice, 3 - the individual must have the freedom to choose one of those options. In this research, it was aimed to examine the levels of vocational maturity and career decision-making strategies of 9th and 10th grade students over a two-year period. Methodology: This research is a research in relational screening model because it examines the collective change of multiple variables. It has been investigated whether there is a meaningful relationship between vocational maturity scores and career decision-making strategy scores of the 10th grade students. In addition, vocational maturity scores of students in the 9th and 10th grades have been examined comparatively. The research group of the study constitutes a total of 151 10th grade students, 76 girls and 75 boys, who are studying in a state high school in Gölcük, Kocaeli province in 2017-2018. Data was also collected from the students at the 9th grade. Since the same students had to select courses at the end of the 10th grade, the variables related to the choice of profession were examined at this level. Findings: It was determined that there was a significant increase in the level of professional maturity of the students in terms of development. There was no meaningful relationship between the sub-dimensions of career decision-making strategies and professional maturity scores.

Key words : Vocational Maturity, career, high school

Natural Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness: Environmental Conservation for Sustainability, the Case of Turkey and Malawi.

English

Yohane V. A Phiri (*Kocaeli University*)

The effects of human activities on the environment have caused increasing concerns since the 1970s. These activities consequently have attributed to over 80% of the natural disasters that have produced catastrophic outcomes globally. Human induced natural disasters are rather not random occurrences but their distribution vindicates underlying social, economic, political and environmental problems. It undeniably holds to argue that environmental conservation for sustainability helps in the prevention of the occurrence of the wide spread natural disasters. Well-managed ecosystems have the capability to reduce the impact of varied natural hazards, such as landslides and flooding to mention a few. The extent to which an ecosystem buffers against extreme events totally depends on an ecosystem's health. UNISDR in Sendai-Japan developed, presented and countries adopted the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030. With basic four priorities, number three outlines the need for investing in DRR for resilience through a variety of channels; environmental conservation as prime element. Comparatively, this paper establishes governments need in ensuring provision of resources and funds towards the plans, activities, policies, laws and regulations channeling for disaster risk reduction for resilience through environmental conservation. Additionally, it relatively evaluates whether environmental conservation may be considered an effective and efficient methodology towards DRR in both countries; Malawi and Turkey.

Keywords: Environmental Conservation, Environmental Sustainability, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Environmental Degradation

Axis Shift in Globalization Küreselleşmede Eksen Kayması

Türkçe

Zekeriya Eray Eser (Artvin Çoruh University)

Today, there is a significant change in the Far East, especially in China. This change brings with it a global economic and political change. The trend towards protectionism that has emerged in recent years in the United States is parallel to these changes. The process of globalization, backed by 1970s and to the present, and supported by US-led countries and international institutions, has begun to reverse. The phenomenon of globalization, which was criticized by the mid-developed countries in this period but supported by the developed countries, is now seen as supporting and opposing the opposite sides. It is undoubtedly an axis shift that countries tend to reverse in this way. With the disintegration of the USSR after 1990, the United States was a leading country both economically and politically. However, the world is heading towards a very polar, both politically and economically. Today, these events are a very important turning point in terms of international economy and politics. The western-centered world is now evolving into a multi-centered world, where the Far East is also a center of opposition. Besides all these discussions, many economic realities are being redefined. The Neo-Liberal view, which is based on the market superiority and the "perfect market" structure, with minimal government intervention, is gradually losing momentum. However, the emerging new structure is more statist, and contrary to the statism of the 20th century, state enterprises are aiming for profit. The new model that emerged on China's premise also affects the development literature. This model does not have priorities such as social welfare, democracy, income distribution justice, and rule of law. Instead, strong government, commercial hegemony, production and export orientation are the forefront. At this point, there is a breakdown in terms of international economy and politics. The re-emerging poles and trade wars are on the agenda. The new economic and political order that the multi-polar world promises, the social order that it will bring, and the new social and economic order that it will bring forth must be well analyzed. On behalf of the countries, the multi-polar world offers more options, globalization is always pragmatically supported, but the direction of interests has changed today. However, in terms of societies, there are less choices, less freedom, and the risk of encountering more authoritarian states.

