

INTERNATIONAL
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CONFERENCES
on Social Sciences & Humanities~V
February 25-26, 2022 / Izmir, Turkey

Abstracts Book

Editors

Prof. Dr. Hüseyin DOĞRAMACIOĞLU
Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI

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INTERNATIONAL AEGEAN CONFERENCES
ON SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES-V
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ABSTRACTS BOOK

EDITORS

Prof. Dr. Hüseyin DOĞRAMACIOĞLU
Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI

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CONFERENCES TITLE

- **INTERNATIONAL AEGEAN CONFERENCES**
• **on Social Sciences & Humanities**

DATE AND PLACE

- February 25-26, 2022 / Izmir, Turkey

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SOCIAL RESEARCHES
- ATLAS INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
ISSN - 2616 - 936X

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**Online (with ZOOM Conference)
Meeting ID: 886 2816 5926
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Turkey (99), Azerbaijan (9), Pakistan (10), Bangladesh (1), Indian (14), Iranian (3), Romania (4), Ethiopia (3), Malaysia (2), Indonesia (6), Serbia (2), Moldova (2), Qatar (1), Nigeria (7), Benin (1), Kazakhstan (3), Sri Lanka (4), Saudi Arabia (3), Spain (1), Egypt (2), Canada (1), Greece (1), Chinese (1), Algeria (4), Republic of Congo (2), Bulgaria (1), Philippine (1), Venezuelan (1), Georgia (2), Hungarian (1), Kyrgyzstan (2), Morocco (4), Ukraine (2)

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 DATE • 25.02.2022	 TIME • 10 ⁰⁰ -12 ³⁰	 SESSION • HALL-5 • SESSION-1
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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tamilla Aliyeva

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serpil ÖZDEMİR Ebru DAŞTAN	<i>Bartın University</i> <i>Bartın University</i>	READABILITY LEVELS OF READING TEXTS IN NEW ISTANBUL TURKISH BOOKS FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS
Asmar Khanbala kızı Kerimova	<i>Bakü Slavyan University</i>	DERIVED SUFFIXES IN AZERBAIJANI AND TURKISH AND THEIR EQUIVALENCE
Asmar Khanbala kızı Kerimova	<i>Bakü Slavyan University</i>	ARABICS-PERSONS DERIVED SUFFIXES IN AZERBAIJAN AND TURKISH LANGUAGE AND THEIR EQUIVALENCE
Dr. Onur DÖLEK	<i>Ministry of National Education</i>	EXAMINATION OF SECONDARY STUDENTS' LISTENING MOTIVATIONS IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES
Shahla Aliyeva Gahraman	<i>Azerbaijan University of Languages</i>	CONCEPTUAL THEORIES OF VERBS
Dr. Tarık DEMİR	<i>Gazi University</i>	TEACHING TURKISH TO FOREIGNERS AS AN EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMACY ACTIVITY
Dr. Gülşah PARLAK KALKAN	<i>Kilis 7 Aralık University</i>	NOTES ON SOME STREET AND STREET NAMES IN KİLİS
Minaya MAMMADOVA	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University</i>	THE "POEMS OF THE EAST" BY GEORGE GORDON BYRON MANIFESTATION OF INDIVIDUAL STYLE IN TRANSLATION AZERBAIJANI
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tamilla Aliyeva	<i>Ardahan University</i>	TURKISH IRFAN TRADITION IN AZERBAIJAN LITERATURE SELF

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Özlem COŞKUN

Dr. M. Fatih DEMİRDAĞ	<i>Hakkâri Üniversitesi</i>	PASTAFARIANISM AS AN EXAMPLE OF A RELIGIOUS GROUP
Assist. Prof. Dr. Cüneyt COŞKUN	<i>Kastamonu University</i>	WHAT IS “THE CULTURE OF SCIENCE”?
Dr. Nazım GÖKEL	<i>Kilis 7 Aralık University</i>	MODALITY AND REALITY
Prof. Dr. Kadir ÖZKÖSE	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University</i>	WITH ITS SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND POLITICAL TEXTURE HISTORICAL ADVENTURE OF TUNISIA
İşıl AVŞAR ARIK	<i>Necmettin Erbakan University</i>	THE EFFECTS OF THE SYRIAN CIVIL WAR IN THE CONTEXT OF BORDER SOCIOLOGY: THE CASE OF HATAY/HASSA BORDER
Dr. Murat ŞAHİN	<i>Ondokuz Mayıs University</i>	CHANGES IN ATTITUDES TO RELIGION OF IRAQI MIGRANT TO TURKEY: SAMSUN PROVINCE EXAMPL
Dr. Muhyettin ÖZEN	<i>Van Yüzüncü Yıl University</i>	THE ROLE OF MOTHERS AND FATHERS IN THE FORMATION OF WORSHIP ATTITUDES OF CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOL PERIOD
Assist. Prof. Dr. Zeynep Burcu Şahin	<i>Istanbul Gelisim University</i>	RELIGION AND BELIEF BASED HATE SPEECH: TWITTER CASE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Şerafettin ERTEN	<i>Uşak University</i>	THE CO-PRODUCER ROLE OF CITIZENS: AN EVALUATION IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NEW PUBLIC SERVICE AND THE PUBLIC VALUE THEORY
Dr. Mehmet AYDINER	<i>Aydın Adnan Mendres University</i>	THE EFFECT OF COVID OUTBREAK ON INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE: ANALYSIS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES
Dr. Mehmet AYDINER	<i>Aydın Adnan Mendres University</i>	COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE AND INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE IN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

 DATE • 25.02.2022	 TIME • 10 ⁰⁰ –12 ³⁰	 SESSION • HALL-7 • SESSION-1
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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. E.Tutku VARDAĞLI

Farida Tagiyeva	<i>Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences</i>	ARTICLE ABOUT THE BOOK RACISM IN THEORY AND PRACTICE
İzzettin BEŞTAŞ	<i>Pamukkale University</i>	2. DEPUTIES OF MARDIN AND THEIR ACTIVITIES
Dr. Rehim Mecnunov	<i>Azerbaijan Police Academy</i>	MEDIA IN AZERBAIJAN IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY AND THEIR ACTIVITIES
Dr. Murat İNAN	<i>Abdullah Gül University</i>	INTERPERSONAL TRUST AS A DETERMINANT OF GOVERNMENT-VOTER IDEOLOGICAL CONGRUENCE
Assist. Prof. Dr. E.Tutku VARDAĞLI	<i>İstanbul Aydın University</i>	TURKEY'S DECISION TO ACCESS TO THE UNITED NATIONS: CONVERGENCE OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY
Dr. Ayman KARA	<i>Kırıkkale University</i>	A COMPARISON IN TERMS OF STATE: MACHIAVELLI AND HOBBS
Dr. Ayman KARA	<i>Kırıkkale University</i>	THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN VIRTUOUS SOCIETY AND NON-VIRTUOUS SOCIETY IN ACCORDANCE WITH POLITICAL THOUGHT OF IBN BAJJAH
Dr. Murat İNAN	<i>Abdullah Gül University</i>	SYSTEMIC FACTORS EFFECTING GOVERNMENT-VOTER IDEOLOGICAL CONGRUENCE
Dr. Pınar AKGÜL	<i>Giresun University</i>	HOW 'NEW' ARE THE NEW WARS?
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yılmaz SEÇİM Mehmet KORU	<i>Necmettin Erbakan University Necmettin Erbakan University</i>	A RESEARCH ON THE CUISINE CULTURES OF YORUKS, WHO EMIGRATED FROM NOMADIC TO SETTLED LIFE (EXAMPLE OF ÇANAKKALE)
Safarova Chinara Gabil	<i>Ganja State University</i>	TURKEY AND GEORGIA'S WORLD ENERGY MARKET TRANSFORMATION STRATEGY FOR "CORRIDOR COUNTRIES" AND ITS RESULTS

 DATE • 25.02.2022	 TIME • 13 ⁰⁰ -15 ³⁰	 SESSION • HALL-4 • SESSION-2
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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Canan TİFTİK

Şevval GÖKCEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hülya KADIOĞLU	<i>Yıldız Technical University</i> <i>Yıldız Technical University</i>	VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE SURVEY FORM FOR TEACHER CANDIDATES' STUDY STYLES DURING THE COVID-19 PROCESS
Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÜSTÜN Banu Çiçek SARISOY	<i>Amasya University</i> <i>Amasya University</i>	THE EFFECT OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS FACED BY TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PROBLEMS AND THESE PROBLEMS ON TEACHER PERFORMANCE
Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÜSTÜN Emel AKIN	<i>Amasya University</i> <i>Amasya University</i>	THE PROBLEMS FACED BY WOMEN MANAGERS IN EDUCATION MANAGEMENT AND THE OBSTACLES TO THEIR PROMOTION IN THE POST
Ayşe Ahsen Talu Prof. Dr. Erdoğan Tezci	<i>Balıkesir University</i> <i>Balıkesir University</i>	TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAMME IN THE CONTEXT OF EDUCATION POLICIES
Leyla SEYFİYEVA	<i>Anadolu University</i>	EXAMINATION OF AESTHETIC LEADERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS AND BEHAVIORS
Dr. Canan TİFTİK Dr. Bilge TURP GÖLBAŞI Dr. Hande AYHAN GÖKCEK	<i>Istanbul Gelisim University</i>	CAREER TRANSFORMATION IN HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN BUSINESSES AND THE EVALUATION OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN TERMS OF MARKETING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gulcin BILGIN TURNA Gonca AKMAZ BIYIKLI	<i>Recep Tayyip Erdogan University</i>	CHILDREN'S YOUTUBE CONSUMPTION: AN ANALYSIS OF THE MOST VIEWED YOUTUBE VIDEOS OF ALL TIME

 DATE • 25.02.2022	 TIME • 13 ⁰⁰ –15 ³⁰	 SESSION • HALL-5 • SESSION-2
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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Kürşad ÇAVUŞOĞLU

Katibe AKYOL Dr. Serap KALFAOĞLU	<i>Selcuk University</i>	AN APPLIED STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF JOB FEATURES AND FOCUS OF CONTROL
Assist. Prof. Dr. Adeviye ERDOĞAN	<i>Isparta University of Applied Sciences</i>	DETERMINING THE OPINIONS AND EXPECTATIONS OF DISTANCE EDUCATION VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS ON WORKING LIFESTYLE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Safiye SARİ Lect. Betül ELİBOL	<i>Atatürk University Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUSTAINABLE FASHION PRACTICES, REUSE, AND INNOVATION
Elçin YAVUZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Esin BENHÜR AKTÜRK	<i>Istanbul Aydın University</i>	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL DYNAMISM IN TERMS OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION ON COMPANY PERFORMANCE ON TRAVEL AGENCIES
Dr. Kürşad ÇAVUŞOĞLU	<i>Mersin University</i>	ANALYSIS OF MOBILE ACCOUNTING APPLICATIONS WITH ACCOUNTING SEARCH RESULT
Lect. Tuğçe METİN	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University</i>	POPULATION, MIGRATION AND LABOR MARKET A STUDY ON TURKEY AND SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA REGION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Buket BORA SEMİZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Tarık SEMİZ	<i>Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University</i>	BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING IN HEALTHCARE SECTOR
Lect. Dr. Mehmet Gökhan TURAN Dr. Dora UZKEŞİCİ	<i>Anadolu University</i>	THE EFFECT OF BUSINESS AND SUPPLIER RELATIONS ON REPEAT PURCHASING DECISIONS IN PURCHASING MANAGEMENT

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HEAD OF SESSION: Hadi Bahmani

Ziaullah Jan	<i>UET Peshawar</i>	IMPLEMENTATION OF LEAN MANUFACTURING IN A MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: A CASE STUDY APPROACH
Saumit Kumer Nandi	<i>European University</i>	ENGINEERING PROPERTIES OF LOCALLY AVAILABLE CEMENT IN BANGLADESH
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ghulam Shabir SOLANGI Prof. Dr. Altaf Ali SIYAL Pirah SIYAL	<i>Mehran University</i> <i>Sindh Agriculture University</i> <i>National Centre of Excellence</i>	IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF SEAWATER INTRUSION'S EFFECT ON THE SOIL FERTILITY, WATER QUALITY, VEGETATION, AND THE LIVELIHOOD OF THE INDUS DELTA COMMUNITY
Lakshya M R Dr. L.R.K. Krishnan	<i>VIT Business School</i> <i>VIT Business School</i>	EMERGING STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPING A GREENED WORKFORCE IN THE NEW ECO-SYSTEM
Hadi Bahmani Davood Mostofinejad	<i>Isfahan University of Technology (IUT)</i> <i>Isfahan University of Technology (IUT)</i>	EFFECT OF HEAT CURING ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF UHPC
Mariana BĂLAN Simona Maria STĂNESCU	<i>Institute for Economic Forecasting</i> <i>Research Institute for Quality of Life</i>	NEETs YOUTH AND COVID-19: RESPONSE, RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE
Abrehet Mehari	<i>Ethiopia Civil Service University</i>	ASSESSMENT OF THE AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURING SECTOR'S LINKAGES IN ETHIOPIA
Shahrizuan Shamsul Martin James Marinus Christian Geoffery	<i>Keningau Vocational College</i> <i>Keningau Vocational College</i> <i>Keningau Vocational College</i>	GRINDER SUPPORTING TOOL
Muhammad Imran Khadija Amjad	<i>University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE VOLATILITY OF POULTRY PRODUCTS IN PAKISTAN

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HEAD OF SESSION: Natalia SCIUCHINA

Manotar TAMPUBOLON	<i>Universitas Kristen Indonesia</i>	HUMAN INTERACTION MODEL EMERGING CHANGES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Dr. Osman ŞAHİN	<i>Glasgow Caledonian University</i>	THE DETERMINANTS OF PEOPLE'S TRUST IN COURTS IN TURKEY
Kusni INGSIH Muhammad Abdul Manaf Ana KADARNINGSIH	<i>Universitas Dian Nuswantoro</i>	WORK TRAINING, ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE, LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE
Delia-Mihaela MARINESCU	<i>Carol I" National Defense University</i>	ANALYSIS OF DIPLOMACY FUNCTIONS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MAINTAINING SECURITY
Andrijana Savic Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gordana Dobrijevic	<i>Singidunum University</i>	WORKING FROM HOME
Muniza Javed Dr. Asma Seemi Malik Amjad Mahmood	<i>Lahore College for Women University Lahore College for Women University National College of Business Administration</i>	"WORK FULFILMENT AS THE DETERMINANT OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOUR AMONG EMPLOYEES OF BANKS"
Natalia SCIUCHINA	<i>Tiraspol Shevchenko University</i>	INTERNATIONAL LEGAL REGULATION OF HUMAN RIGHT TO SOCIAL SERVICES
Branislav SANČANIN Sofija SANČANIN	<i>Nikola Tesla University Hamad General Hospital</i>	KEY DETERMINANTS FOR THE CHOICE OF TRADITIONAL MEDIA FOR ADVERTISING DURING THE EMPLOYMENT PROCESS
Kusni INGSIH Ana KADARNINGSIH Agus Susilo NUGROHO	<i>Universitas Dian Nuswantoro</i>	COMPENSATION, WORK DISCIPLINE, WORK ENVIRONMENT AND EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE
Musa M. KAMARA	<i>Ankara Yildirim Beyazit university</i>	AFRICA: TRANSITIONS FROM AUTHORITARIAN SOCIALISM TO LIBERAL DEMOCRACY
Musa M. KAMARA	<i>Ankara Yildirim Beyazit university</i>	THE LIBERIAN CIVIL WAR, CONFLICT RESOLUTION ACTIVITIES AND THE INVOLVING INSTITUTIONS FOR ESTABLISHING PERMANENT PEACE IN LIBERIA

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Naseem Akhter

Mohd Farhan Md Ariffin Muhammad Ikhlas Rosele Mohammad Fahmi Abdul Hamid	<i>National University of Malaysia</i> <i>Academy of Islamic Studies</i> <i>Academy of Contemporary Islamic Studies</i>	MALAYSIAN'S PERCEPTION ON PROPHETIC HEALTH AND COSMETIC PRODUCTS
Sintayehu Assefa Prof. Abebe Ejigu Dr. Gemechu Nemera	<i>Arba Minch Universit</i> <i>Mekelle University</i> <i>Arba Minch University</i>	A STRUCTURAL EQUATION ANALYSIS OF EXPORT MARKETING ADAPTATION STRATEGIES ON EXPORT PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM TEXTILE AND GARMENT EXPORTING ENTERPRISES IN ETHIOPIA
Dr. Naseem Akhter	<i>Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University</i>	AWARENESS OF USURY AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE (AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS AND ISLAMIC CONTEXT)
Favour C. Uroko	<i>University of Nigeria</i>	CORRUPTION IN NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION ACCREDITATIONS AND AN APPEAL TO PROVERBS 26:26-28
Dr. Naseem Akhter	<i>Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University</i>	A TREND OF NON-TRADITIONAL MARRIAGES IN PAKISTAN (AN ANALYSIS FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE)
Trisnawaty Tarmizi Thalib Yusma Indah Jayadi	<i>UIN Alauddin Makassar</i> <i>Universitas Bosowa</i> <i>UIN Alauddin Makassar</i>	SELF-CRITICISM ON MEDICAL STUDENT: AN OVERVIEW
Advocate Nikita Dobhal Ishu Dobhal Shipra Dobhal	<i>Advocate in District Court</i> <i>Dehradun</i> <i>Teacher at Modern Public School</i> <i>Advocate in District Court</i> <i>Dehradun</i>	INDIAN SOCIAL MEDIA AND SHORT VIDEO PLATFORMS
Khalida Madoui	<i>Ecole Normale Supérieure Assia</i> <i>Djebar Algeria</i>	NEO PAX AMERICANA UNDER THE AUSPICES OF TRUMPISM: STRENGTH FOR PEACE
Favour C. Uroko	<i>University of Nigeria</i>	'WE HAVE PROTECTED PERPETRATORS': USING WIDOWS AS SCAPEGOAT IN SUSTAINING PATRIARCHY IN SOUTH EASTERN NIGERIA

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HEAD OF SESSION: Ceren ALKAN ÜSTÜN

Erkan POLAT Dr. Serap KALFAOĞLU	Selcuk University Selcuk University	AN APPLIED RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB CRAFTING AND PROACTIVE CAREER ENGAGEMENT BEHAVIOURS
Nur HOŞGÖR	Kütahya Dumlupınar University	EVALUATION OF TECHNOLOGIES APPLIED IN TURKEY IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT
Nil Arıcı Farid Huseynov	Gebze Technical University Gebze Technical University	THE EFFECTS OF IN-APP ADVERTISEMENTS ON USER BEHAVIOR IN GOOGLE PLAY STORE GAMES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sefer AYDOĞAN	National Defence University	THE MANAGERIAL REACTIONS OF AIRPORT BUSINESS TO THE PANDEMIC
Res. Asst. Serap YALÇINYİĞİT	Yıldız Technical University	SUBJECTIVE TIME, EMOTIONS, AND JOB AUTONOMY IN REMOTE WORK SETTINGS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Erol MUZIR Dr. Vedat Akman Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cevdet Kızıl	İstanbul Medeniyet University Institute for Internal Controls Turkey İstanbul Medeniyet University	THE OTHER SIDE OF THE DOOR: ACCOUNTING RELATED, FINANCIAL AND MANAGERIAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO PREPARE FOR THE POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC ERA
Ceren ALKAN ÜSTÜN	Maltepe University	RELATIONSHIP OF HPV RELATED STIGMATIZING ATTITUDES WITH PREVENTIVE BEHAVIOR APPROACHES
İdil Nur GÜRBÜZ GÖKBERK	Çukurova University	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CARRIAGE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF CMR AND TCC PROVISIONS
Miray ÖZER DENİZ	Çukurova University	AN EVALUATION OF THE DECEASED'S PERSONAL DATA'S NON-PROTECTION
Miray ÖZER DENİZ	Çukurova University	THE RULE OF THE FEE IN THE MANDATORY MEDIATION IN THE CONSUMER LAW

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER

Muhammed Z. ÇİĞMAN	<i>Kütahya Dumlupınar University</i>	PROPOSING A PRACTICE-ORIENTED METHOD FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: AUTOBUREAUGRAPHY
Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER	<i>Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University</i>	PROBLEMS IN THE GLOBAL SERVICE TRADING CASE AND POTENTIAL DEVIATIONS IN ECONOMIC GROWTH EXPECTATIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cemile ÇETİN Günseli Berfin AKAN	<i>Dokuz Eylül University Specialist</i>	THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON GENERATION Z'S PROFESSION/CAREER CHOICE -A QUALITATIVE STUDY-
Dr. Resul TELLİ	<i>Çukurova University</i>	AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. S. Meral Çakıcı	<i>Piri Reis University</i>	MACROECONOMIC STABILITY AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT
Prof. Dr. Nuran ÖZLÜK Prof. Dr. Hüseyin DOĞRAMACIOĞLU	<i>Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University Kilis 7 Aralık University</i>	MORAL SCHOOL PLAYS BY MEHMET RÂİF [OGAN]
Prof. Dr. Nuran ÖZLÜK Prof. Dr. Hüseyin DOĞRAMACIOĞLU	<i>Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University Kilis 7 Aralık University</i>	EVIDENCE OF UNCIVILIZED BEHAVIORS IN THE WEST WITH NEWSPAPERS: THE CASE OF ALİ MUZAFFER- PARİS'TE VAHŞET (BRUTALITY IN PARIS)

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Franck AMOUSSOU

Muhammed Buğrahan HATİBOĞLU	<i>Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University</i>	BEHIND THE INTENTION: WHICH INSTITUTIONAL LOGICS CAN INFLUENCE ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION?
Muhammed Buğrahan HATİBOĞLU Assit. Prof. Dr. Semih CEYHAN	<i>Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University</i>	THE IMPACT OF ENTREPRENEURIAL SELF-EFFICACY, ENTREPRENEURIAL EDUCATION AND ENTREPRENEURIAL PASSION ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP INTENTION IN THE COMPARISON OF GENERATION Z AND GENERATION Y
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arvind Kumar Shukla Deepa Priyanshu	<i>Invertis University</i> <i>Invertis University</i>	THE CAUSAL FACTORS OF SUCCESS OF ISO 9000 CERTIFICATION: THE EVIDENCES FROM DELHI NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION IN INDIA
Asha Devi. J Sumi A M Dr. K.S Chandrasekar	<i>University of Kerala</i>	CULTURE OF INNOVATION AND CUSTOMER-CENTRICITY ON INDIAN TELECOM INDUSTRIES
Ress. Asst. Ahmet Şükrü PAMPAL Asst. Prof. Emre Burak EKMEKÇİOĞLU	<i>Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University</i>	LEADER-MEMBER EXCHANGE AND INNOVATIVE WORK BEHAVIOR: THE MODERATING ROLE OF DOMAIN KNOWLEDGE
Dr. Franck AMOUSSOU Dr. Jean Tata TOSSOU	<i>Université d'Abomey- Calavi (UAC)</i>	A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AN ELECTION SWAYING STRATEGY
Dr. Kumar Amit	<i>Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (PG) College</i>	GERIATRIC POPULATION DEPENDENCY IN INDIA: A CRITICAL REVIEW
Zhaksekenova Gauhar Manarberkovna Aliyeva Ayazhan Kanatkyzyz	<i>Kazakh National Women's Pedagogical University</i>	INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN CHOREOGRAPHY WITH SCHOOL CHILDREN

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hemlata V. Gaikwad

Dr. Felicia ADEYEMO	Caleb University	EFFECT OF EMPLOYEE'S MOTIVATION ON PRODUCTIVITY IN A RURAL ORGANIZATIONAL SETTING
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hemlata V. Gaikwad Assist. Prof. Dr. Shrikant S. Karanjkar Mr. Vallabh Pradip Shete	Rajarambapu Institute of Technology	IMPORTANCE OF USER GENERATED CONTENT AS PART OF DIGITAL MARKETING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Shrikant S. Karanjkar Assist. Prof. Dr. Krishnaji S. Patil Mr. Smita Suresh Jadhav	Rajarambapu Institute of Technology	DISTRIBUTERS OPINION TOWARDS FOOD PROCESSING PRODUCTS IN WESTERN MAHARASHTRA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Krishnaji Sarjerao Patil Assist. Prof. Digvijay Satish Patil Mr. Kartik Khot Mr. Rohit Patil	Rajarambapu Institute of Technology	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: A TOOL USED TO TAKE FINANCIAL DECISIONS ENTERPRISES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Krishnaji Sarjerao Patil Assist. Prof. Dr. Shrikant Sharad Karanjkar	Rajarambapu Institute of Technology	AN INVESTIGATION OF NECESSITY OF FINANCIAL PLANNING: AN EFFECTIVE TOOL IN PERSONAL FINANCE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Krishnaji Sarjerao Patil Assist. Prof. Dr. Aniket Suresh Pardeshi Miss. Urvi Shah Miss. Riya Kalburgi	Rajarambapu Institute of Technology	INVESTORS BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN OF MUTUAL FUNDS
Malshani H. I. Hettiarachchi W. N.	Open University of Sri Lanka Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka	SELECTING LOCAL SOURCING SUPPLIERS IN APPAREL INDUSTRY, SRI LANKA
Dr. Chukwuemeka G. Eme	National Open University	THE ROLE OF STAFF TRAINING AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT ON EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT AND MOTIVATION IN THE NIGERIAN PUBLIC SECTOR - A CASE OF NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA (NOUN)
Dr. Chukwuemeka G. Eme	National Open University	ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE NIGER-DELTA-REGION OF NIGERIA- A CASE OF OGONI-LAND
Dr. Chukwuemeka G. Eme	National Open University	THE ROLE OF BUSINESS ETHICS IN THE EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF THE NIGERIAN PUBLIC SERVICE
Emre AKCAGÜNDÜZ	Trakya University	AN ANALYSIS OF PRESIDENTIAL POLICY COUNCILS

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Iosefina BLAZSANI-BATTO

Irin Sultana	<i>King Khalid University</i>	BECKETT'S WAITING FOR GODOT: NOT JUST AN ENIGMA
Pelin DOYGUN	<i>Autonomous University of Madrid</i>	PARADIGM OF IDENTITY AND ADMINISTRATION WITHIN THE GREEK-ORTHODOX COMMUNITY OF IZMIR (1900-1910)
Prof. Dr. Yasser K. R. Aman	<i>Minia University</i>	DUPPLICITY AND IRONY OF FATE: FAMILY AS FIRST HOME IN THOMAS HARDY'S MAYOR OF CASTERBRIDGE AND HASSAN EL BINDARY'S SALWA A'ROUH (SOUL'S CONSOLATION)
Prof. Dr. Yasser K. R. Aman	<i>Minia University</i>	CLONING OF THE SOUL AND REPRODUCTION OF THE SELF THROUGH SPACE AND TIME WITH REFERENCE TO LITERATURE AND TRANSLATION
Verdiyeva Gunay V.	<i>Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences</i>	BORROWED TERMS IN PERSIAN AND AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGES
Dr. Iosefina BLAZSANI-BATTO Drd. Alina Iftime	<i>Azerbaijan University of Languages</i> <i>Ankara University</i>	THE CONTRIBUTION OF CINEMATOGRAPHY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CULTURAL COMPETENCES IN LEARNING LANGUAGE ACQUISITION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Cansu GÜR Haitham ALMHAMMAD	<i>Atatürk University</i> <i>Atatürk University</i>	A REVIEW OF CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS TO THE DIVERSITY AMONG SIGN LANGUAGES IN THE ARAB WORLD
Ananda Majumdar	<i>The University of Alberta</i>	HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL THEATRE: TEXT AND PRESENTATIONS
Alexios Pliakos	<i>the Research of Ancient Greek and Byzantine Technology</i>	PREHISTORIC CALENDARS: SOME EUROPEAN, AEGEAN AND MINOAN ONES, IN PARALLEL
Dr. Haldun Aydıngün	<i>Kocaeli University</i>	CHIPPED TOOLS FROM THE SMALL HARBOR EXCAVATION IN ISTANBUL AVCILAR FIRUZKOY PENINSULA

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HEAD OF SESSION: Zhanna Dossan

Gwaison Panan Danladi Zakari Sale Mwolchet Pokyes Shekara	<i>Nigeria Police Academy College of Education</i>	EFFECTS OF INSECURITY ON THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY
Gbenro Matthew Sokunbi Adeniyi Marcus Oresanwo Timothy Ayomitunde Aderemi	<i>Michael Otedaola College of Primary Education Bells University</i>	AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN NIGERIA: COINTEGRATION AND GRANGER CAUSALITY APPROACH
Tidhar Lev	<i>University of Iasi</i>	PRESENTATION TOPIC - THE EFFECT OF GENERATION Z CHARACTERISTICS ON MANAGERS IN THE HIGH-TECH COMPANIES IN ISRAEL
Embun Savana Sih Darmi Astuti	<i>Universitas Dian Nuswantoro</i>	FLEXIBLE WORK ARRANGEMENTS IMPROVE LECTURER'S PERFORMANCE FASTER THAN WORK-LIFE BALANCE (EMPIRICAL STUDIES ON LECTURERS TELEWORKING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC)
Zhanna Dossan	<i>Wuhan University</i>	THE COLLABORATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY DIPLOMACY BETWEEN CHINA AND KAZAKHSTAN
Samuel Atsibha Gebreyesus	<i>Ethiopian Civil Service University</i>	FACTORS AFFECTING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE BUDGET MANAGEMENT IN THE CASE OF ETHIOPIA'S MINISTRY OF FINANCE
Kogi Chat Lot Ibrahim Kabir Adedeji	<i>Ahmadu Bello University</i>	IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT FINANCING ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (2000 – 2019)
Dr. Sultan SARI		THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SME'S LOANS AND GROWTH (2007-2021)
Ekwueme, Maureen Chika Paul Torty Ukaegbu, Jude Ukanwanne	<i>Federal College of Education Technical Asaba Federal College of Education Technical Asaba Federal College of Education Technical Asaba</i>	EFFECTS OF WORKING CAPITAL ON SALES GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL GOODS ON MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN NIGERIA
Chems Eddine BOUKHEDIMI	<i>University of Tizi Ouzou</i>	THE ANALYSIS OF NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION UNDER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE BRICS COUNTRIES
Jayashankar.J	<i>Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science</i>	JAPANESE BANKING SYSTEM: A STUDY
Hoda Zobeiri	<i>University of Mazandaran</i>	FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN AN OIL-RICH COUNTRY: THE CASE OF IRAN ECONOMY

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HEAD OF SESSION: Chandrasekharan PRAVEEN

ALLEMBE Rodrigue Lézin	<i>Université Marien Ngouabi</i>	QUALIFIED VERSUS UNQUALIFIED EFL TEACHERS: A CASE STUDY OF LYCÉES CHAMINADE AND THOMAS SANKARA "B"
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ophelia KANEVA	<i>Varna Free University & Plovdiv University</i>	TOGETHER IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROCESS - SUPPORTING STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN INCLUSIVE ACTIVITIES
Mark Joshua D. Roxas	<i>University of Perpetual Help</i>	COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH WRITING IN THE NEW NORMAL: STUDENTS' VIEWS, CHALLENGES, COPING STRATEGIES, AND TAKEAWAYS
Tran Thi Hai Yen Bui Hoang Tan	<i>Can Tho University Can Tho University</i>	THE ADAPTATION OF THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION - CAN THO UNIVERSITY TO THE RENOVATION OF THE GENERAL EDUCATION PROGRAM IN 2018
Hadi Sutrisno Adhy Firdaus Firmansyah	<i>STIE GANESHA College of Economics STIE GANESHA College of Economics STIE GANESHA College of Economics</i>	THE EFFECTIVITY OF THE ONE GENERAL MANAGER ONE TOURISM VOCATIONAL SCHOOL PROGRAM TO DEVELOP THE PRODUCTIVITY OF INDONESIAN TOURISM VOCATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS COMPETENCIES
Chandrasekharan PRAVEEN	<i>Independent Researcher</i>	ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING - REVIVIFYING A GANDHIAN PERSPECTIVE
Irshad Ullah Dr. Aamna Saleem Khan	<i>Abdul Wali khan University Mentor at Publons Academy</i>	PHILOSOPHY OF RESEARCH
Champa Devi	<i>Rajiv Gandhi University</i>	RADIO AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ARUNACHAL PRADESH
Faryal Ishtiaq Saba Gulzar	<i>Lahore College for Women University Lahore College for Women University</i>	INVESTIGATING MONETARY POLICY DYNAMICS IN PAKISTAN IMPACT ON PRIVATE INVESTMENT

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Nino Kitoshvili

Banul X.	<i>Tiraspol State University</i>	PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE FORMATION OF EMPATHIC COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF A FUTURE MEDICAL WORKER
Assoc. Prof. Dr. KIMBOUALA NKAYA MOUANDOU Ardy Blondel NGOULOU Merveille Prof. Dr. ANGOUNDOU Jean Jacques	<i>Marien NGOUABI University</i>	IMPROVING CLASSROOM PRACTICES IN AN OVERCROWDED CLASS: AN EXPLORATION OF COMMUNICATIVE TEACHING STRATEGIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nino Kitoshvili	<i>Tbilisi Open University</i>	DIFFICULTIES IN ACHIEVING THE GOAL OF GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOL
Yedil Zhumabekuly AĪSHUK Nazgul Amangeldinovna ZHUNUSOVA Balzhan Kairkeldinovna ORAZALĪNA	<i>Kokshetau University</i>	WAYS AND METHODS OF SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND CONTENT
Nada Vidanović Petar Jović	<i>Singidunum University</i> <i>Singidunum University</i>	THE IMPACT OF THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC ON TOURISM IN SERBIA
Wahyuningsih Djaali Bazzar Ari Mighra Yasep Setiakarnawijaya	<i>Universitas Negeri Jakarta</i> <i>Universitas Indonesia</i> <i>Universitas Indonesia</i>	EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON LEG MUSCLE STRENGTH: RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL IN SPORTS STUDENTS
Zimányi, Róbert G.	<i>Hungarian University of Sports Science</i>	APPEARANCE OF COVID19 IN COMPETITIVE SPORTS – JUSTICE AND FINAL RESULTS
Kusanova Anipa Erlankyzy Alshimbayeva Renata Hairatovna	<i>Kazakh national women's teacher training university</i>	CHOREOGRAPHY AND LITERATURE CONNECTION ON THE BASIS OF TRAGEDY OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE "ROMEO AND JULIET"
Mrs. Neelufar Farash	<i>Pursuing B.ED</i>	EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erkan EFİLTİ

Kadriye GÜRDAĞ Dr. Kamil Arif KIRKIÇ Merve Gül MAZI	<i>Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University</i>	SATISFACTION LEVELS OF FACULTY MEMBERS ATTENDING LEARNING AND TEACHING EXCELLENCE CENTER TRAININGS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ezgi KAŞDARMA Adem KANTAR	<i>Erzurum Technical University</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FUTURE TIME ORIENTATIONS AND DEPRESSION IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Prof. Dr. Ahmet AKIN Yasemin DURMAZ	<i>Istanbul Medeniyet University</i>	AWARENESS OF COMPASSION IN FAMILY SCOPE (ACFS): VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erkan EFİLTİ Emine BÜYÜKBAYRAM ERİŞ	<i>Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University</i>	EXAMINING THE PERSPECTIVES OF HIGH SCHOOL GIRL STUDENTS ON MARRIAGE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erkan EFİLTİ Roza TAALAI BEK KYZY	<i>Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University</i>	THE EFFECT OF MARRIAGE OF MARRIED UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ON EDUCATION
Prof. Dr. Ahmet AKIN Gülşen Tuğçe KARAGÖZOĞLU	<i>Istanbul Medeniyet University</i>	THE ATTITUDE SCALE TOWARDS SPOUSE'S HOME PREFERENCES: A STUDY OF VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY
Prof. Dr. Ahmet AKIN Hatice Büşra KILIÇ	<i>Istanbul Medeniyet University</i>	EGOCENTRIC ATTITUDE SCALE IN MARRIAGE: VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY
Prof. Dr. Ahmet AKIN Esra DEMİR	<i>Istanbul Medeniyet University</i>	SCALE OF VALUING TRADITION IN THE FAMILY (SVTF): VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY
Prof. Dr. Ahmet AKIN Suna ERDEM	<i>Istanbul Medeniyet University</i>	I-LANGUAGE USE OF IN THE FAMILY: VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY
Burcu BAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Durmuş ÜMMET	<i>Istanbul Commerce University Marmara University</i>	EXAMINATION OF TRAUMATIC FAMILY EXPERIENCES WITH CANCER DIAGNOSIS OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND OVER

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Zekiye Aslıhan ÖZTÜRK

Assist. Prof. Dr. Zekiye Aslıhan ÖZTÜRK	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University	A BRIDGE FROM THE MIDDLE AGES TO MODERNISM: ART NOUVEAU AND BAUHAUS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hatice KETEN	Mehmet Akif Ersoy University	ART STUDIOS THAT ARE HOME OF CREATIVITY TO UNDERSTAND THE ARTIST AND THEIR WORKS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ferdi KARAÖNÇEL	Hakkari University	THE PROBLEMS MUSICIANS FACE ON THE STAGE AND SOLUTION SUGGESTIONS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Habibe ALDAĞ	Çukurova University	A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES' EDUCATIONAL YOUTUBE VIDEO SELECTIONS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Selçuk DEMİR	Şırnak University	THE ROLE OF WORKPLACE SPIRITUALITY ON WORK ENGAGEMENT IN SCHOOLS
Dr. Ali ERDOĞAN Balı YILDIRIM	Selcuk University Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	EXAMINATION OF SPORTS SCIENCES FACULTY STUDENTS' COMMUNICATION SKILLS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
Dr. Meltem AYAZ Neslihan UZUN Zekeriya ÇİĞDEM	Republic of Turkey Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	HISTORY OF OLIVE OIL AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN A HEALTHY LIFE JOURNEY
Zekeriya ÇİĞDEM Neslihan UZUN Dr. Meltem AYAZ	Republic of Turkey Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	THE USE OF OLIVE OIL IN FOLK MEDICINE FROM ANCIENT AGE TO THE PRESENT
Assit. Prof. Dr. Ezgi TOKDİL	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University	CONVERSION OF CONVOLUTED AND EXTRAORDINARY LIVES INTO ARTISTIC PRODUCTION: THE CASE OF JUDITH SCOTT AND YAYOI KUSAMA
Dr. Elifhan Köse Çal	Karamanoglu Mehmet Bey University	MASCULINITY DISCOURSE in NOVEL HİÇBİR YER
Dr. Sabır GÜLER SEVLİ	Mersin University	STOIC PHILOSOPHY AND MODERN POLITICAL LIFE
Samet Can AKSU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yılmaz SEÇİM	Alanya HEP University Necmettin Erbakan University	EXAMINATION OF CULINARY CULTURE TRANSMISSION IN TERMS OF SUSTAINABILITY: GEORGIAN CUISINE