**Genetic Knowledge As Contemporary Knowing Method of
Political Power, New Dangerous Persons and Genetic Governmentality
Siyasal İktidarın Çağdaş Bilme Yöntemi Olarak
Genetik Bilgisi, Yeni Tehlikeli Kişiler ve Genetik Yönetimsellik**

Türkçe

Zeliha Dişci (*Kafkas University*)

This study will move on the question of how people and population are governed in our day around the concept of "biopolitics" proposed by Michel Foucault in order to characterize the contemporary political system. Every arrangement is an order at the same time, it is expected that persons who becomes object in the face of effecting power comply with them. In this way, social order and ordonnance is provided. These orders are decisions made on the basis of certain information. There is a direct linkage between power and information. It can be said that there are different sources of information in life that depends on human existence. Today, though it may come to mind the fields such as information technology when you speak of the ways of knowing, a more direct field of knowledge in the government of persons has started to become one of the foundations of power. This field of knowledge is genetic information. In this study, which moves on the relationship between power and information in the context of biopolitics, genetic information will be studied in detail and in what way it has become a power / government tool will be shown. Genetic information will be linked to the concepts of "risk" or "danger" used to classify people and the ways of power to influence humans by means of these concepts will be mentioned. Depending on the knowledge of genetics, transformation of understanding of power about human being and the political applications will be exposed.

U.S. Perception in the Newspapers Under the Period of Visa Crisis Vize Krizi Döneminde Gazetelerdeki ABD Algısı

Türkçe

Zeynep Gazali Demirtaş (Süleyman Demirel University)
Rukiye Çelik (Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi)

Relationship of U.S. and Turkey who are NATO member, traditional allied and strategic partner has strained with many crisis in 2017. Arresting of Metin Topuz, an officer of the Consulate General of İstanbul in October 2017, caused the visa crisis between the two countries. U.S. and Turkey to suspend the visa application mutually is considered one of the biggest crises in recent years between the two countries. Purpose of this study is to reveal the U.S. perception and perspective of news are related with crisis in Turkey newspapers. In this context, first page news about crisis (from 10 October 2017 is the beginning of crisis, 10 during days) in 28 national newspapers published in Turkey will be examined by discourse analysis. In the study it was determined that the first ten days of the crisis was on the agenda. Therefore, the news that was included in the analysis was created from newspaper news in this period. As a result of the study, it will be examined what kind of US perception the newspapers have with different political tendencies during the visa crisis.

Moderating Roles of Gender and Self-Esteem in the Link between Relationship Satisfaction and Social Media Addiction

English

Zeynep Işıl Demircioğlu (Çankaya University)

Aslı Göncü Köse (Çankaya University)

Nowadays, social media is an inevitable part of our lives. The literature revealed that extensive social media use or addiction was associated with negative personal and interpersonal outcomes for individuals (Andreassen, Torsheim, Brunborg, & Pallesen, 2012). One of these outcomes are argued to be dissatisfaction in romantic relationships (e.g., Valenzuela, Halpern, & Katz, 2014). However, it can be argued that, individuals' happiness in their romantic relationships may affect their tendency for social media addiction. Moreover, impacts of relationship satisfaction on social media addiction may change depending on gender and self-esteem level of individuals. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effects of relationship satisfaction on social media addiction and to reveal the moderating roles of gender and self-esteem levels in this relationship. It was proposed that relationship satisfaction would be negatively associated with social media addiction. In addition, females who have lower levels of relationship satisfaction were hypothesized to be more likely to report higher scores on social media addiction than males and females who had higher levels of relationship satisfaction. Finally, individuals who have higher self-esteem and relationship satisfaction scores were proposed to have the lowest scores on social media addiction. Participants were 243 university students from Turkey [78 males, 165 females] and the inclusion criteria for data analysis was to be in a romantic relationship at least for one month. The data was analyzed using regression and moderated multiple regression techniques. The findings revealed that, relationship satisfaction was negatively and significantly associated with social media addiction and gender moderated the effects of relationship satisfaction on social media addiction in the proposed direction. However, moderating effect of self-esteem on the link between relationship satisfaction and social media addiction was not significant. The findings were discussed regarding theoretical and practical implications along with suggestions for future research.