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Hassan ZARIOUH

Dr. Habib DJOURDEM	<i>Relizane University</i>	CAPUTO TYPE IMPLICIT FRACTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION WITH MULTIPOINT AND MULTITERM INTEGRAL BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
Dr. Noureddine BOUTERAA	<i>University of Oran1</i>	EXACT SOLUTIONS FOR INITIAL BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM
Dr. Taimoor salahuddin Muhammad Awais	<i>Mirpur University</i>	NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF CROSS FLUID MODEL OVER THE SURFACE OF PARABOLA
D.S.PATHANIA	<i>Gulzar Group of Colleges</i>	THERMO-MECHANICAL STRESSES IN ROTATING CYLINDERS, A-REVIEW
RAJA MOHAMMAD LATIF	<i>Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University</i>	BWG**-COMPACTNESS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES
RAJA MOHAMMAD LATIF	<i>Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University</i>	$g\alpha$ -MAPPINGS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES
Dr. Hassan ZARIOUH Zakariae AZNAY	<i>Mohammed I University</i>	NEW APPROACH TO WEYL'S THEOREM
Zakariae AZNAY Dr. Hassan ZARIOUH	<i>Mohammed I University</i>	ADDITIONAL RESULTS FOR SEMI-B-FREDHOLM OPERATORS
Hassan ZARIOUH Naziha SAADA	<i>Mohammed I University</i>	NEW APPROACH TO A-WEYL'S THEOREM
Abdelkader SMAILI Dr. Hassan ZARIOUH	<i>Mohammed I University</i>	EXTENDED PROPERTIES OF (bz) AND $(W_{(\pi_0^0 a)})$

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Canan ŞENTÜRK

Prof. Mykola VAS'KIV	<i>Kyiv University</i>	GENRE-STYLISTIC ORIGINALITY OF V. MEDVID'S NOVEL-QUOTES "KASYM-BEK"
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Olha BYKOVA	<i>Kyiv University</i>	GENRE AND STYLE SPECIFICITY OF MODERN TRAVEL REPORTING IN SOCIO-POLITICAL WEEKLYS
Prof. Dr. Jean Vasile ANDREI Iuliana Denisa RADULESCU Luminita CHIVU	<i>Petroleum-Gas University of Ploiesti The Bucharest University of Economic Studies Romanian Academy</i>	A ROMANIAN APPROACH ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL COMMUNITIES' TRANSFORMATIONS IN CONTEXT OF NEW ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY EXIGENCIES: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Canan ŞENTÜRK Selin KAYA	<i>Suleyman Demirel University Suleyman Demirel University</i>	ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK OF EU, USA AND TURKEY
Sinem KURTURAL KARAKUNDAKOĞLU	<i>Dokuz Eylül University</i>	THE EXAMINATION OF KOSTEM OLIVE OIL MUSEUM IN TERMS OF, LOCATION, ARCHITECTURE, EXHIBITION AND COLLECTION

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HEAD OF SESSION: Lect. Ufuk GÜRAL

Lect. Ufuk GÜRAL	<i>Dokuz Eylul University</i>	A REVIEW OF “TROY” IN THE CONTEXT OF FILM-REALITY RELATIONSHIP
Mohammadreza Mehrabanpour	<i>University of Tehran</i>	IMPACT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REMUNERATION COMMITTEE AND ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS ON PERFORMANCE-BASED MANAGEMENT REWARD AND CORPORATE PERFORMANCE
Mariam KVETENADZE Sophiko TABATADZE	<i>Tbilisi State University Tbilisi State University</i>	SHARP POLARIZATION IN THE GEORGIAN MEDIA AND POLITICAL AGENDA (ON THE EXAMPLE OF MIKHEIL SAKASHVILI’S RETURN TO GEORGIA)

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Melda Medine SUNAY

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Melda Medine SUNAY Ayşenur AKDEMİR SALMAN	<i>Bursa Teknik University</i> <i>Bursa Teknik University</i>	PHOBIC EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC ON HUMANS
Prof. Dr. Nergüz BULUT SERİN Melodi GÜLCAN	<i>European University of Lefke</i> <i>Türkiye, Ministry of National Education</i>	EXAMINATION OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE THINKING LEVELS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS
Çağlasın Yıldız	<i>Kırklareli University</i>	ARREST FROM PROTECTIVE MEASURES AND PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erhan TUNÇ Muhammed Furkan TUNÇ	<i>Gaziantep University</i> <i>Marmara University</i>	CAREER COMMITMENT AND CAREER DECISION REGRET OF PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELORS AND COUNSELING CANDIDATES
Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI	<i>Ministry of Education</i>	CAN RELIGION BE MEASURED?

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet GÜNAY

F. Burak YERLİKAYA Cansu YERLİKAYA	<i>Suleyman Demirel University</i> <i>Suleyman Demirel University</i>	THE ROLE OF AUTONOMOUS PUBLIC BODIES IN MONITORING COVID-19 EXPENDITURES IN THE UK
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet GÜNAY	<i>Suleyman Demirel University</i>	DOES STRIVING FOR OTHERS BRING LIFE SATISFACTION? INVESTIGATION OF LIFE SATISFACTION WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF PROACTIVE PERSONALITY, GENERAL SELF-EFFICIENCY, ALTRUISM AND ACTIVITY
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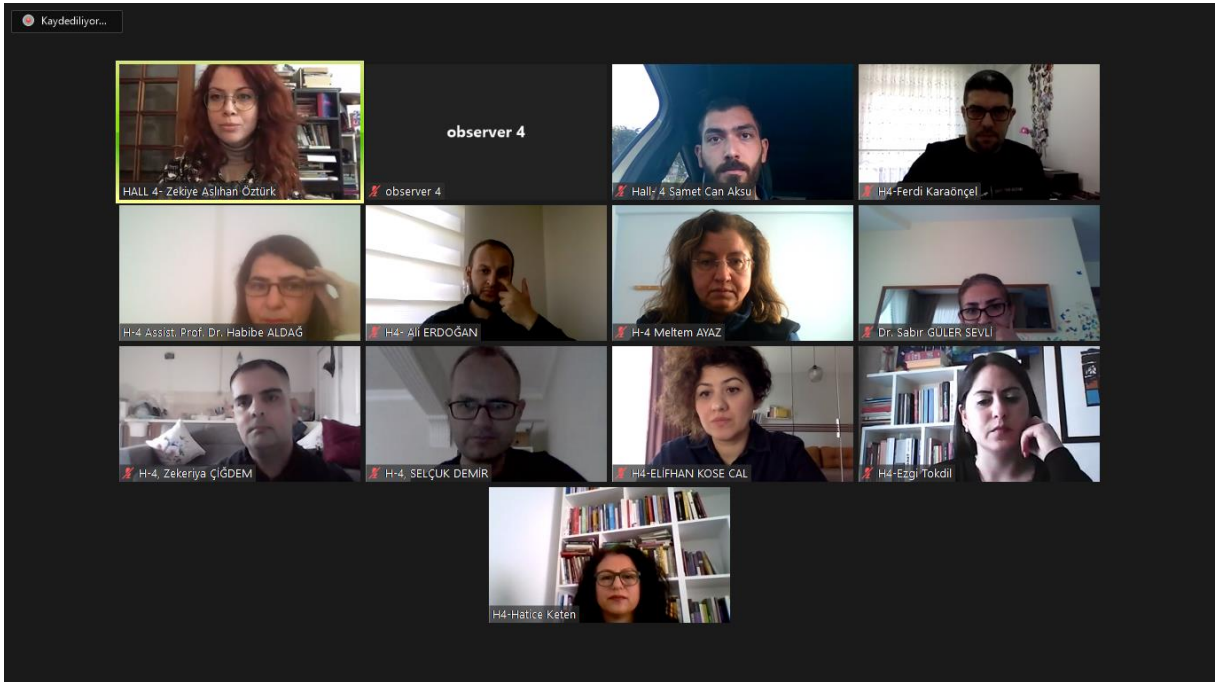
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**YENİ İSTANBUL ULUSLARARASI ÖĞRENCİLER İÇİN TÜRKÇE
KİTAPLARINDAKİ OKUMA METİNLERİNİN OKUNABİLİRLİK DÜZEYLERİ
READABILITY LEVELS OF READING TEXTS IN NEW ISTANBUL TURKISH BOOKS
FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS**

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ÖZET

Yabancı dil öğretiminde ders kitapları dilin işleyişini, söz varlığını ve kültürünü ders ortamına taşıyan en önemli materyallerdir. Ders kitaplarındaki okuma metinleri dilin öğrenilmesi için gerekli girdiyi sağlar. Bu girdi, öğrencilerin üretici dil becerilerinde akıcılığın, sesletimin, doğruluğun alt yapısını oluşturur. Ders kitaplarındaki metinlerin dil becerilerini geliştirmede etkili olabilmesi için düzeye uygun olması gerekmektedir. Metinlerin düzeye uygun olmasını belirleyen çeşitli ölçütler vardır. Metnin konusu, gerçek yaşam durumlarını içermesi, türü, sözcüklerin temel anlamda veya mecaz anlamda kullanılması, dil bilgisi unsurları, okunabilirliği düzeylere göre farklı özellikler göstermektedir. Okunabilirlik, bir metni okumaya devam etmeyi sağlayan unsurlardan biridir. Hatta araştırmalar metinlerin okunabilir olmasının anlama açısından etkili olduğunu göstermektedir. Düzeye göre kolay metinler ilgi çekmeyebilir, zor metinler de öğrencinin dili öğrenmekten vazgeçmesine yol açabilir. Bu nedenle ders kitaplarının okunabilirlik açısından incelenmesi önemlidir. Bu çalışmada Yeni İstanbul Uluslararası Öğrenciler İçin Türkçe ders kitaplarının okunabilirlik açısından betimlenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırma doküman incelemesi yöntemiyle yürütülmüştür. Okuma metinlerinin analizinde Ateşman Formülü kullanılmıştır. Yapılan inceleme sonucunda kitapların kendi içinde metinlerin kolaydan zora doğru sıralanmadığı, ancak düzeylere göre metinlerin kolaydan zora doğru yoğunlaştığı belirlenmiştir. Ortalama okunabilirlik puanları A1’de çok kolay, A2’de ve B1’de kolay, B2’de ve C1’de orta düzeydedir. Öğretimin ilkelerinden biri de basitten karmaşığa doğru gitmektir. Bu doğrultuda kitaplardaki metinlerin kendi içinde kolaydan zora doğru sıralanmasına dikkat edilmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yabancı dil olarak Türkçe öğretimi, ders kitabı, okunabilirlik, Yeni İstanbul ders kitapları

ABSTRACT

In foreign language teaching, textbooks are the most important materials that bring the functioning of the language, vocabulary and culture to the classroom environment. Reading texts in textbooks provide the necessary input for language learning. This input forms the basis of fluency, pronunciation and accuracy in students' productive language skills. The texts in the textbooks should be suitable for the level in order to develop language skills. There are various criteria that determine whether the texts are suitable for the level. The subject of the text, including real-life situations, type, use of words in the basic or metaphorical sense, grammar elements, readability show different characteristics according to the levels. Readability is one of the elements that allows to continue reading a text. In fact, studies show that the readability of the texts is effective in terms of comprehension. Easy texts may not attract attention, and difficult texts may lead to giving up learning the language. For this reason, it is important to examine the textbooks in terms of readability. In this research, it is aimed to describe the new Istanbul Turkish for International Students textbooks in terms of readability. The research was carried out by document analysis method. Ateşman Formula was used in the analysis of reading texts. As a result of the examination, it was determined that the texts in the books were not ordered from easy to difficult, but the texts were concentrated from easy to difficult according to the levels. Average readability scores are very easy in A1, easy in A2 and B1, moderate in B2 and C1. One of the principles of teaching is to go from the simple to the complex. In this direction, it is recommended to pay attention to the ordering of the texts in the books from easy to difficult.

Keywords: Teaching Turkish as a foreign language, textbook, readability, New Istanbul textbooks.

AZERİCE VE TÜRKÇEDE TÜRETİLEN EKLER VE EŞ ANLAMLILIKLARI
DERIVED SUFFIXES IN AZERBAIJANI AND TURKISH AND THEIR EQUIVALENCE

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ÖZET

Kelime oluşturma, dilin sözlük tabanını genişletmek açısından en önemli bölümlerden biridir. Her kelime dilde "vatandaşlık" kazandıktan sonra birçok yönden yeni bir kelime oluşturma sürecine katılır. Makalemiz Azerice ve Türkçe Türkçesinin son sözlüklerinde yer alan etkin sözlük birimlerini incelemektedir. Tipolojik olarak iltihaplı diller grubuna dahil olan her iki dilde de kelime oluşturma yöntemi, esas olarak kelimenin sonuna yapım ekleri, çekim ekleri eklenmesiyle oluşturulur. Bir dilde yeni bir kelime oluşturmak, ancak yapım eklerinin eklenmesiyle mümkündür.

Dil, sürekli olarak gelişmektedir. Kadim tarihlere sahip her iki millet de zamanla başka devletler tarafından işgal edilmiş, coğrafi komşuluklar ve sosyo-kültürel değişimler dil üzerinde etkili olmuştur. Yüzyıllar boyunca, Arap kültürünün ve İslam'ın bu bölgede yayılması, edebiyatın ve resmi hükümet belgelerinin Farsça olarak yönetilmesi, dile çok sayıda Arapça ve Farsça kelimenin girmesine neden oldu. Son yüzyıllarda, bilimin bölünmesi, bütünleşme, bilim ve teknolojinin gelişmesi ve diğer faktörler, Avrupa kökenli kelimelerin - Yunanca, Latince, Fransızca, İngilizce, Rusça - kökenli kelimelerin söylenmesiyle sonuçlanmıştır. Her iki dilin sözlük fonunun karşılaştırmalı bir analizi, çoğu Fransız kökenli olan Türkçe kelimelerin kökeninin, Azerice'nin Latince ve Yunanca'dan gelen sözlüklerinde verildiğini göstermiştir.

Safeviler döneminde Osmanlı Devleti'nin geniş alanlara hakim olması, çok sayıda türemiş kelimelerin yanı sıra bu topraklara Türkçeyi de getirmiştir. Azerice ve Türkçe'de türemiş kelimelerin yanı sıra türemiş ekler de çok sık rastlanır. Dilde, türetilmiş tüm ekler yapım eki olarak kabul edilir. Bazıları kök kelimeye iltihap ilkesine göre eklenir, bazıları ise kelimenin sonuna eklenir. Makalemizde bu konuda kapsamlı bir araştırma yaptık ve görüşümüzü örneklerle açıkladık. Bu konuların incelenmesi, eklerin ulusal dilde karşılıklarının aranmasına neden olur. Tam olarak olmasa da türetilmiş eklerin çoğunun denkliklerinin bulunup değiştirilmesi dildeki fazla söz varlığını azaltır ve dili arındırmaya hizmet eder.

Anahtar sözcükler: kelime oluşumu, millî ve türemiş ekler, eklerin denkliği, millî kelimelere eklenen türetilmiş ekler, türemiş kelimelere eklenen millî ekler

ABSTRACT

Word creation is one of the most important sections in terms of expanding the lexical base of the language. Each word participates in the process of creating a new word in many ways after gaining "citizenship" in the language. Our article examines the active lexical units in the latest dictionaries of Azerbaijani and Turkish Turkish. In both languages, which typologically belong to the group of inflammatory languages, the method of word formation is formed mainly by adding word-forming suffixes-adjective suffixes to the end of the word, word-modifying suffixes-suffix suffixes. Creating a new word in the language is possible only with the addition of word-formative suffixes.

Language is constantly evolving. Both nations with ancient histories have been invaded by other states over time, and geographical neighborhoods and socio-cultural changes have had an impact on language. For many centuries, the spread of Arab culture and Islam in this region, as well as the conduct of literature and official government documents in Persian, led to the introduction of numerous Arabic and Persian words into the language. In recent centuries, the division of science, integration, development of science and technology, etc. The factors resulted in the use of words of European origin - Greek, Latin, French, English, Russian. A comparative analysis of the vocabulary of both languages showed that in Turkish, the majority of words of French origin are given in Latin and Greek in the dictionaries of Azerbaijani Turkish.

The Ottoman Empire's domination of large areas during the Safavid period brought Turkish to those territories, as well as a large number of acquisitions. In Azerbaijani and Turkish, as well as derived words, derived suffixes are very common. In the language, all derived suffixes are word-formative, that is, they are considered to be construction products. Some are added to the root word in accordance with the principle of inflammation, and some are added to the end of the word. In the article, we have conducted extensive research on this topic and explained our opinion with examples. The study of these issues leads to the search for the equivalents of suffixes in the national language. Although not completely, finding and replacing the equivalence of most derived suffixes reduces the excess vocabulary in the language and serves to purify the language.

Keywords: word formation, national and derived suffixes, equivalence of suffixes, derived suffixes added to national words, national suffixes added to derived words

**AZERBAIJAN DİLİ VE TÜRKİYE TÜRKÇESİNDE ARAP-FARS KÖKENLİ
EKLER VE EŞ ANLAMLILIKLARI**

**ARABICS-PERSIANS DERIVED SUFFIXES IN AZERBAIJAN AND TURKISH
LANGUAGE AND THEIR EQUIVALENCE**

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ÖZET

Kelime oluşturma, dilin sözlük tabanını genişletmek açısından en önemli bölümlerden biridir. Her kelime dilde "vatandaşlık" kazandıktan sonra birçok yönden yeni bir kelime oluşturma sürecine katılır. Makalemiz Azerice ve Türkçe Türkçesinin son sözlüklerinde yer alan etkin sözlük birimlerini incelemektedir. Tipolojik olarak iltihaplı diller grubuna dahil olan her iki dilde de kelime oluşturma yöntemi, esas olarak kelimenin sonuna yapım ekleri, çekim ekleri eklenmesiyle oluşturulur. Bir dilde yeni bir kelime oluşturmak, ancak yapım eklerinin eklenmesiyle mümkündür.

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Safeviler döneminde Osmanlı Devleti'nin geniş alanlara hakim olması, çok sayıda türemiş kelimelerin yanı sıra bu topraklara Türkçeyi de getirmiştir. Azerice ve Türkçe'de türemiş kelimelerin yanı sıra türemiş ekler de çok sık rastlanır. Dilde, türetilmiş tüm ekler yapım eki olarak kabul edilir. Bazıları kök kelimeye iltihap ilkesine göre eklenir, bazıları ise kelimenin sonuna eklenir. Makalemizde bu konuda kapsamlı bir araştırma yaptık ve görüşümüzü örneklerle açıkladık. Bu konuların incelenmesi, eklerin ulusal dilde karşılıklarının aranmasına neden olur. Tam olarak olmasa da türetilmiş eklerin çoğunun denkliklerinin bulunup değiştirilmesi dildeki fazla söz varlığını azaltır ve dili arındırmaya hizmet eder.

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ABSTRACT

Word creation is one of the most important sections in terms of expanding the lexical base of the language. Each word participates in the process of creating a new word in many ways after gaining "citizenship" in the language. Our article examines the active lexical units in the latest dictionaries of Azerbaijani and Turkish Turkish. In both languages, which typologically belong to the group of inflammatory languages, the method of word formation is formed mainly by adding word-forming suffixes-adjective suffixes to the end of the word, word-modifying suffixes-suffix suffixes. Creating a new word in the language is possible only with the addition of word-formative suffixes.

Language is constantly evolving. Both nations with ancient histories have been invaded by other states over time, and geographical neighborhoods and socio-cultural changes have had an impact on language. For many centuries, the spread of Arab culture and Islam in this region, as well as the conduct of literature and official government documents in Persian, led to the introduction of numerous Arabic and Persian words into the language. At the same time, the word in the language it is taken from, or the additional suffixes are found in Azerbaijani and Turkish language. Suffixes from this origin were redundant in the Ottoman period of Turkish language.

In modern Turkish, many suffixes have been replaced with suffixes of European originThe Ottoman Empire's domination of large areas during the Safavid period brought Turkish to those territories, as well as a large number of acquisitions. In Azerbaijani and Turkish, as well as derived words, derived suffixes are very common. In the language, all derived suffixes are word-formative, that is, they are considered to be construction products. Some are added to the root word in accordance with the principle of inflammation, and some are added to the end of the word. In the article, we have conducted extensive research on this topic and explained our opinion with examples. The study of these issues leads to the search for the equivalents of suffixes in the national language. Although not completely, finding and replacing the equivalence of most derived suffixes reduces the excess vocabulary in the language and serves to purify the language.

Keywords: word formation, national and derived suffixes, equivalence of suffixes, derived suffixes added to national words, national suffixes added to derived words

**ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DİNLEME MOTİVASYONLARININ ÇEŞİTLİ
DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ**

**EXAMINATION OF SECONDARY STUDENTS' LISTENING MOTIVATIONS IN
TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES**

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ÖZET

Dinleme, işitilen seslere bilişsel ve davranışsal tepkiler vermeyi içeren dinamik bir anlam kurma sürecidir. Yetkin bir dinleyici olmak, iş ve okul yaşamında başarılı olabilmeyi ön koşullarından biridir ve bireyin sosyal bir varlık olarak yaşamını sürdürmesinde belirleyici rol oynar. Bu bağlamda dinleme-anlama sürecini etkileyen değişkenler üzerinde gerekli çalışmaların yapılması gerekir. Bu değişkenlerden biri, dinlemeyi duyuşsal açıdan tamamlayan motivasyondur. Dinleme motivasyonu bireyin dinleme eylemine ya da etkinliğine karşı göstermiş olduğu isteklilik duygusudur.

Ortaokul öğrencilerinin dinleme motivasyonu düzeylerini çeşitli değişkenler açısından incelemeyi amaçlayan bu araştırma, tarama modeli ile desenlenmiştir. Araştırmaya 167'si kız ve 208'i erkek olmak üzere toplam 375 ortaokul öğrencisi katılmıştır. Araştırma verileri, “kişisel bilgi formu” ve “dinleme motivasyonu ölçeği” ile toplanmıştır. Verilerin çözümlenmesinde parametrik olmayan Kruskal-Wallis ve Mann Whitney U testlerinden yararlanılmıştır. Araştırmada ortaokul öğrencilerinin dinleme motivasyonlarının (a) orta düzeyde olduğu; (b) “cinsiyet”, “okuma sıklığı”, “dinleme kaygıları”, “dinleme tutumları” ve “dinleme özyeterlik algıları” değişkenlerine göre anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği; (c) “sınıf”, “anne-baba eğitim düzeyi”, “bir metni dinlemeyi veya okumayı yeğleme” değişkenlerine göre ise anlamlı biçimde farklılaşmadığı bulgularına ulaşılmıştır. Bu bulgular doğrultusunda, öğrencilerin dinleme motivasyonlarını istenen düzeye çıkarmak için dinlemeye yönelik diğer duyuşsal niteliklerin (kaygı, tutum ve özyeterlik) denetim altında tutulması, eğlenceli dinleme etkinliklerinin tasarlanması, sürece etkin katılımın sağlanması ve öğrencilere okuma alışkanlığı kazandırılması gerektiği söylenebilir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Ortaokul öğrencileri, dinleme, dinleme motivasyonu, değişkenler.

ABSTRACT

Listening is a dynamic meaning-making process that involves cognitive and behavioral responses to the sounds heard. Being a competent listener is one of the prerequisites for being

successful in business and school life and plays a decisive role in the survival of the individual as a social being. In this context, necessary studies should be carried out on the variables that affect the listening-understanding process. One of these variables is motivation, which emotionally complements listening. Listening motivation is the feeling of willingness that an individual shows towards the act or activity of listening.

This research, which aims to examine the listening motivation levels of secondary school students in terms of various variables, was designed with the scanning model. A total of 375 secondary school students, 167 of whom were girls and 208 were boys, participated in the study. The research data were collected with the "personal information form" and the "listening motivation scale". Non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis and Mann Whitney U tests were used to analyze the data. In the research, it was found that middle school students' listening motivation (a) was moderate; (b) significantly differs according to the variables of "gender", "reading frequency", "listening concerns", "listening attitudes" and "listening self-efficacy perceptions"; (c) there was no significant difference according to the variables of "class", "parent education level", "preferring to listen or read a text". In line with these findings, it can be said that in order to raise students' listening motivation to the desired level, other affective qualities (anxiety, attitude and self-efficacy) should be kept under control, fun listening activities should be designed, active participation in the process should be ensured, and students should gain reading habits.

Keywords: Secondary school students, listening, listening motivation, variables.

FEİLİ TƏRKİBLƏRLƏ BAĞLI KONSEPTUAL NƏZƏRİYYƏLƏR
CONCEPTUAL THEORIES OF VERBS

Şəhla Qəhrəman qızı Əliyeva

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ÖZƏT

Feilin təsriflənməyən formaları başlığı altında öyrəndiyimiz məsdər, feili sifət və feili bağlama iki kateqoriyanın əlamətini özündə ehtiva edən hibrid birləşmələr hesab olunur. Feili birləşmələrin mürəkkəb növlərinin tərkib adlandırılması məsələsi prof. Y. Seyidovun "Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində söz birləşmələri" monoqrafiyasında sistemli şəkildə təhlil olunmuşdur. Feili tərkiblər haqqında dilçilikdə bir sıra tədqiqat işləri aparılmışdır ki, bunlara Ə. Dəmirçizadənin, V. Əliyevin, H. Mirzəzadənin, Y. Seyidovun, Q. Kazımovun və bir sıra başqa alimlərin əsərlərində rast gəlmək mümkündür.

Ümumiyyətlə hazırda tərkib kimi öyrəndiklərimiz, yaxud qəbul etdiyimiz birləşmə tipi haqqında ilk fikirlər M. Kazımbəyə aiddir. Doğrudur, o qrammatikasında bilavasitə birləşmə və tərkib anlayışlarını təyin etməmiş, onların oxşar və fərqli cəhətlərini axtarmamışdır. Ancaq bu anlayışların mövcudluğunu, onların sintaksisdə yer alacağını görmüşdür. Onun qrammatikasında fraza terminindən istifadə olunmuşdur. Bu termin həm söz birləşməsi, həm tərkib, həm də cümləyə yaxın konstruksiya anlayışını vermişdir.

Feilin təsriflənməyən formaları Azərbaycan dili morfologiyasının qatında müstəqil vahidlər olub, həm forma həm də məzmunca formalaşmış kateqoriyalardır. Onlar tək-cə nitq hissələri qatında deyil, həmçinin təsriflənməyən formalar qatında da bir-birindən fərqlənirlər. Bu xüsusiyyət həmin söz qruplarının təbiətindəki ikilikdən, dil sistemindəki funksiyasından, qrammatik quruluşda sözlərin sıralanmasındakı fəaliyyətindən və s.dən irəli gəlir.

Azərbaycan dilində feili birləşmələrin əmələ gəlməsi üç forma ilə: feili bağlama, feili sifət və məsdərlə bağlıdır. Bu adlar altında başa düşülən söz qrupları feilə daxil olan, öz-özlüyündə heç bir predikativlik bildirməyən sözlərdən ibarətdir. Bu sözlərin hamısı feilə daxil olub onun hissələri olmaqla bərabər, başqa nitq hissələrinin də xüsusiyyətini özündə əks etdirir. Həmin sözlərin qeyri-predikativ birləşmə yarada bilmələri də, onların təbiətindəki ikilikdən irəli gəlir.

Y. Seyidov tərkiblərin aşağıdakı mənə xüsusiyyətlərinə malik olduğunu qeyd etmişdir: 1) tərkiblər feili sifət, feili bağlama və məsdərlə başqa sözlərin birləşməsindən əmələ gəlir; 2) tərkiblər iki və daha artıq sözdən ibarət olur; 3) Feili sifət, feili bağlama və məsdər

birləşmənin sonunda, tərkibdəki başqa sözlər isə ondan əvvəl işlənir; 4) tərkibdəki sözlər Azərbaycan dilinin söz sırasına uyğun olaraq sıralanır.

Feili birləşmələr lə tərkiblər arasında fərq görmüş, ən azı belə fərqi axtarmış dilçilərdən biri də Q. Kazımovdur. O, feili söz birləşmələri ilə tərkibləri fərqləndirmək üçün tərkiblərdə komponentlərin say çoxluğuna diqqəti cəlb etmişdir. Dilçi alim feilin təsriflənməyən formalarının müxtəlif əlamətlər hesabına ətrafına söz toplamağa meyilli olduğunu göstərmiş, tərkiblərdə söz çoxluğunu məhz bu səbəblə izah etmişdir. O, qeyd etmişdir ki, şəxsi feillər kimi, məsdər, feili sifət və feili bağlamalar da, təsirli və təsirsiz olur, növ kateqoriyası əlamətlərini qəbul edərək dəyişir, buna görə də idarə və yanaşma əlaqələri ilə öz ətraflarına çoxlu sözlər toplayaraq cümlə daxilində tərkib əmələ gətirir.

Prof. Adil Babayev də, feili birləşmələr və tərkibləri müqayisə müstəvisinə cəlb etmiş dilçilərdən biridir. Alim yazır: "Türkologiyada tərkiblər üzrə mübahisələr çox geniş məsələləri əhatə etmişdir. Bunlar tərkibdəki sözlərin quruluşu, əlaqələri üzərində deyil, daha çox tərkiblərin cümlədəki sintaktik mövqeyi üzərində getmişdir". (A. Babayev) Bir daha aydın görünür ki, tərkiblərin cümlədəki sintaktik mövqeyi xüsusi əhəmiyyət kəsb edir və bu cəhət tərkiblə feili birləşmə arasındakı fərqiin məğzini təşkil edir.

Göründüyü kimi məqalədə tərkiblər haqqında bir sıra dilçi alimlərin fikirləri ilə yaxından tanış olduq. Feili tərkiblərlə bağlı bir sıra dilçilərin oxşar və fərqli mülahizələrinə nəzər salmaqda əsas məqsədimiz tərkibləri sistemli şəkildə araşdırmaqdan ibarətdir.

ABSTRACT

The infinitive, the participle, and the gerund, which we have studied under the indefinite forms of the verb, are considered to be hybrid compounds containing the attributes of two categories. The issue of the complex types of verb combinations is analyzed systematically in the monograph of prof. Y. Seyidov "Word combinations in the Azerbaijani literary language". A number of research works have been carried out in linguistics on this composition, which can be found in the works of A. Demirchizade, V. Aliyev, H. Mirzazade, Y. Seyidov, G. Kazimov and a number of other linguists.

The first ideas about the type of compound we have learned or accepted as a composition belong to M. Kazimbay, in general. He did not directly define the concepts of combination and composition in his grammar, he did not look for their similarities and differences. However, he saw the existence of these concepts and their place in the syntax. The term phrase was used in his grammar. This term gave the concept of word combination, composition and close construction of sentence.

The indefinite forms of the verb are independent units in the morphology of the Azerbaijani language and are categories formed both in form and content. They differ not only in the part

of speech but also in the layer of indefinite forms. This feature is due to the duality in the nature of these word groups, their function in the language system, their activity in the order of words in the grammatical structure, and so on.

The formation of verb combinations in the Azerbaijani language is connected with three forms: gerund, participle and infinitive. The groups of words understood under these names consist of words that are included in the verb and do not express any predicative in themselves. All these words are part of the verb and reflect the nature of other parts of speech. The fact that these words can form non-predicative combinations stems from the duality in their nature.

Y.Seyidov noted that the compositions have the following semantic features:

1) compound verbs are formed from the participle, and infinitive combination with other words; 2) compositions consist of two or more words; 3) The participle, the gerund and the infinitive are used at the end of the combination, and the other words in the units are used before it; 4) the words in the combination are sorted according to the word order of the Azerbaijani language.

G.Kazimov is one of the linguists who saw the difference between verb combination and at least investigation this difference. He drew attention to the large number of components in the composition to distinguish between verb combinations and its components. The linguist showed that the indefinite forms of the verb tend to gather words around them due to various features, and explained the abundance of words in the combinations for this reason. He noted that, like personal verbs, infinitives, participles, gerunds are effective and ineffective, changing by accepting the characteristics of the category of species, and therefore forming a composition within a sentence by gathering many words around them with management and approach connections.

Prof. Adil Babayev is one of the linguists who drew verb combinations and compositions to the level of comparison. The scholar writes: "Controversies over composition in Turkology have covered a wide range of issues. They did not focus on the structure and connections of the words in the composition, but rather on the syntactic position of the components in the sentence". It is once again clear that the syntactic position of the components in a sentence is of special importance, and this aspect is the essence of the difference between the composition and the verb combination.

We got acquainted with the views of a number of linguists on the composition in the article. Our main goal is to examine systematically the conjunctions in looking at the similarities and differences of a number of linguists on verb combinations.

**EĞİTİM DİPLOMASİSİ FAALİYETİ OLARAK YABANCILARA TÜRKÇE
ÖĞRETİMİ**

**TEACHING TURKISH TO FOREIGNERS AS AN EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMACY
ACTIVITY**

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ÖZET

Toplumların, ülkelerin uluslararası politikalarını icra sürecindeki uluslararası ilişkilerin inşası, temsil, müzakere ve arabuluculuk faaliyetlerini yürütme süreci olarak tanımlanabilecek olan diplomasi kavramı zaman içerisinde değişerek ve gelişerek büyümüş ve alt kollara ayrılmıştır. Kamu diplomasisi bağlamında bu kollar kültürel diplomasi ve eğitim diplomasisi olarak ele alınmaktadır.

Eğitim diplomasi i) Yumuşak gücün önemli bir uygulama alanı olması, ii) Araştırma, bilim, kültür ve dil gibi birçok kamu diplomasi faaliyetini içermesi, iii) Uluslararası öğrencileri ülkeye çekmesi ve ülkelerde tutması, iv) Eğitim kurumlarının uluslararasılaşma sürecine katkı sağlaması bakımından hem ülkeler hem de eğitim kurumları/kuruluşları açısından önemlidir (Vaxevanidou, 2018)¹.

Eğitim diplomasisi, sundukları eğitim imkânları, programları sayesinde ülkenin eğitim kurumlarının, tercih edilmesini ve bu tercih neticesinde hedef kitle olan kişilerin ülke lehine olumlu etkileyerek gelecekte ülke lehine aktif rol almalarını sağlama faaliyeti olarak tanımlanabilir. Uluslararası değişim programları bunun en büyük ve somut örneğidir. Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Erasmus gibi programlar vasıtasıyla bu sürece katılmakla birlikte dil ve kültür etkinlikleri vasıtasıyla bu süreçte aktif rol almaya da başlamıştır. Yunus Emre Enstitüsü, Yurt Dışı Türkler ve Akraba Topluluklar Başkanlığı, Türkiye Maarif Vakfı Türkiye'nin eğitim diplomasisini uygulama organları olarak özellikle Türkçe öğretimi alanında ön plana çıkan kurumların başında gelmektedir. Bu kurumların Türkçe öğretimi kapsamında belli başlı faaliyetleri eğitim diplomasisinin somut çıktılarını oluşturmaktadır. Faaliyetlerin başında Yunus Emre Enstitüsünün yurt dışında açtığı Türk Kültür Merkezlerindeki Türkçe kursları, Türkçe Yaz Okulu ve Tercihim Türkçe Projesi; Yurt Dışı Türkler ve Akraba Topluluklar

¹ Vaxevanidou M. (2018). Education as public diplomacy: how to build an international image in education. Journal of Media Critiques [JMC] 4(14) s.55-20.

Başkanlığının Türkiye’de eğitim görmek üzere Türkiye Busları kapsamında Türkiye’de sunduğu eğitim imkânları ve Türkiye Maarif Vakfının yurt dışında açtığı/devraldığı okullarda verdiği Türkçe dersleri ve bu kapsamda yürütmüş olduğu programlar yer alır. Çalışma kapsamında meta-analiz yöntemi kullanılarak bu faaliyetlere değinilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitim, Diplomasi, Yabancı Dil, Türkçe

ABSTRACT

The concept of diplomacy, which can be defined as the construction of international relations, representation, negotiation and mediation activities in the execution process of the countries' international policies, has grown and divided into sub-branches by changing and developing over time. In the context of public diplomacy, these branches are considered as cultural diplomacy and education diplomacy.

Educational diplomacy i) Soft power is an important field of application, ii) It includes many public diplomacy activities such as research, science, culture and language, iii) It attracts and keeps international students in the country, iv) It contributes to the internationalization process of educational institutions. It is also important for educational institutions/organizations (Vaxevanidou, 2018)².

Educational diplomacy can be defined as the activity of ensuring that the educational institutions of the country are preferred, thanks to the educational opportunities and programs they offer, and that the target audience will take an active role in favor of the country in the future by positively influencing them in favor of the country. International exchange programs are the biggest and most concrete example of this. While the Republic of Turkey participates in this process through programs such as Erasmus, it has also started to take an active role in this process through language and cultural activities. Yunus Emre Institute, Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities, Turkish Maarif Foundation are among the leading institutions that come to the fore especially in the field of Turkish teaching as the organs of implementation of Turkey's education diplomacy. The main activities of these institutions within the scope of teaching Turkish constitute the concrete outputs of education diplomacy. At the beginning of the activities, Turkish courses in Turkish Cultural Centers opened by Yunus Emre Institute abroad, Turkish Summer School and My Preference Turkish Project; The education opportunities offered by the Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities in Turkey within the scope of Turkey Buses to study in Turkey, Turkish lessons given in schools opened/acquired by the Turkish Maarif Foundation abroad and the programs it has carried out

² Vaxevanidou M. (2018). Education as public diplomacy: how to build an international image in education. Journal of Media Critiques [JMC] 4(14) s.55-20.

within this scope are included. Within the scope of the study, these activities were mentioned by using the meta-analysis method.