From Financial Reporting to Integrated Reporting **Finansal Raporlamadan Entegre Raporlamaya**

Türkçe

Zeynep Şahin (Karadeniz Technical University)
Züleyha Yılmaz (Ordu University)

It is known that as well as financial information, non-financial information is important to ensure the trust of corporations and investors. Nowadays, not only financial data but also non-financial data is used in the evaluation of the performance of the corporations. Corporations prepare reports to provide good communication among all stakeholders to achieve their continuity on operations in the long run. The final phase of financial and non-financial reporting, along with developments around the world, is integrated reporting. The objective of this study is to examine the concept of integrated reporting and identify the main indicators in an integrated reports by examining the existing reports in the world and Turkey. Therefore, new integrated reports will be prepared in a useful, accurate and comprehensive way. For this purpose, this study primarily describes sustainability reports in environmental and social data starting from financial reporting and the developments that have taken place in the period to integrated reporting, where the corporations are put into full view in terms of sustainability and financial performance. After that, some of integrated reports that are validated by the International Integrated Reporting Council and integrated reports in Turkey have been examined by content analysis to investigate what might be the main indicators to be included in an integrated report. As a result of the study, it is seen that sustainability reports are recently beginning to have places in Turkey and the corporations in Turkey are not yet fully informed about integrated reporting. Integrated reports are important not only because they provide information on past but also on the foresight. It is thought that the training on the integrated reporting issues should be given to the related businesses, legal arrangements should be made to harmonize the new reporting practices, and new studies should be done in order to raise awareness.

The Relationship Between Ethical Leadership Behaviour and Organizational Commitment Etik Liderlik Davranışı ve Örgütsel Bağlılık İlişkisi

Türkçe

Zübeyir Bağcı (Pamukkale University)
Türkmen Taşer Akbaş (Pamukkale University)

Leadership is a process in which an individual motivates a group of people to act in a certain way by pushing them. Leadership is a phenomenon that manifests itself in any group consisting of at least two persons that come together to accomplish a specific goal. In other words, leadership is not a process special to formal organizations. Leaders have the power and capacity to influence and direct all people in and out of the organization in the direction of their own wishes and desires. While carrying this mentioned power and capacity into action, showing behaviours based on the normative values in the form of being honest, trustworthy, fair and compassionate affects the performance, productivity, morale-motivation and moral values of employees positively. Leadership practices that demonstrate a management style based upon normative conformity in the actions and interpersonal relationships and encourage followers to think ethically in two-way communication, reinforcement and decision-making are defined as ethical leadership. Employees are the most important part of the whole process and procedures in the organization. For this reason, it can be said that the prosperity and future of the organization depend on the efficiency and effectivity of the efforts that employees make to accomplish the objectives of the organisation. There is a close relationship between the leadership behaviours that administrators show in organizations and employees' commitment to organizational goals and values. Organizational commitment basically involves three important factors: a strong belief in the goals and value judgments of the organization, volunteering to make extra effort for the benefit of the organization; willingness to stay as part of organization culture. The aim of this research is to investigate the effects of employees' perception of ethical leadership on the organizational commitment. For this purpose, a research study was conducted with 115 employees of a public institute who were selected according to the convenience sampling method. A questionnaire was used as the data collection technique in this study. In measuring the employees' perceptions of ethical leadership behaviours, "Ethical Leadership Scale" developed by Brown et al. (2005) and consisting of 10 items was used. The organizational commitment of employees is measured by the seven item "Organizational Commitment Scale" designed by Jaworski and Kohli (1993). The data gathered were analysed through computer based statistical analysis (descriptive statistics and regression analysis). As a result of the regression analysis, it was determined that employees' perceptions of ethical leadership behaviour affected the organizational commitment positively.

Keywords: Leadership, Ethical Leadership, Organizational Commitment

The Effect of Burnout on Job Satisfaction Tükenmişliğin İş Tatmini Üzerindeki Etkisi

Türkçe

Zübeyir Bağcı (Pamukkale University)
Türkmen Taşer Akbaş (Pamukkale University)

Employees are the determinants of the quality of service provided in the service sector. The burnout syndrome, which is frequently seen in the professions that require face-to-face communication between the customer purchasing the service and the employee providing the service, negatively affects the job satisfaction and performance of the employees, resulting in a decrease in the quality of service offered. Burnout is "the exhaustion of the individual's internal resources as a result of failure, wear and tear, loss of energy, or desires that cannot be met sufficiently". Burnout is not just about the individual himself; but also about the environment in which they interact. Although burnout is often used in the same meaning as stress, it can be said that burnout is different in the sense that it has completely negative consequences compared to the beneficial results of stress to a certain level. This results from the fact that burnout emerges with reasons similar to that of stress such as employees' long working hours in the organization, the inability to have a sufficient amount of resources, the inadequate financial (wages) and intangible benefits (help, appreciation, interest, etc.). In short, it is related with that the employee's expectation from his job isn't met adequately. However, if the expectations of the employees are met, although not completely, then job satisfaction instead of burn out appears. Job satisfaction is the positive attitudes of the employee towards his job that is shaped by factors such as the personality of the employee, the nature of the work done and the environment in which he needs to communicate because of the job. Job satisfaction is of critical importance because of its positive relationship with the variables such as performance, motivation and productivity, which have positive effects on individual and organizational outcomes; and also because of its negative relationship with variables such as stress that has negative effects, intention to quit work and burn out. The aim of this study is to investigate how job satisfaction, which shows the positive attitudes of the employee's towards his work and workplace, is affected by burnout. The study was conducted with 91 personnel working in various branches of a private bank. The data gathered from the employees with questionnaire method were analyzed with the help of relevant statistical analyzes (frequency analysis, factor analysis and simple regression analysis). Pine's study (2005) was used for burnout scale and the study of Brown and Peterson (1994) for job satisfaction scale. As a result of the regression analysis, it was determined that the burnout of the employees affected their job satisfaction negatively.

Keywords: Burnout, Job Satisfaction, Bank Employees

Factors Affecting the Building Retrofitting or Replacement Decision: Istanbul Case Bina Güçlendirme veya Yenileme Kararını Etkileyen Faktörler: İstanbul Örneği

Türkçe

Züleyha Yılmaz (Ordu University)

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Aykut Karakaya (Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University)

In recent years, retrofitting or replacement of the existing buildings has come to the agenda because of the reasons such as urban renewal, demands of residents, earthquake risk, etc. In making retrofitting or replacement decision of a building, the building cost ratio is taken into account in practice. The building cost ratio is calculated by dividing the cost of retrofitting to the cost of replacement a building (costs of demolition and rebuilding) and advised by the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning in Turkey as 40%. The objective of this research is to determine the factors that affect the building cost ratio and retrofit or replacement decision of a building. Data were collected from 444 projects obtained from the Istanbul Project Coordination Unit. Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression and Logistic regression methods were used in data analysis. As a result of the research, it is found that the building cost ratio is affected by earthquake regions, ground classes, corrosion status, concrete compressive strength and total area of buildings. In addition, corrosion status, concrete compressive strength and earthquake regions of a building have been found to be effective in retrofitting or replacement decision as well as building cost ratio.

PROGRAMME & ABSTRACTS

International Congress on Current Debates in Social Sciences has started to be organised by Farhang Morady at University of Westminster (United Kingdom) with 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 the conference, Globalisation, Religion & Development book published by IJOPEC. Second CUDES held in Karvina Czech Republic in 2011, third one held in Kocaeli at Kocaeli University, under the theme of Research Methods in Social Sciences as a work-shop 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. CUDES 2018 is organised by University of Westminster (United Kingdom), Harran University (Turkey), VUZF University (Bulgaria and University of Belgrade (Serbia).

Sosyal Bilimlerde Güncel Tartışmalar Uluslararası Kongresi, Westminster Üniversitesi'nden (İngiltere) Prof. Dr. Farhang Morady tarafından Kocaeli Üniversitesi (Türkiye) ve Opava Silesian Üniversitesi (Çek Cumhuriyeti) ile işbirliği altında 2010 yılında Londra'da düzenlenmiştir. İlk konferansın ardından IJOPEC yayınları tarafından sunulan bildirilerden bir seçki kitap Küreselleşme, Din ve Kalkınma adıyla yayınlanmıştır. Devam eden yıllarda İkinci CUDES Çek Cumhuriyeti Karvina'da Silesian Üniversitesinde, üçüncü CUDES Kocaeli'de Kocaeli Üniversitesi'nde Sosyal Bilimlerde Yöntem Tartışmaları temasıyla atölye çalışması olarak düzenlenmiştir. Dördüncü ve beşinci CUDES kongresi Kocaeli'de sosyal bilimlerde güncel tartışmalara odaklanarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Belgrad Üniversitesi (Sırbistan) kongrenin düzenleyicileri arasına katılmıştır. CUDES 2018 Westminster Üniversitesi'nden (İngiltere), Harran Üniversitesi (Türkiye), VUZF Üniversitesi (Bulgaristan) ve Belgrad Üniversitesi (Sırbistan) tarafından ortaklaşa düzenlenmektedir