Keywords: Education, Diplomacy, Foreign Language, Turkish

KİLİS'TEKİ BAZI CADDE VE SOKAK ADLARI ÜZERİNE NOTLAR

NOTES ON SOME STREET AND STREET NAMES IN KİLİS

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ÖZET

Herhangi bir varlığı, nesneyi veya düşünceyi açıklamaya, tanımlamaya yarayan kavramlara ad denir. Adların özel ad ve cins ad olmak üzere iki türü söz konusudur. Benzerlerinden farklı özellik taşıyan bir kişiye, varlığa veya topluluğa verilen adlara özel ad; aynı türden varlıkları ifade eden adlara ise cins ad denmektedir. Farklı disiplinlerden pek çok araştırmacının dikkatini çeken adlandırma durumunun temelinde cins adların olduğunu söylemek mümkündür. Bu yaklaşımı benimseyen araştırmacılara göre özel adların kaynağı aslında cins adlardır; cins adlar, bazen uzun bazen de kısa bir zaman diliminde özel adlara dönüşmektedir. İster cins ad ister özel ad olmak üzere canlı veya cansız, gözle görülen veya duyularla algılanabilen her şeyin adını inceleyen bilim dalına ad bilimi denmektedir. Adlandırma durumunun hangi şartlarda ve nasıl gerçekleştiği sorularına cevap arayan bu bilim dalı ile anlam bilimi arasında sıkı bir bağ söz konusudur. Nitekim ad ve anlam birbirinden ayrı düşünülemeyecek iki kavramdır. Soyut bir kavram olan anlam ile bu denli iç içe geçmiş ad bilimin gerek tanımlanması gerekse yöntem veya alt kolları konusunda da birbirinde farklı yaklaşımlar olduğu görülmektedir. Ancak genel çerçevede ad bilimin genel ad bilimi ve özel ad bilimi olmak üzere iki türünden söz etmek mümkündür. Genel ad bilimi, adların evrensel nitelikleri üzerinde yoğunlaşırken; özel ad bilimi ise adların belirli bir dildeki durumları ile ilgilenmektedir. Dünyanın hemen her yerinde daha çok özel ad bilimi yöntemiyle değerlendirilen yer adlandırmaları, ad bilimin en önemli konularından biridir. Her milletin, toplumun kendi kültürel kodlarına uygun bir şekilde adlar tercih ettiği düşünüldüğünde; bir coğrafyanın herhangi bir topluma, millete vatan oluşu anlamına da gelen yer adlandırmalarının gerisinde bu kültürel kimliğin ipuçları olduğu gibi yaşanan coğrafyanın fiziki durumu, yaşam koşulları, iklimi ve hatta insanların geçim kaynakları gibi bilgilerin de saklı olduğunu söylemek mümkündür. Dolayısıyla ad bilimin önemli veri sahalarından biri olan yer adları, hem dünyada hem de Türkiye’de pek çok araştırmacının ilgisini çekmektedir. Türkiye’de yer adları ile ilgili çalışmaların özellikle Cumhuriyet sonrasında büyük bir ivme kazandığı görülse de araştırılmayı ve gün yüzüne çıkarılmayı bekleyen binlerce yer adının olduğu bilinmektedir. Söz konusu bu çalışmada da Kilis’in merkezindeki bazı cadde ve sokak adlarının kaynağı üzerinde durulmuş; incelenen yer adlarından yola çıkarak Kilis’in kültür tarihi ile ilgili betimsel verilere ulaşmak hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ad, ad bilimi, Kilis, kültür, tarih.

ABSTRACT

Nouns identify people, places, things, and ideas. Nouns can be categorized as either common or proper. Proper nouns name specific people, places, things, and ideas while common nouns name general people, places, things, and ideas. It is a common idea of researchers studying on various fields that common nouns are the basis of all denomination. According to researchers who stand for this idea, common nouns are the source of proper nouns; common nouns were transformed into proper nouns in time. Onomatology is a discipline which study on names of things living - inanimate or visible-sensorial. There is a close relation between semantics and onomatology which examine the fact of how naming process occurs. In fact, noun and meaning are an inseparable whole. Onomatology is engaged to meaning, which is an abstract concept. There are many different approaches about its description and subbranches. However, there are two main categories in general: special and general onomatology. General onomatology concentrates upon universal characteristics while special onomatology concentrates on specific situations of a certain language. Toponymy which is mainly evaluated by the viewpoint of special onomatology, is one of the most important fields of onomatology. While societies name the things, they prefer names according to their own cultural elements. Therefore, a name contains cultural hints like geographical features, living conditions, climate and even means of living. That is why, toponymy is an interesting field of study both for foreign and Turkish researchers. Although studies on onomatology leaped forward especially in republic period, it is obvious that there are many other place names to be brought to light. Accordingly in this study, it is focused on the source of names of some streets and boulevards in Kilis. Starting from this, it is aimed to deduce descriptive data about cultural history of Kilis.

Keywords: Noun, Onomatology, Kilis, culture, history.

**CORC QORDON BAYRONUN “ŞƏRQ POEMALARI”NIN AZƏRBAYCAN DİLİNƏ
TƏRCÜMƏSİNDƏ FƏRDİ ÜSLUBUN TƏZAHÜRÜ**

**THE "POEMS OF THE EAST" BY GEORGE GORDON BYRON MANIFESTATION OF
INDIVIDUAL STYLE IN TRANSLATION AZERBAIJANI**

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XÜLASƏ

C.Q.Bayron “Şərq poemaları”nın Azərbaycan dilinə tərcüməsində nəzər-diqqəti cəlb edən problemlərdən biri fərdi üslubun təzahürü ilə bağlıdır. Çünki yaradıcılıqda (orijinalda və tərcümədə) fərdi üslub sənətkarın siması olub, onun istedadının, imkanlarının, dünyagörüşünün izharıdır. Bədii düşüncə yaradıcılığın ecazkar, yozumu və açımı axıra qədər mümkün olmayan elə bir sahəsidir ki, ordada hər bir ştrixin, ifadə və poetik fiqurun məzmun yaratmada funksional çəkisi vardır. Mətnin uğurluluğu onların ümumi məcmusunda reallaşır və onun bədii zövqünün imkan və sərhədlərini müəyyənləşdirir.

C.Q.Bayronun “Şərq poeması”nın tərcüməsində özünü göstərən fərdi üslubun təzahürü də tərcüməçi səviyyəsində yaranan bir örnək kimi maraqlı təsəvvürlərə bağlanır. Məsələn, “Abidos gəlini” poemasında bədii əsərin mövzusu, ideyası, kompozisiyası, forması, dili tərcümə kontekstində orijinalı ehtiva edə bilmək imkanları ilə səciyyələnir.

C.Q.Bayronun yaradıcılığı müəllif timsalında hansı üslub özünəməxsusluğuna bağlınırsa, tərcümə baxımından da tərcüməçi səviyyəsində onu əhatələyəcək təsəvvürə bağlanır. Zəngin tərcümə ənənələrinə köklənən “Şərq poemaları” söz qruplarının rəngarəngliyindən uğurlu istifadə nəticəsində (ümumişlək sözlər, arxaizmlər, toponimlər, etnonimlər, vulqar sözlər, sənət, peşə ilə bağlı terminlər və s.) bir mükəmməllik qazanmışdır.

“Şərq poemaları”na daxil olan “Abidos gəlini”ndən verdiyimiz örnəklər tərcümədə fərdi üslubun təzahürü olaraq mükəmməl təsəvvürü, mövzu və yaradıcı şəxsiyyəti timsalında mahiyyəti dərk etmədən irəli gəlir. “Divanxana”, “pasiban”, “xacə”, “hərəmxana”, “cəhrə”, “əyan” və s. sözlərin tərcümə mətninə gətirilməsi və orijinaldakı səviyyəsində qorunub saxlanması mətn/mətn timsalında ümumi ruhun qorunmasına hesablanmış məsələlərdir. On doqquzuncu yüz ilin əvvəllərində yazılmış “Abidos gəlini” bir istiqamətdə C.Q.Bayron istedadının mühit və zaman səviyyəsində nələrle səciyyələndiyini diqqət önünə gətirirsə, onun ikinci tərəfində mövzunu ifadə üsulları, çeşidli söz qruplarından yararlanma bacarığı dayanır. Çünki bədii mətnə zaman və məkan formulları, nitq etiketləri mövzunun özündən gələn söz ehtiyatlarından (məsələn, XVIII əsr yaddaşında oturuşmuş arxetiplərə, yaddaş nümunələrinə, mərasim folklorunun etiketlərinə, etnosun mənəviyyat və əxlaq dəyərlərinin ümumi

prinsiplərinə, ictimai, siyasi, mədəni təbəqələr təmsalında toplum təsəvvürlərinə bağlanmaqla) yararlanma ilə reallaşır.

Açar sözlər: Corc Qordon, Şərq poeması, Abidos gəlini, fərdi üslub, arxaizmlər.

ABSTRACT

One of the problems in the translation of George Gordon Byron's "Oriental Poems" into Azerbaijani is the manifestation of individual style. Because in creativity (original and translation), individual style is the face of the artist, an expression of his talent, abilities, worldview. Artistic thinking is a wonderful field of creativity, the interpretation and unfolding of which is impossible until the end, where each stroke, expression and poetic figure has a functional weight in the creation of content. The success of the text takes place in their general aggregation and determines the possibilities and limits of its artistic taste. The manifestation of individual style in the translation of G.G. Byron's "Oriental Poem" is also connected with interesting ideas as an example of the translator. For example, in the poem "The bride of Abidos" the theme, idea, composition, form, language of the work of art are characterized by the ability to contain the original in the context of translation. What style is associated with the author's work in the example of G.G. Byron? from the point of view of translation, it is connected with the idea that will surround it at the level of a translator. Tune in to the rich translation traditions. From the variety of word groups "Oriental Poems" as a result of successful use (common words, archaisms, toponyms, ethnonyms, vulgar words, art, terms related to the profession etc.) has achieved a perfection. The examples we give from The Bride of Abidos, included in the Oriental Poems, come as a manifestation of individual style in translation, without understanding the essence in the form of a perfect imagination, theme and creative personality. "Divankhana", "pasiban", "khaja", "haremkhana", "jahra", "ayan" and so on. bringing words into the translated text and preserving them at the level of the original are issues that are calculated to preserve the general spirit in the example of the text // text. While The Bride of Abydos, written in the early nineteenth century, draws attention to what characterizes G.G. Byron's talent at the level of environment and time, on the other side is his methods of expressing the subject and his ability to use a variety of word groups. Because in the literary text, time and space formulas, speech etiquette are connected with the vocabulary of the subject (for example, archetypes in the memory of the XVIII century, memory patterns, etiquette of ceremonial folklore, general principles of moral and ethical values of the ethnos, social, political, cultural strata). takes place with the use of.

Keywords: George Gordon, Oriental poem, Bride of Abidos, individual style, archaisms.

AZERBAIJAN EDEBİYATINDA TÜRK İRFAN GELENEĞİ
TURKISH IRFAN TRADITION IN AZERBAIJAN LITERATURE SELF

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ÖZET

Tüm Türk kültürünün ayrılmaz bir parçası olan Azerbaycan edebiyatının önemli kaynaklarından biri de İslam dini ve felsefesidir. İslam dini ve felsefi geleneği, Muhammed (s.a.v.) zamanına yakın bir zamanda oluşturulan Kitabî-Dada Korkut'tan başlayarak Türk folklorunun ve yazılı edebiyatının hem içerik hem de biçiminde önemli bir faktör olmuştur. Kur'an-ı Kerim'in İslami motifleri, sanatsal özellikleri Türk halk ve divan edebiyatında derinden işlenmiş ve Türk edebiyatında İslam'a dayalı özel edebi yönler, üsluplar ve türler ortaya çıkmıştır.

Müslüman olan Türkler, Sibirya, Hindistan, Orta Asya, Volga bölgesi, Ortadoğu, Kafkaslar ve Anadolu'da büyük devletler kurmuşlardır ve bir bütün olarak İslam dünyasının belirleyici siyasi, askeri ve ekonomik gücü ve dolayısıyla kültür merkezi haline gelmişlerdi. Bu açıdan bakıldığında özellikle Anadolu'da yaşanan süreçler, burada güçlü Türk hanedanlarının ortaya çıkması Müslüman Türklerin kültür, edebiyat ve felsefesini büyük ölçüde etkilemiştir. 10. yüzyılda Karahanlı hükümdarı Satuk Ugra Han'ın İslam'ı kabul etmesiyle birlikte Türk kültüründe İslami değerler derinleşmeye başlamıştır ve Şirvanşahlar, Atabeyler, Safeviler ve özellikle Osmanlı Devleti'nde yüksek bir seviyeye çıkmış, Türk devletleri İslam'ın merkezi ve koruyucusu olmuştur. İslam'ın etkisi Türk edebiyatı üzerinde derin bir etkiye sahipti ve Türk edebiyatı, İslam dünyası ve Müslüman dünyası bağlamında tam anlamıyla gelişmeye başladı. Mahmud Kaşgari ve Yusuf Has Hacib ile başlayan bu eğilim, Türk İrfan geleneğinde ve Türk İrfan literatüründe en derin ve en mükemmel zirvesine ulaşmıştır. Edebiyata en yüksek değerleri, yeni felsefi fikirleri, insani içeriği, insan sevgisini, manevi mükemmellik idealini getiren İrfan geleneği, Türk edebiyatı sadece İslam dünyasına değildir ve Doğu dünyasını bir bütün olarak dünyayı, zamanının en gelişmiş, insancıl, insani kültürel zenginliği düzeyine yükseltmiştir.

İrfan, tasavvuf felsefesi, insanın mükemmelliği, mükemmel insan kavramı 12. yüzyılda Hoca Ahmed Yesevi ile başlamıştır, Fuad Köprülü'nün de belirttiği gibi (Köprülü, 1986, s.184), Orta Asya ve Horasan'dan Anadolu'ya göç eden düşünürler sayesinde geniş bir dinî ve felsefi-edebî akım halini almıştır. Tasavvuf felsefesini ifade eden birlik-varlık, kâmil insan, ilahi aşk, mısra ve hece dizileriyle yazılmış Mevlana Cemaladdin Rumi, Ahmed Fakih, Hacı Bektaş Veli, Yunus Emre, Şeyyad Hamza, Said Emre, Gülşehri, Aşık Paşa, Kaygı Sufi Pir Sultan Abdal'ın,

Gül Hümme't'in ve daha birçok sanatçının eserlerini kapsayan (tek) edebiyat, tamamen Türk edebi bir olaydı ve hem halk edebiyatını hem de divan edebiyatını kapsıyordu.

Türk kültüründe İslam'ın ortaya çıkışından yaklaşık iki asır sonra ortaya çıkan tasavvuf, Edebiyatta, klasik dini fikirler - birlik, zühd, manevi mükemmellik ve benlik anlamlarının ifadesi ile birlikte, Türk halk fikirleri, Proto-Türk döneminin mitolojik düşüncesini içermiş ve divan-saray şiirinin yanı sıra halk sanatında da önemli bir rol oynamıştır.

İrfan geleneğinin özellikleri, Azerbaycan sözlü folklorunda ve klasik edebiyatında derin köklere sahiptir. Tasavvuf fikirleri ve tekke edebiyatının özellikleri, Azerbaycan folklorunun birçok türünde - lirik şiirlerde, özellikle bayat ve aşık şiirlerinde, efsanelerde, tören şarkılarında izlenir, ancak her şeyden önce mükemmel sanatsal ifadesini aşk destanlarında ve ilahi türlerde bulur. Eski Türk şiirinde özel bir kompozisyonla okunan tekil şiirlerde tekil dördü şekli ve hece ölçüsü yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır.

ABSTRACT

One of the important sources of Azerbaijani literature, which is an integral part of all Turkish culture, is the religion and philosophy of Islam. The Islamic religious and philosophical tradition has been an important factor in both the content and form of Turkish folklore and written literature, starting with Kitabi-Dada Korkut, which was created close to the time of Muhammad (pbuh). The Islamic motifs and artistic features of the Qur'an have been deeply processed in Turkish folk and divan literature, and special literary aspects, styles and genres based on Islam have emerged in Turkish literature.

The Muslim Turks established great states in Siberia, India, Central Asia, the Volga region, the Middle East, the Caucasus and Anatolia and became the decisive political, military and economic power and thus the cultural center of the Islamic world as a whole. From this point of view, especially the processes experienced in Anatolia and the emergence of powerful Turkish dynasties here have greatly affected the culture, literature and philosophy of Muslim Turks. With the adoption of Islam by the Karakhanid ruler Satuk Ugra Khan in the 10th century, Islamic values began to deepen in Turkish culture and rose to a high level in the Shirvanshahs, Atabegs, Safavids and especially the Ottoman Empire, and the Turkish states became the center and protector of Islam. The influence of Islam had a profound effect on Turkish literature and Turkish literature began to develop fully in the context of the Islamic world and the Muslim world. This trend, which started with Mahmud Kaskari and Yusuf Has Hacib, reached its deepest and most perfect peak in the Turkish Irfan tradition and Turkish Irfan literature. The tradition of Irfan, which brought the highest values, new philosophical ideas, humanitarian content, human love, and the ideal of spiritual perfection to literature, Turkish literature not only to the Islamic world, but the Eastern world as a whole, the world as a whole, to the level of the most developed, humane, humane cultural wealth of its time.

Irfan, mystic philosophy, the perfection of man, the concept of perfect human started with Hoca Ahmed Yesevi in the 12th century, as Fuad Köprülü stated (Köprülü, 1986, p.184), thanks to thinkers who migrated from Central Asia and Khorasan to Anatolia. it has become a wide religious and philosophical-literary movement. Unity-existence that expresses the philosophy of Sufism, perfect human, divine love, written in verse and syllable sequences, Mevlana Cemaladdin Rumi, Ahmed Fakih, Hacı Bektaş Veli, Yunus Emre, Şeyyad Hamza, Said Emre, Gülşehri, Aşık Paşa, Kaygi Sufi Pir Sultan Abdal' The (single) literature, which included the works of Sinan, Gül Hümmet and many other artists, was a purely Turkish literary event and encompassed both folk literature and divan literature.

Sufism, which emerged approximately two centuries after the emergence of Islam in Turkish culture, in literature, classical religious ideas - together with the expression of the meanings of unity, asceticism, spiritual perfection and self, Turkish folk ideas included the mythological thought of the Proto-Turkish period and the divan-palace poetry He also played an important role in folk art.

The characteristics of the lore tradition have deep roots in Azerbaijani oral folklore and classical literature. Sufi ideas and features of tekke literature are traced in many genres of Azerbaijani folklore - lyric poems, especially sage and ashug poems, legends, ceremonial songs, but above all they find their perfect artistic expression in love epics and divine genres. Single quartets and syllabic meter are widely used in singular poems read with a special composition in old Turkish poetry.

BİR DİNİ GRUP ÖRNEĞİ OLARAK PASTAFARYANİZM
PASTAFARIANISM AS AN EXAMPLE OF A RELIGIOUS GROUP

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ÖZET

Evrendeki insanların genel amacı, din, kültür veya farklı bir kaynak açısından hayatını barış içerisinde idame ettirmektir. Bu anlamda İlahi dinler mensuplarının dünya ve ahiret mutluluğunun temini hedefindedir. Fakat artık modern dünyada birçok insanın, özellikle de gelişmiş ülkelerin dinlerden beklentileri düşüktür. Ama yine de dinler barış ve huzur temin için üyelerine vaatlerde bulunmaya devam etmektedir. Bu bağlamda aynı şekilde dini hareketler barış ve huzur ortamını temin etmek için söz vermekte ve oluşan boşlukları doldurma eğilimindedir. Nitekim yeni dini hareketler, söylemlerinde coşkun bir dini, ruhi ve felsefi bir yaşantıyı vaat etmektedir.

İnsani vaatlerin yanı sıra dini hareketlerin ortaya çıkmasında modernleşmenin de etkisiyle sekülerleşme, rasyonelleşme, bireyselleşme, küreselleşme, çoğulculuk, kayıtsızlık, hazcılık gibi faktörlerin etkili olduğu söylenebilir. Bu bildirinin amacı Pastafaryanizmi dini gruplar çerçevesinde teorik olarak incelemektir. Zira kendi bünyesinde insanların refahı için vaatlerde bulunduğu bilinmektedir. Ayrıca diğer dini gruplarda olduğu gibi Pastafaryanizm de geleneksel din anlayışına meydan okumaktadır. Aynı şekilde ortaya çıkış döneminde karizmatik liderlik de baskındır. Birçok dini grupta görülen bir başka durumun da dini gruplara katılan bireylerin sosyal açıdan orta seviyede ve iyi bir eğitim düzeyinde olduğu söylenebilir. Özellikle de dini gruplar ve Pastafaryanizmin gençleri şemsiyesi altına aldığı ifade edilebilir. Zira daha önceki araştırmalarda da dini gruplar ve gençlik ilişkilerine atıf yapıldığı görülmektedir. Nitekim gençlik çağı, insan hayatının en hareketli çağında bir kimlik araması veya kimlik inşası süreci olarak zikredilmektedir. Dolayısıyla gençlik döneminde din değiştirme olaylarının ve sorgulamanın gerçekleştiği bilinmektedir. Keza modern dönemde cereyan eden yeni hareketler açısından gençlik akımları, felsefe, ideolojiler ve çeşitli sosyal ekoller (rock-punk-satanizm-emo gibi) bir tercih haline gelebilmektedir. Bu açıdan rasyonel seçim kuramında da ifade edildiği üzere gençler, kendilerine cazip gelen, başka bir ifadeyle kendi zevk ve anlam dünyalarına uyum sağlayan dini gruplara yönelmektedir. Burada ele alacağımız Pastafaryanizm de bireylere bir albeni sunarak din değiştirmeyi, başka bir söylemle bireylerin kendisine yönelmelerini istemektedir.

Araştırmanın sonucuna göre bu dini grubun daha çok aşkın unsurları ve dini yapıları alaycı bir tavırla eleştirdiği ifade edilebilir. Ayrıca belli bir kurguya sahip olan Pastafaryanizm, barışçıl

ve açık fikirli bir cemaati bünyesinde barındırarak ikna edici yapısıyla kendisine bir gelişim zemini hazırlamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dini Grup, Gençlik, Parodi, Taklid.

ABSTRACT

The general purpose of people in the universe is to live in peace in terms of religion, culture or a different source. In this sense, it aims to ensure the happiness of the members of divine religions in this world and in the hereafter. However, in the modern world, many people, especially developed countries, have low expectations from religions. However, religions continue to make promises to their members to ensure peace and tranquility. In this context, religious movements also promise to provide an environment of peace and tranquility and tend to fill the gaps. As a matter of fact, new religious movements promise an enthusiastic religious, spiritual and philosophical life in their discourses.

It can be said that factors such as secularization, rationalization, individualization, globalization, pluralism, indifference and hedonism are effective in the emergence of religious movements as well as humanitarian promises. The aim of this paper is to examine Pastafarianism theoretically within the framework of religious groups. Because it is known that it makes promises for the welfare of people within its structure. In addition, Pastafarianism, like other religious groups, challenges the traditional understanding of religion. Likewise, charismatic leadership is dominant in the emergence period. In another situation seen in many religious groups, it can be said that the individuals participating in religious groups are at a moderate social level and have a good education level. In particular, it can be stated that religious groups and Pastafarianism take the youth under their umbrella. Because it is seen that in previous studies, references were made to religious groups and youth relations. As a matter of fact, the age of youth is mentioned as an identity search or identity construction process in the most active period of human life. Therefore, it is known that religious conversion and questioning took place during the youth period. Likewise, youth movements, philosophy, ideologies and various social schools (such as rock-punk-satanism-emo) can become a choice in terms of new movements in the modern period. In this respect, as expressed in rational choice theory, young people tend towards religious groups that are attractive to them, in other words, that adapt to their own world of taste and meaning. Pastafarianism, which we will discuss here, presents an allure to individuals and wants them to change their religion, in other words, individuals turn to their own religion.

According to the results of the research, it can be stated that this religious group criticizes transcendental elements and religious structures with a cynical attitude. In addition, Pastafarianism, which has a certain fiction, has prepared a development ground for itself with its persuasive structure by embodying a peaceful and open-minded community.

Keywords: Religious Group, Youth, Parody, Imitation.

“BİLİM KÜLTÜRÜ” NEDİR?
WHAT IS “THE CULTURE OF SCIENCE”?

Cüneyt COŞKUN

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ÖZET

İnsanlığın zihinsel ve eylemsel gelişim tarihi, yaşantı bütünüdür. Bu bütüne dili, planı ve haritası olan bilim de biliş, kıyas ve bildirişle dâhil olur. Bilim, evrensellik, nesnellik, rasyonellik vb. ölçütleriyle merak ve amaç besleyen, olguları ve iddiaları deney, gözlem ve düşünce aracılığıyla sistematik bir şekilde inceleyen entelektüel ve pratik disiplinler bütünüdür. İnsanoğlunun evreni ve doğayı anlama çabasında deneyim, algı, değer ve bilinç ortaklığı ve bilim anlayışı ve duyusunun oluşturulması hem bireysel hem de toplumsal açıdan önemlidir. Bu, bilim ile kültür arasındaki ilişkinin parametrelerinden biridir. Bu ilişkide kültür, toplumsal ve tarihsel derinliğe sahip oluşunun yanı sıra bilimsel içeriğiyle de kurucu öznedir. Dolayısıyla toplumlararası etkileşimde kültür ve bilim deneyim, algı, değer ve bilinç ortaklığı paydasında bir araya gelebilmektedirler. “Bilim Kültürü” çatısı altındaki bu birlikteliğin maksadı, bireye güçlü bir bilim anlayışı ve duyusu kazandırmaktır. Daha net bir ifadeyle “Bilim Kültürü”, bilimsel bilgiyi, bilimsel-olmayan bilgiden ayırt edebilmek için gereken bilimsel zihniyeti edinmenin olası imkânlarının ortak bilinç, deneyim, değer ve algı boyutuyla değerlendirildiği alandır.

Bu çalışmanın problemi, bilim ve kültür arasındaki bu temas ekseninde “Bilim Kültürü”nün ne olduğunu ve ne işe yaradığını temel unsurlarıyla birlikte değerlendirmektir. Amacı ise “Bilim Kültürü”nün bir disiplin olarak bilimin hangi alt disiplinlerle yakın temasta olduğu ve olması gerektiğini belirginleştirmek, ortaya koymaktır. Bunun için konuya ilişkin olan birincil ve tali hem Türkçe hem de İngilizce kaynaklar tespit edilmiş ve kullanılmıştır. Özellikle Prof. Dr. Remzi Demir’in “Bilim Kültürü” (2014) adlı eseri, bu çalışma için çıkış noktası ve temel referans kaynağı olarak tercih edilmiştir. Bu çalışmanın sonucuna göre Bilim Kültürü tüm yönleriyle sadece keşifler veya buluşlar tarihinin alanı olmakla sığ ve pasif bir kültür türü değil, aksine insan ve insana dair tüm bağlamlarıyla geniş ve derin bir alan olduğu; Hakiki Dünya hakkında sağlam, güvenilir ve yararlı bilgi ve bilim üretiminin, “Bilim Kültürü”ne sahip toplumlarda mümkün olduğu ve olacağı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilim, kültür, bilim kültürü, hakiki dünya, zihni dünya.

ABSTRACT

The mental and operational development history of humanity is the whole of experience. Science, which has a language, plan and map, is included in this whole with cognition, comparison and notification. Science, universality, objectivity, rationality, etc. It is a set of intellectual and practical disciplines that nourish curiosity and purpose with its criteria and systematically examine facts and claims through experimentation, observation and thought. In the effort of human beings to understand the universe and nature, it is important both individually and socially to create a partnership of experience, perception, value and consciousness, and understanding and perception of science. This is one of the parameters of the relationship between science and culture. In this relationship, culture is the founding subject with its scientific content as well as its social and historical depth. Therefore, in inter-communal interaction, culture and science can come together on the common denominator of experience, perception, value and consciousness. The purpose of this association under the umbrella of “The Culture of Science” is to bring a strong understanding and sense of science to the individual. More precisely, “The Culture of Science” is the field where possible possibilities of acquiring the scientific mindset required to distinguish scientific knowledge from non-scientific knowledge are evaluated with the dimensions of common consciousness, experience, value and perception.

The problem of this study is to evaluate what “The Culture of Science” is and what it does in this contact axis between science and culture, together with its basic elements. The purpose of the “The Culture of Science” is to clarify and reveal which sub-disciplines science as a discipline is and should be in close contact with. For this, primary and secondary sources in both Turkish and English were determined and used. Especially Professor Remzi Demir’s work “The Culture of Science” (2014) was chosen as the starting point and the main reference source for this study. According to the conclusion of this study, “The Culture of Science” is not a shallow and passive type of culture, being only the field of the history of discoveries or inventions in all its aspects. On the contrary, it is a wide and deep field with all its contexts about human and human. It has been determined that the production of sound, reliable and useful knowledge and science about the Genuine World is and will be possible in societies with a “The Culture of Science”.

Keywords: Science, culture, the culture of science, genuine world, the mind world.

MODALITY AND REALITY

KİPLİK VE GERÇEKLİK

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ABSTRACT

According to some metaphysical realists, propositions objectively refer to external objects [semantic reference], so even though no mind exists, propositions still refer to what they are about. On the other hand, Putnam, among many antirealists, casts doubt on the plausibility of the idea of “independent reality” along with its background assumptions. In particular, Putnam raises the skeptical remark whether our thoughts can reach out to the objects outside and portray in some way the ultimate reality detached from any viewpoints, as it were, things-in-themselves (Putnam 1981; Putnam 1992). It seems that if one refers to something, one always makes use of the mediums of representation and thereby the object of reference is always contaminated with the tools and the looks of the subject and the society of minds. It is possible to overcome some of the difficulties mentioned by Putnam.

First, we can actually strip away the phenomenal properties of objects and reveal, inasmuch as we can, the objective features of those objects in a scientific way. In other words, we have a way of distinguishing mere appearances (i.e., phenomenological properties) from objective features of objects and states of affairs (Nagel 1979). Second, Putnam’s emphasis on the contamination of referential paths may not even be a real issue for metaphysical realists. There could have been some truths to which we have no access due to the cognitive limitations. Still, we can at least think of humanly inaccessible facts, facts of which can be accessed by the inhabitants of some other possible world. This shows (i) that having referential capacities actually does not entail the truth of propositions; the objective truth-conditions matter, not the referential abilities (Goldman 1986, Nagel 1979) and (ii) that not only we can think about our limited view of reality, but also how we can also think about possible independent realities that transcend our contingency and cognitive architecture (Nagel 1979). In line with these counter-responses, it becomes clear that investigating into the modality of our thoughts leads to a better understanding of metaphysical realism.

Keywords: Modality, metaphysical realism, anti-realism, epistemic-access, possible worlds.

SOSYAL, KÜLTÜREL VE SİYASAL DOKUSUYLA TUNUS'UN TARİHİ SERÜVENİ
WITH ITS SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND POLITICAL TEXTURE HISTORICAL
ADVENTURE OF TUNISIA

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ÖZET

Kuzey Afrika'da stratejik konuma sahip olan Tunus kadim geleneği ile dikkat çekmektedir. Coğrafi ve iklim koşulları, kültür ve medeniyet havzası, ekonomik ve siyasal gelişmeleri ile her dönemde canlılığını korumuş bir ülkedir. Fenikelilerin ticari kazanımlarıyla Akdeniz'in kalbinin attığı bir coğrafya, Roma'nın bölge idaresine merkezlik yapmış bir diyar, Bizans'ın varlık göstermeye çalıştığı bir nokta olmuştur.

Hiz. Osman zamanında Abdullah b. Sa'd b. Ebû Serh komutasındaki İslam ordularının fethi ile Müslümanların hakimiyet kurmaya başladıkları Tunus'ta İslâmî gelenek süreç içerisinde içselleştirilmiş, gelişmiş ve perçinleşmiştir. Erken dönemde İslâm ve Müslümanlarla tanışan Tunus'un yerli halkları sahabe, tabiin ve selef-i salihin ulemasının eğitim ve irşad faaliyetleriyle İslâm'ı bireysel ve kitlesel boyutta benimsemeye başladılar. İslâm ordusunun fethedip Emevi toprakları arasına kattığı Tunus'ta bilhassa Emeviler döneminde sık sık ayaklanmalara sahne oldu. Yer yer kopmaların yaşandığı Tunus, Abbasiler döneminde merkezi yönetime bağlandı. Atanan valilerle yönetildi. Kültür, sanat, dil, edebiyat, ticaret, eğitim faaliyetleriyle İslâm coğrafyasının önemli medeniyet merkezi oldu. Abbasiler döneminde Ağlebilerin kontrolünde emniyetli ve gelişmiş bir diyar konumuna geldi. Bölgede Fatimilerin sağladığı hakimiyetle mezhebi mücadelenin adresi konumuna geldi. Fatımiler döneminde alınan yaralar Zîrîler Hanedanlığı döneminde sarılmaya, ayrışmalar giderilmeye, Abbasi Halifeliği ile yeniden bağlantı sağlanmaya çalışıldı.

On dördüncü asrın ikinci yarısında Tunus'a hakim olan Hafsî Hanedanlığı Tunus'un tarihine damgasını vuran bir diğer sultanlık oldu. Hafsîler döneminde Akdeniz'de korsanlık faaliyetlerini artıran, Kuzey Afrika sahil kentlerini birbir egemenlikleri altına alan İspanyol denizciler Tunus'a kadar da ulaşmışlardır. Endülüs'te yaşanan kitlesel kıyım Endülüs Müslümanların Avrupa'dan kitlesel göçlerine yol açtı. Gelen Endülüslülere kucak açan ve kol kanat geren Hafsî sultanları bir yandan da kendi güvenliklerini sağlamanın yollarını aramışlardır. İspanya'nın sonu gelmeyen saldırıları karşısında Tunus yerlileri ile birlikte Hafsî sultanları da Osmanlı Devletinden yardım istediler. Bir fetih hareketinden çok yardım çağrısına cevap vermek şeklinde gerçekleşen Osmanlı'nın Tunus seferleri kısa zamanda yankı

uyandırmış, Akdeniz'in Türk denizine dönüşmesini sağlamıştır. Kuzey Afrika'da Cezayir ve Trablusgarb gibi Tunus'un bir Garb Ocağı haline gelmesini sağlamıştır. Mısır'da Fas'a kadar uzanan çizgide Kuloğulları neslinin vücuda gelmesini sağlamıştır. Osmanlı Devleti Tunus'u doğrudan yönetmek yerine yerinde yönetimle yerel dinamiklerin harekete geçmesini sağlamıştır. Muradilerle Hüseyinilerin aile hanedanlıklarını merkezi yönetime bağlı olarak kendi içinde serbest bir yönetim sergilemesini sağlamıştır. Cezayir'deki istila hareketlerini sürdüren Fransız güçler sonunda Tunus'taki emellerine de ermenin çabasını gütmüşler, Tunus'un da kendi sömürgeleri konumuna gelmesini sağlamışlardır. Sömürge güçlerinin Tunus'ta yaşattıkları dram Tunus halkının uzun soluklu bağımsızlık mücadelesi ile ortadan kaldırılmak istenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tunus, Osmanlı, Hafsiler, İslam, Medeniyet

ABSTRACT

Tunisia, which has a strategic location in North Africa, draws attention with its ancient tradition. It is a country that has preserved its vitality in every period with its geographical and climatic conditions, cultural and civilization basin, economic and political developments. A geography where the heart of the Mediterranean beats with the commercial gains of the Phoenicians, a land that was the center of the Roman regional administration, and a point where Byzantium tried to exist.

Hz. In the time of Uthman, Abdullah b. Sa'd b. In Tunisia, where Muslims began to dominate with the conquest of the Islamic armies under the command of Abu Serh, the Islamic tradition was internalized, developed and consolidated in the process. Indigenous peoples of Tunisia, who met Islam and Muslims in the early period, began to adopt Islam individually and collectively, with the education and guidance activities of the Companions, Tabiun and Salaf-i Salihî ulama. Tunisia, which was conquered by the Islamic army and added to the Umayyad lands, witnessed frequent uprisings, especially during the Umayyad period. Tunisia, where there were ruptures in places, was connected to the central government during the Abbasid period. It was governed by appointed governors. It became an important civilization center of the Islamic geography with its culture, art, language, literature, trade and education activities. During the Abbasid period, it became a safe and developed land under the control of the Ağlebis. With the dominance of the Fatimids in the region, it became the address of the sectarian struggle. During the Zîrîs Dynasty, the wounds taken during the Fatimids were tried to be healed, the divisions were resolved, and a reconnection with the Abbasid Caliphate was tried to be established.

The Hafsi Dynasty, which dominated Tunisia in the second half of the fourteenth century, was another sultanate that left its mark on the history of Tunisia. During the Hafsid period, Spanish sailors who increased their piracy activities in the Mediterranean and took the coastal cities of North Africa under their sovereignty reached as far as Tunisia. The mass slaughter in Andalusia

led to the mass migration of Andalusian Muslims from Europe. The Hafsi sultans, who embraced and supported the incoming Andalusians, sought ways to ensure their own security. In the face of the endless attacks of Spain, the Hafsi sultans along with the natives of Tunisia asked for help from the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman expeditions to Tunisia, which took the form of responding to a call for help rather than a movement of conquest, had a repercussions in a short time and enabled the Mediterranean to turn into a Turkish sea. It enabled Tunisia to become a Western Quarry, like Algeria and Tripoli in North Africa. He enabled the Kuloğulları generation to come into existence in the line extending from Egypt to Morocco. Instead of directing Tunisia, the Ottoman Empire enabled local dynamics to take action with on-site management. He enabled the family dynasties of Muradis and Husseins to display a free administration within themselves, depending on the central government. Continuing their invasion movements in Algeria, the French forces finally tried to achieve their goals in Tunisia, and made Tunisia their colony. The drama of the colonial powers in Tunisia was tried to be eliminated by the long-term struggle for independence of the Tunisian people.

Keywords: Tunisia, Ottoman, Hafsiler, Islam, Civilization

**SINIR SOSYOLOJISI BAĞLAMINDA SURIYE İÇ SAVAŞININ ETKİLERİ:
HATAY/ HASSA SINIRI ÖRNEĞİ**

**THE EFFECTS OF THE SYRIAN CIVIL WAR IN THE CONTEXT OF BORDER
SOCIOLOGY: THE CASE OF HATAY/HASSA BORDER**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma Türkiye – Suriye sınırının Hatay/Hassa tarafında yaşayan yerel halkın Suriye iç savaşının başlamasından sonra sınır algılarının nasıl değiştiğini ve bölgenin sosyo-ekonomik yapısını sosyolojinin en temel dikotomilerinden bir tanesi olan yapı-fail ilişkisi bağlamında incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Diğer bir deyişle, sınır bölgelerinde yaşayanların sınır algılarının devam eden tarihsel ve sosyal süreç içerisinde, sosyo-politik şartlar altında nasıl yeniden üretildiğini ve sınır bölgelerinde yaşayanların sosyo-ekonomik yaşantısının nasıl bir mahiyete büründüğünü savaş olgusu bağımsız bir değişken olarak ele alınarak incelemektedir. Burada sınırlar birer kurum olarak “yapı” bağlamında değerlendirilmiştir. Nitel bir araştırma tasarımına sahip olan bu çalışmada kartopu örnekleme kullanılarak toplam 8 kişiye ulaşılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonucunda ise sosyo-ekonomik açıdan üç farklı dönem olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Bunlardan ilki sırt kaçakçılığının yapıldığı savaş öncesi dönem, ikincisi hayvan kaçakçılığının yapıldığı savaş sırası dönem ve sonuncusu da kaçakçılık faaliyetlerinin neredeyse tamamen ortadan kalktığı Zeytindalı Harekâtı sonrası dönemdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapı, Fail, Sınır, Kaçakçılık, Sosyo-Ekonomi, Hatay, Suriye

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine how the border perceptions of the local people living on the Hatay/Hassa side of the Turkey-Syria border have changed after the start of the Syrian civil war, and to examine the socio-economic structure of the region in the context of the structure and agency relationship, which is one of the most fundamental dichotomy of sociology. In other words, it examines how the border perceptions of the people living in the border areas are reproduced in the ongoing historical and social process, under socio-political conditions, and how the socio-economic life of the people living in the border areas takes on, by considering the phenomenon of war as an independent variable. Here, borders are evaluated in the context of “structure” as an institution. In this study, which has a qualitative research design, a total of 8 people were reached by using snowball sampling. As a result of the study, it has emerged that

there are three different periods in terms of socio-economic. The first of these is the pre-war period, when ridge smuggling was carried out, the second is the period during the war, when animal smuggling was carried out, and the last one is the post-Zeytindalı Operation period, when smuggling activities were almost completely eliminated.

Keywords: Structure, Agency, Border, Smuggling, Socio-Economy, Hatay, Syria.

**TÜRKİYE'YE GÖÇ ETMİŞ OLAN IRAK'LI GÖÇMENLERİN DİNE YÖNELİK
TUTUMLARINDAKİ DEĞİŞİMLER: SAMSUN İLİ ÖRNEĞİ**

**CHANGES IN ATTITUDES TO RELIGION OF IRAQI MIGRANT TO TURKEY:
SAMSUN PROVINCE EXAMPLE**

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ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı Türkiye'ye göç etmiş olan Iraklı göçmenlerin dine yönelik tutumlarındaki değişimlerin belirlenmesi ve yaşamış oldukları göç deneyiminin dini inançlarını ne yönde farklılaştırdığını ve değiştirdiğini ortaya koymaktır. Türkiye'ye göç etmiş Iraklı göçmenlerin dine yönelik tutumlarındaki değişimlerin göç deneyiminin sonucunda nasıl gerçekleştiğini veya nasıl bir değişim seyri gösterdiği çalışmamızın konusu kapsamındadır. Şüphesiz karşılaşılan veya dâhil olunan yeni toplum kendi kültürünü içinde barındırmaktadır. Bu sebeptendir ki göç sonrasında karşılaşılan yeni toplumun dünyaya bakışı, dini algılayış biçimi ortaya yeni bir yaşam formu çıkarmaktadır. Bu araştırma, nitel araştırma türlerinden olan durum çalışması olarak tasarlanmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Türkiye'ye göç etmiş ve Samsun'da ikamet eden 10 Iraklı göçmen oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama yöntemi olarak görüşme tekniğinden yararlanılmıştır. Bu kapsamda yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde betimsel ve içerik analizi yöntemleri uygulanmıştır. Araştırma bulgularına bakıldığında bu çalışmada, Türkiye'ye göç etmiş olan Iraklı göçmenlerin dine yönelik tutum ve davranışlarındaki değişimlerin mahiyetini anlamaya çalışırken göç öncesi ve göç sonrası olarak iki başlık altında incelemede bulunulmuştur. Aynı dine mensup insanların ibadet şekillerini incelediğimizde, uygulama noktasında somut bir farkın olmadığı bu araştırmanın genel bir sonucudur. Oruç, namaz gibi ibadetlerde benzer uygulamaların olduğu görülmüştür. Bununla birlikte göçmenlerin, camiye gitme sıklığında iş saatleri sebebiyle düşme olurken, bazen de kendi iradeleriyle camiye gitmedikleri görülmektedir. İbadetlerin uygulanması noktasında, göçmenler ağırlıklı olarak kendi kararlarıyla hareket etmektedirler. Katılımcılar, genel olarak, Samsun halkının toplumda dini yaşayışa saygılı oldukları hususunda ortak bir tutum benimsemişlerdir. Diğer taraftan kendilerinin de topluma uyum sağladıkları görülmüştür. Irak'ın bazı dönemler geçirmiş olduğu siyasi karmaşa zaman zaman toplumu olumsuz yönde etkilemiştir. Çoğu zaman bu karmaşayı mezhep farklılığı beslemiştir. Bu

sebeple gerek Irak'ta gerekse Samsun ilinde, mezhebin benimsediği ibadet şekillerini uygulamada hususunda bir ayırım olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kavramlar: Göç, Göçmen, Irak'lı Göçmen, Dini Tutumlar.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to determine the changes in the attitudes of Iraqi immigrants who have immigrated to Turkey towards religion and to reveal how their migration experience differentiates and changes their religious beliefs. The subject of our study is how the changes in the attitudes of Iraqi immigrants who immigrated to Turkey towards religion occur as a result of their migration experience or how they show a course of change. Undoubtedly, the new society that one encounters or is involved in contains its own culture. For this reason, the new society's view of the world and the way of perceiving religion, which is encountered after migration, creates a new life form. This research was designed as a case study, which is one of the qualitative research types. The study group of the research consists of 10 Iraqi immigrants who immigrated to Turkey and reside in Samsun. The interview technique was used as the data collection method in the research. In this context, a semi-structured interview form was used. Descriptive and content analysis methods were used in the analysis of the data. Considering the research findings, in this study, while trying to understand the nature of the changes in the attitudes and behaviors of Iraqi immigrants who immigrated to Turkey, it was examined under two headings as pre-migration and post-migration. When we examine the forms of worship of people belonging to the same religion, it is a general result of this research that there is no concrete difference in terms of application. It has been observed that there are similar practices in worship such as fasting and prayer. On the other hand, while the frequency of going to the mosque decreases due to working hours, it is seen that sometimes they do not go to the mosque on their own will. At the point of implementation of worship, immigrants mainly act on their own decisions. The participants generally adopted a common attitude that the people of Samsun respect the religious life in the society. On the other hand, it has been observed that they also adapt to the society. The political turmoil that Iraq has been through for some periods has had a negative impact on society from time to time. Most of the time, this confusion was fed by sectarian differences. For this reason, it has been concluded that there is a distinction in applying the forms of worship adopted by the sect, both in Iraq and in the province of Samsun.

Keywords: Immigration, Immigrant, Iraqi Immigrant, Religious Attitudes.

**İLKOKUL DÖNEMİNDEKİ ÇOCUKLARIN İBADET TUTUMLARININ
OLUŞMASINDA ANNE VE BABANIN ROLÜ***

**THE ROLE OF MOTHERS AND FATHERS IN THE FORMATION OF WORSHIP
ATTITUDES OF CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOL PERIOD***

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ÖZET

Araştırmalar, dini atmosferin canlı olduğu aile ortamında yetişen çocuklarda, dini yönelimin erken yaşlarda belirip hızlı bir gelişme gösterdiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Bu durum, din eğitimi açısından birbiriyle ilişkili olan iki önemli konuya eğilmeyi, gerekli kılmaktadır. Birincisi, yaşantısının büyük bölümünü ailede geçirmesi nedeniyle çocuğun dini eğitiminde anne babanın önemine eğilme. Çünkü çocuk için her türlü bilginin kaynağı, ilk etapta anne ve babasıdır. Bu nedenle çocuğun kendisinden istenilen dini davranışları yerine getirmesi, büyük ölçüde anne babanın verdiği din eğitimine bağlıdır. İkincisi çocuk, dini kavram ve olayları ailede anlatıldığı ve yaşandığı şekilde anlamlandırır. Aile ortamındaki somut dini motifler ise, ibadet ve dualardır. Aile ortamında icra edilen ibadetlerin çocuğun dini yaşantısındaki kilit rolü nedeniyle araştırmamızın amacı, ilkokul dönemindeki çocukların bu dini motife yönelik tutumlarının, ailede verilen din eğitimi ile olan ilişkisini ortaya koymaktır.

Nicel yöntemi esas alan çalışmada veriler, geliştirilen “Kişisel Bilgi Formu”, “Dini Tutum”, “Ahlaki Tutum” ile “Anne Babanın Dini ve Ahlaki Eğitim Verme Durumu”na dayanan alt ölçeklerden elde edilmiştir. Çalışmanın örneklemini ise, Şırnak ilinde basit tesadüfi örnekleme yoluyla seçilen 10 ilkokulda öğrenim gören 3. ve 4. sınıflardan oluşan 500 kişilik öğrenci grubudur. Elde edilen veriler, SPSS 15.0 İstatistik Programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmada cinsiyetin, kardeş sayısının, doğum sırasının, evde bir yakının yaşamasının ve dini bilginin en çok kimden öğrenilmesinin çocukların ibadet tutumları üzerinde etkili olmadığı gözlemlenmiştir. Ancak Din kültürü ve Ahlak Bilgisi dersinin alınmasının, yaşın ve yaşanan yerleşim yerinin, çocukların ibadet tutumlarını etkileyen faktörler olduğu, tespit edilmiştir. Araştırmanın en önemli tespiti ise, çocukların ibadet tutumları ile anne babanın çocuğuna dini ve ahlaki eğitim vermesinin, pozitif ilişkili olmasıdır. Dolayısıyla çocuk üzerinde en fazla etki

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** This study was compiled from the researcher's master's thesis titled "The Role of Mothers and Fathers in the Formation of Religious and Moral Attitudes of Primary School Students (The Case of Şırnak)".

birakan faktörün, çocuğun eğitimiyle ilgilenmedir. Nitekim araştırmada, anne baba yaş düzeyi ile anne baba eğitim düzeyinin de çocukların ibadet tutumları üzerinde herhangi bir farklılık oluşturmadığı saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İbadet, Eğitim, İbadet Tutumu, Din Eğitimi

ABSTRACT

Researches reveal that in children who grow up in a family environment where the religious atmosphere is lively, religious orientation appears at an early age and develops rapidly. This situation makes it necessary to focus on two important issues that are related to each other in terms of religious education. The first is to focus on the importance of parents in the religious education of the child, since he spends most of his life in the family. Because the source of all kinds of information for the child is the mother and father in the first place. For this reason, the child's fulfillment of the religious behaviors required of him depends largely on the religious education given by the parents. Secondly, the child makes sense of religious concepts and events as they are told and experienced in the family. Concrete religious motifs in the family environment are worship and prayers. Due to the key role of the worship performed in the family environment in the religious life of the child, the aim of our research is to reveal the relationship between the attitudes of primary school children towards this religious motif and the religious education given in the family.

In the study, which is based on the quantitative method, the data were obtained from the developed sub-scales based on the "Personal Information Form", "Religious Attitude", "Moral Attitude" and "The Parents' Religious and Moral Educational Status". The sample of the study is a group of 500 students from 3rd and 4th grades studying in 10 primary schools selected by simple random sampling in Şırnak province. The obtained data were analyzed with SPSS 15.0 Statistics Program. In the research, it was observed that gender, number of siblings, birth order, having a relative at home, and learning religious knowledge from whom most did not affect children's worship attitudes. However, it has been determined that taking the Religious Culture and Moral Knowledge course, age and place of residence are the factors affecting the worship attitudes of children. The most important finding of the study is that children's worship attitudes and parents' giving their children religious and moral education are positively related. Therefore, the factor that has the most impact on the child is to be interested in the child's education. As a matter of fact, in the study, it was determined that the age level of the parents and the education level of the parents did not make any difference on the worship attitudes of the children.

Keywords: Worship, Education, Attitude of Worship, Religious Education

İNANÇ VE MEZHEP TEMELLİ NEFRET SÖYLEMİ: TWİTTER ÖRNEĞİ
RELIGION AND BELİEF BASED HATE SPEECH: TWİTTER CASE**Zeynep Burcu Şahin**

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Geleneksel medyada üstü kapalı bir biçimde çoğunlukla bilinç altına yönelik kendini gösteren nefret söylemi, sosyal ağ platformlarının kullanıcılara sağladığı teknolojik imkanlar ve anonimliğin de etkisiyle daha somut ve direkt ifadelerle kendini göstermeye başlamıştır. Bilmemek, bilinmeyene duyulan korku ve “öteki”yi kendi varlığına tehdit olarak algılamak kişiyi bilinçli ya da bilinçsizce nefret söylemine yönlendirebilmektedir. Bazı durumlarda ise bu “bilmeme” hali, önyargı ve kalıp yargılarla kendini gizler. “Öteki” üzerinden bir birlik kurmayı amaçlayan iktidarlar ise medya aracılığıyla bu önyargı ve kalıp yargıları besleyerek yaygınlaştırır. Diğer yandan “bir” olma koşulları ve “öteki” kavramı değişkenlik gösteren her toplum kendi içinde farklılaşan farklı nefret söylemi türleri üretebilmektedir. Amerika’da ırk temelli nefret söylemleri, Avrupa’da göçmenlere ya da İslam dinine yönelik nefret söylemi bu duruma işaret eder. Türkiye’de ise din ve inanç temelli nefret söylemi salt kendi dışındaki inanç sistemlerini hedef almamakta, farklı inançları ve/veya inançsızlığı siyasi görüşlerle ilişkilendirerek girift bir görünüm sergilemektedir. Diğer yandan toplumumuzda farklı inançlar ve mezhepler arasındaki çatışma, herhangi bir inanç sistemine bağlı olmayı reddeden ve bu inanç sistemlerini siyasi bir bakış açısı ve/veya sosyo kültürel bir durumla ilişkilendiren, tehdit olarak gören kişilerin de görünürlük kazanmasıyla şiddetlenmiş ve farklı bir boyuta taşınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nefret Söylemi, Sosyal Medya, Twitter, Din**ABSTRACT**

Hate speech, which is implicitly manifested mostly towards the subconscious in the traditional media, has started to show itself in more concrete and direct expressions with the technological opportunities and anonymity provided by the social networking platforms. Not knowing, fear of the unknown, and perceiving the "other" as a threat to one's existence can lead a person to hate speech both consciously or unconsciously. In some cases, this state of “not knowing” hides with prejudices and stereotypes. Governments aiming to establish unity through the “other” feed and spread these prejudices and stereotypes through the media. On the other hand, every society with varying conditions of being "one" and the concept of "other" can produce different types of hate speech that differ within itself. Racial-based hate speech in America and hate

speech against immigrants or Islam in Europe point to this situation. In Turkey, religion and belief-based hate speech does not only target belief systems other than itself but displays an intricate appearance by associating different beliefs and/or disbelief with political views. On the other hand, the conflict between different beliefs and sects in our society has intensified and moved to a different dimension with the visibility of people who refuse to be attached to any belief system, associate these belief systems with a political perspective and/or a socio-cultural situation, and see them as a threat. This study aims to analyze the causes and origins of religion and belief-based hate speech in Turkey.

Keywords: Hate speech, Social Media, Twitter, Religion

**VATANDAŞLARIN ORTAK YAPIMCI ROLÜ: YENİ KAMU HİZMETİ
YAKLAŞIMI VE KAMU DEĞER TEORİSİ ÇERÇEVESİNDE BİR
DEĞERLENDİRME**

THE CO-PRODUCER ROLE OF CITIZENS: AN EVALUATION IN THE FRAMEWORK
OF THE NEW PUBLIC SERVICE AND THE PUBLIC VALUE THEORY

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ÖZET

Geleneksel ve işletmecî kamu yönetimi teorilerine getirilen eleştiriler çerçevesinde çok sayıda yeni yaklaşım geliştirilmiştir. Yeni kamu hizmeti yaklaşımı ve kamu değer teorisi bunların başında gelmektedir. Her iki yaklaşım da esas itibarıyla yeni kamu işletmeciliğinin kamu sektöründe uygulamaya koymaya çalıştığı piyasa mantığına karşı çıkmaktadır. Yine her iki yaklaşım da çözüm önerisi olarak kamu politikalarının oluşturulması, kamu hizmetinin sunulması, kamu değerinin ve kamu yararının gerçekleştirilmesinde müzakereye, demokratik süreçlere ve aktif bir vatandaş katılımına vurgu yapmaktadır. Ortak yapım olarak da kavramsallaştırılan bu eylem tarzı yönetişimin ileri bir boyutu olarak görülmektedir. Ortak yapımda bireyler pasif alıcılar ya da müşteriler olarak değil, sorumlu vatandaşlar olarak kabul edilmektedir. Kamu yönetimleri, vatandaşlar ve diğer paydaşların müzakere yoluyla çatışan çıkarlar arasında bir denge kuracağı varsayılmaktadır. Böylelikle vatandaşlar ilgili politika ve hizmeti sahiplenecek ve daha fazla fayda sağlayacak; kamu yönetimleri ise hem meşruiyetlerini güçlendirecek hem de daha etkili ve verimli bir yapıya sahip olacaktır. Sonuç olarak her iki taraf için de kabul edilebilir bir kamu değeri ve kamu yararı ortaya çıkmış olacaktır. Bununla birlikte ortak yapım karmaşık, güçlüklerle dolu ve oldukça politik bir süreçtir. Dolayısıyla ortak yapımı tüm politika ve hizmet alanlarında mutlak başarıyı vaat eden bir araç olarak görmemek gerekmektedir. Aynı zamanda ortak yapım süreci için hukukun üstünlüğünün ve gerçekten işleyen bir demokrasinin olmazsa olmaz olduğu da unutulmamalıdır. Bu çerçevede ortak yapım, kamu yönetimlerinin her zamankinden daha fazla sorgulandığı, demokratik taleplerin her geçen gün arttığı içinde bulunduğumuz dönemde, kamu yönetimlerine farklı perspektifler sunabilecek bir araç olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ortak yapım, yeni kamu hizmeti, kamu değeri, kamu yönetimi.

ABSTRACT

Many new approaches have been developed within the framework of the criticisms brought to traditional and managerial public administration theories. The new public service approach and the public value theory are among them. Both approaches essentially oppose the market logic that new public management tries to implement in the public sector. Again, both approaches emphasize negotiation, democratic processes and active citizen participation in the creation of public policies, the delivery of public services, the realization of public value and public interest as a solution proposal. This style of action, which is also conceptualized as co-production, is seen as an advanced dimension of governance. In co-production, individuals are considered responsible citizens, not passive recipients or customers. It is assumed that public administrations, citizens and other stakeholders will establish a balance between conflicting interests through negotiation. Thus, citizens will own the relevant policy and service and provide more benefits; public administrations will both strengthen their legitimacy and have a more effective and efficient structure. As a result, an acceptable public value and public interest will emerge for all. However, co-production is a complex, challenging and highly political process. Therefore, co-production should not be seen as a tool that promises absolute success in all policy and service areas. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that the rule of law and a truly functioning democracy are indispensable for the co-production process. In this context, co-production emerges as a tool that can offer different perspectives to public administrations in a time where public administrations are questioned more than ever and democratic demands are increasing day by day.

Keywords: Co-production, new public service, public value, public administration.

**PANDEMİNİN ENDÜSTRİ-İÇİ TİCARETE ETKİSİ:
SEÇİLMİŞ SEKTÖRLER BAZINDA KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR ANALİZ**
THE EFFECT OF COVIT OUTBREAK ON INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE:
ANALYSIS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

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ÖZET

Son iki yıldır dünyada yaşanan salgın hayatın her alanın etkilediği gibi uluslararası ticareti de belirgin olarak etkilemiştir. Salgının başladığı 2020 yılında dünya dış ticaretinde %15-20 seviyelerine varan daralmalar yaşanmıştır. Bu sürecin doğal bir uzantısı olarak da ülkeler arasındaki Endüstri-İçi Ticareti de olumsuz etkilenmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Covit-19 salgının Türkiye'nin Gıda, Kimya, Makina ve Otomotiv sektörlerinin Endüstri-İçi Ticareti üzerindeki etkisi karşılaştırmalı olarak incelenmiştir. 2015- 2021 dönemi için EİT Grubel-Lloyd Endeksi kullanılarak hesaplanmıştır. Ulaşılan sonuçlar, salgın döneminde bahsedilen dört ana sektörün dış ticaret hacminin düşmesinin yanında bu sektörlerin Endüstri-İçi Ticaretlerinin de olumsuz etkilendiğini göstermektedir. Otomotiv ve kimya sanayileri bu dönemden diğer sektörlerle göre daha fazla olumsuz etkilenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Endüstri-İçi Ticaret (EİT), İhracat, İthalat, Grubel-Lloyd Endeksi

ABSTRACT

Covid-19 outbreak which emerged at the beginning of 2020 caused deep adverse effect on every aspect of daily life. Besides that the outbreak has devastating impacts on the world economy especially on international trade. In 2020, total volume of international trade shrunk nearly %15. In this course, Intra-Industry Trade level of various industries or sectors was affected adversely as well. The present study examines the effect of outbreak on Intra-Industry Trade of Food, Machinery, Chemical and Automitive industries of Turkey. Findings of the research indicate that beside sharp decrease in total trade volume of these industries, IIT of food, machinery, chemistry and automotive industries were affected deeply by outbreak.

Keywords: Intra-Industry Trade (IIT), Export, Import, Grubel-Lloyd Index.

**KİMYASAL ÜRÜNLER SEKTÖRÜNDE REKABET GÜCÜ VE ENDÜSTRİ-İÇİ
TİCARET**

**COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE AND INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE IN CHEMICAL
PRODUCTS INDUSTRY**

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ÖZET

Endüstri-İçi ticaret, benzer ürün gruplarının kendi arasındaki ticaretini veya benzer endüstrilerde üretilmiş ürünlerin eşanlı olarak ihraç ve ithal etmesidir. Uluslararası ticarete, emek yoğunluğundan piyasa yapısına kadar değişik sebeplere dayalı olarak aynı gruptan ürünlerin bir ülke veya sektör tarafından hem ithal hem de ihraç edilmesi giderek artmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Türkiye'nin kimya sektörünün rekabet gücü ve Endüstri-İçi ticaret düzeyi incelenmiştir. Kimya sektörünün rekabet gücü Balassa Endeksi, Endüstri-İçi Ticaret düzeyi ise Grubel-Lloyd Endeksi kullanılarak hesaplanmıştır. Sonuçlar Kimya Sektörünün Avrupa Birliği ile olan ticarete rekabet gücüne sahip olmadığını ancak sektörün Endüstri-İçi Ticaret düzeyinin yüksek olduğunu göstermektedir. 2015-2021 döneminde hem rekabet gücünde hem de Endüstri-İçi Ticaret düzeyinde belirgin bir değişim olmamıştır. Ancak ticaret hacmi artmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rekabet Gücü, Balassa, Endüstri-İçi Ticaret (EİT), Grubel-Lloyd Endeksi

ABSTRACT

Intra-industry trade means that a country simultaneously imports and exports similar types of goods or services. Level of export and import of same products by same industry or country is increasing day by day in international trade. The present study examines the Intra-industry trade level of chemical industry of Turkey via Grubel-Lloyd Index and competitive advantage of the industry by using Balassa Index. Results prove that level of IIT and competitive advantage of the chemical products industry of Turkey remained same levels in course of 2015-2021 period. But volume of trade of the industry increased in same time period.

Keywords: Competitive Advantage, Ballasa Index, Intra-Industry Trade (IIT), Grubel-Lloyd Index.

TEORİ VE PRATİKTE İRKÇILIK KİTAPI HAKKINDA MAKALE
ARTICLE ABOUT THE BOOK RACISM IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

Farida Tagiyeva

Azerbaycan Milli İlimler Akademisi'nden A.A Bakikhanov'un adını taşıyan Tarih Enstitüsü Araştırmacısı
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ÖZET

Sinan Özbek Hoca'nın ırkçılık üzerine 157 sayfalık eseri felsefenin ana konularını kapsamaktadır. Orada ele alınan Irk kavramı, Irk kuramları, Irk Oluşumları Antik Çağ, Antik Yunanistan ve Mısır'da Irkçılık Var mıydı, Anti-Semitizm Irkçılık mı?, Irkçılığın Tarihsel ve Ekonomik Kökenleri, Irkçılığın Ekonomik Politikası Irkçılık ve Cinsellik, Foucault'da Cinsellik ve Güç, Biyo-İktidar , Irkçılık ve Cinsellik Aynı İdeolojidir?, Kadın ve Irkçılık, Irkçılık ve Milliyetçilik, Ulus Devlet ve Milliyetçilik, Kitap ve Dil Olarak Meta, Milliyetçilik ve Irk Yeni Irkçılık, Fanon ve Kültürel Irkçılık Eleştirisi, Levi-Strauss'ta Irk ve Kültür, Farklı Irkçılığın Yanıltıcı Etkisi, Türkiye'de Irkçılık, Irkçı İdeoloji Aktarılıyor, Türkiye'de Irkçılık, Irkçılık Daima Kültürel, Akılcıdır, Uygardır, Uygardır Türkiye'de ırkçılık evrensel değildir ve zengin kaynakça bu konunun inceliklerini tam olarak ortaya koymaktadır.

Tüm bunlardan yola çıkarak ırkçılık ve felsefesi ile ilgili bir takım konulara değinmek önemlidir. Bildiğiniz gibi erken insan topluluklarının oluşumundan bu yana aileye, topluma, kabileye ve ülkeye bağlılık, onları düşünmek ve hatta onlar uğruna ölmek gibi konular olmuştur. Ancak herhangi bir halk, dil, din, kabile, klan vb. bu tür anlamların diğerlerine üstün gelmesi ve onlara hakim olması önemli olduğu gibi, demokratik olmayan sorunlar yalnız 17. yüzyıldan sonra Avrupa'nın sömürge devletlerinde ortaya çıkmıştır. Irkın kendisi, türlerin büyük biyolojik farklılıklara göre bölünmesidir, oysa ırk olarak bilinenler arasındaki farklar kendi içlerindeki farklılıklardan çok daha fazladır ve şimdi bilim aksini kanıtıyor.

Çağdaş sosyal bilimde ırk ve etnik kavramları ayrı ayrı ele alınsa da, iki terim yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır ve eski sosyal bilim literatüründe uzun süredir eşit olarak kullanılmaktadır. "Etnikte" geleneksel olarak "ırk" ile ilgili bir anlamda kullanılır: bir grup insanın önemli veya yerli olması muhtemel niteliklere göre bölünmesi (örneğin, ortak ata veya ortak davranış). Bu nedenle, ırkçılık ve ırk ayrımcılığı, bu farklılıkların irksal olarak tanımlanıp tanımlanmadığına bakılmaksızın, etnik veya kültürel temeldeki ayrımcılığı tanımlamak için kullanılmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Irkçılık, Teori, Pratikte, Irk ve etnik kavramları

ABSTRACT

Sinan Uzbek Hoca's 157-page work on racism covers the main themes of philosophy. The Concept of Race, Race Theories, Race Formations Ancient Age, Ancient Greece and Egypt Was Racism, Anti-Semitism Was Racism ?, Historical and Economic Roots of Racism, The Economic Policy of Racism is Racism and Sexuality, Sexuality and Power, Bio-Power, Racism and Sexuality in Foucault ?, Women and Racism, Racism and Nationalism, Nation State and Nationalism, Book and Language Fanon and Cultural Racism Elections, Race and Culture in Levi-Strauss, The Misleading Influence of Different Racism, Racism in Turkey, Racist Ideology Transferred, Racism in Turkey, Racism is always Cultured, It is clever, it is Uyghur, it is ingenious, it is ingenious, it is ingenious in Turkey.

Based on all these, it is important to touch on a number of issues related to racism and its philosophy. As you know, since the formation of early human societies, there have been issues such as devotion to family, society, tribe and country, thinking about them and even dying for them. But any people, language, religion, tribe, clan etc. While it is important that such meanings prevail over and dominate others, non-democratic problems have arisen only in the colonial states of Europe after the 17th century. Race itself is the division of species by major biological differences, whereas the differences between what are known as races are much greater than differences within themselves, and science now proves otherwise. as racial or not.

Although the concepts of race and ethnicity are treated separately in contemporary social science, the two terms are widely used and have long been used equally in the ancient social science literature. "Ethnicity" is traditionally used in a related sense of "race": the division of a group of people according to qualities likely to be important or indigenous (for example, common ancestry or common behavior). Therefore, racism and racial discrimination are used to describe discrimination on ethnic or cultural basis, regardless of whether these differences are defined as racial or not.

Keywords: Racism, Theory, Practice, Race and ethnic concepts

II. MECLİSTESİİRT MİLLETVEKİLLERİ VE FAALİYETLERİ DEPUTIES OF SİİRT AND THEIR ACTIVITIES

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ÖZET

Ağırlığını eski İttihatçıların oluşturduğu ve 2.Grup diye adlandırılan ortak yönleri M. Kemal karşıtlığı olan vekillerin sebep olduğu kavga ve tartışmalarla I. Meclis oldukça yıpranmıştı. Anadolu'ya ilk adımı attığından beri kafasında yeni bir devlet kurma düşüncesi olan Mustafa Kemal, ilk fırsatta Meclisin yenilenme kararı almasını sağladı. 1 Nisan 1923'te yenilenmesine karar verilen seçimlerin tamamlanma süreci 2 Ağustos 1923'te sona ermiş ve aynı gün İkinci Meclis toplanmıştır. İkinci Büyük Millet Meclisine çoğu M. Kemal'e bağlı 287 vekil seçilmiştir. Yeni Meclise Siirt'i temsilen 2 vekil iştirak etmiştir. Bunlar Birinci Dönemde de yer alan Halil Hulki Efendi ve Mustafa Kemal'in hep yakınında tuttuğu simalardan Mahmud Bey (Soydan)dir.

Bu araştırmamızda 1923-1927 arasını kapsayan 2. Meclis döneminde Halil Hulki Efendi ve Mahmud Bey (Soydan)dan oluşan Siirt milletvekillerinin Meclis faaliyetlerini irdelemeye çalışacağız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mustafa Kemal, Millî Mücadele, Ulusal Egemenlik, Büyük Millet Meclisi, Siirt, II. Meclis

ABSTRACT

The First Assembly was quite worn out by the fights and arguments caused by the deputies, whose weight was formed by the former Unionists and who were called the 2nd Group, whose common features were anti-M. Kemal. Mustafa Kemal, who had the idea of founding a new state in his mind since he took the first step in Anatolia, made the Assembly take a decision to renew at the first opportunity. 287 deputies, most of whom were affiliated to M. Kemal, were elected to the Second Grand National Assembly. 2 deputies participated in the New Assembly representing Siirt. These are Halil Hulki Efendi, who were also in the First Period, and Mahmud Bey (Soydan), one of the figures Mustafa Kemal always kept close.

In this research, we will try to examine the Assembly activities of Siirt deputies, consisting of Halil Hulki Efendi and Mahmud Bey (Soydan), during the 2nd Assembly period covering the period 1923-1927.

Keywords: Mustafa Kemal, National Struggle, National Sovereignty, Grand National Assembly, Siirt, 2nd Assembly.

20. YÜZYILIN BAŞLARINDA AZERBAIJAN'DA MEDYA VE FAALİYETLERİ
MEDIA IN AZERBAIJAN IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY AND THEIR
ACTIVITIES

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ÖZET

20. yüzyılın ortalarında "Ekinci" gazetesi ile kurulan basın, yıllar içinde gelişerek çeşitli engelleri aşarak daha da olgunlaşmıştır. "Ekinci"den sonra bir süre Azerice gazete çıkmadı. Uzun uğraşlar sonucunda 1 Ocak 1878 tarihinde Hacı Said Efendi Ünsizade önderliğinde "Ziya" gazetesi çıkarılmıştır.

20. yüzyılın başından itibaren Azerbaycan basını yeni bir gelişme yoluna girmiştir. Böylece Birinci Rus Devrimi sırasında kitlelere taviz vermek zorunda kalan çarlık hükümeti 17 Ekim 1905'te Manifesto'yu imzaladı. Bu bildirgeye göre, diğer özgürlüklerin yanı sıra halka basın oluşturma hakkı da verilmişti. 20. yüzyılın başlarında Azerbaycan'da yaşanan sosyo-politik süreçler, farklı yönlerde ve siyasi görüşlere sahip siyasi örgütlerin ve akımların ortaya çıkmasına zemin hazırlamıştır. Bu dönemde Azerbaycan'da burjuva-liberal, burjuva milliyetçisi ve devrimci sosyal-demokrat örgütler faaliyet göstermiştir.

1883'te Celal Ünsizade'nin editörlüğünde "Keşkul" adlı bir dergi yayınlandı. Unutulmamalıdır ki, basın tarihimizde ilk kez "Azerbaycan ulusu" kavramının "Keşkul" sayfalarında kullanıldığı ve "Keşkul" dergisinde ekonomik ve siyasi bilincin geliştirilmesi için çaba sarf edildiği belirtilmelidir. "Keşkul" un bu konuya değinmesi çok övgüye değerdi.

Bu dönemde, siyasi olarak olgun bir Azerbaycan aydınının oluşumu ve halkın milli kimlik ve uyanış, dil, bilim, kültür ve gelenek mücadelesine katılımı süreci yaşandı. Azerbaycan halkının ulusal kurtuluş mücadelesine katılım süreci devam ediyordu. Azerbaycan halkının ulusal kurtuluş mücadelesinde başı çeken Azerbaycan'ın üst sosyal tabakaları, toplumdaki süreçlerin yanı sıra görüş ve düşüncelerini ifade etmek için anadilinde bir ulusal basına ihtiyaç duymuştur. Bu ihtiyacı ve halkın bilgi ihtiyacını karşılamak için Azerbaycan'da çok sayıda medya kuruluşu kurulmuştur. O zamandan beri ana dilde yayınlanan gazeteler - "İrşad", "Hayat", "Tarakki", "Taza hayat", "Yeni inkılab", "Açık söz", "Hummat"; Dergiler - "Dirilik", "Fuyuzat", "Molla Nasreddin" Azerbaycan'ın kamusal yaşamında ve ulusal bilincin oluşmasında hem devrimci, hem de liberal yönlerde büyük rol oynadı.

Anahtar kelimeler: basın, gazete, rönesans, özgürlük, ulusal

ABSTRACT

Founded in the middle of the 20th century with the Akinchi newspaper, the press has been developing over the years and has become more mature, overcoming various obstacles. After "Akinchi", no newspaper was published in Azerbaijani for some time. After long efforts, on January 1, 1878, the newspaper "Ziya" was published under the leadership of Haji Said efendi Unsizade.

Since the beginning of the 20th century, the Azerbaijani press has embarked on a new path of development. Thus, on October 17, 1905, the tsarist government, which was forced to make concessions to the masses during the First Russian Revolution, signed the Manifesto. According to this manifesto, along with other freedoms, the people were given the right to create a press. The socio-political processes taking place in Azerbaijan in the early twentieth century created conditions for the emergence of political organizations and currents with different directions and political views. During this period, bourgeois-liberal, bourgeois nationalist and revolutionary social-democratic organizations functioned in Azerbaijan.

In 1883, a magazine called "Kashkul" was published under the editorship of Jalal Unsizade. It should be noted that for the first time in the history of our press, the concept of "Azerbaijani nation" was used in the pages of "Kashkul" and it was in "Kashkul" that efforts were made to develop economic and political consciousness. It was very commendable that "Kashkul" touched on this issue.

During this period, there was a process of formation of a politically mature Azerbaijani intelligentsia and participation of the people in the struggle for national identity and awakening, language, science, culture and traditions. The process of participation of the Azerbaijani people in the struggle for national liberation was underway. The upper social strata of Azerbaijan, which took the lead in the struggle of the Azerbaijani people for national liberation, needed a mother-tongue national press to express their views and ideas, as well as the processes taking place in society. In order to meet this need and the public's need for information, a number of media outlets have been established in Azerbaijan. Newspapers published in the native language since that time - "Irshad", "Hayat", "Taraggi", "Taza heyat", , "Yeni inqilab", "Achiq soz", "Hummat"; Magazines - "Dirilik", "Fuyuzat", "Molla Nasreddin" played a great role in the public life of Azerbaijan and in the formation of national consciousness, both in the revolutionary and liberal directions.

Keywords: press, newspaper, renaissance, freedom, national

**HÜKÜMET-SEÇMEN İDEOLOJİK UYUMUNUN BELİRLEYİCİSİ OLARAK
KİŞİLERARASI GÜVEN**
INTERPERSONAL TRUST AS A DETERMINANT OF GOVERNMENT-VOTER
IDEOLOGICAL CONGRUENCE

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ÖZET

Güven, uzun zamandır çok çeşitli alanlarda büyük ilgi gören bir olgu olmuştur. Toplumu oluşturan diğer bireylere ve devlet kurumlarına duyulan güven, güvenin iki farklı boyutunu açıkça temsil etmektedir. Bu boyutlar sırasıyla yatay ve dikey güvendir. Yatay güven, kişinin toplumdaki diğer üyelere olan güveni olarak tanımlanır. Bu, yakın aileden veya akrabalık temelli küçük toplumdan tanımadığı kişilere karşı duyulan güven duygusunu ifade eder. Öte yandan, dikey güven, kişinin genel olarak bir hükümet türüne veya özel olarak bir veya daha fazla hükümet kurumuna olan güvenini temsil eder. Bu araştırma, kişilerarası güven ile hükümet-seçmen ideolojik uyumu arasındaki ilişkiyi sorgulamaktır. Bulgular, kişilerarası güven ile hükümet-seçmen ideolojik uyumu arasında istatistiki anlamda önemli ve pozitif bir ilişki olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yatay Güven, Hükümet-Kamu İdeolojik Uyumu, Temsiliyet, Demokrasi.

ABSTRACT

Trust has long been a question of great interest in a wide range of fields. Trust in other individuals in the society as well as trust in state institutions clearly represent two different dimensions of trust. These dimensions are horizontal and vertical trust respectively. Horizontal trust is defined as one's confidence to the fellow members of the society. This represents feeling of trust towards people one does not know from the immediate family or kinship-based small society. On the other hand, vertical trust represents one's reliance on a government type in general or its one or more institutions in particular. This research questions the association between interpersonal trust and government-voter ideological congruence. The findings show that there is a statistically significant and positive association between interpersonal trust and government-public ideological congruence.

Keywords: Horizontal Trust, Government-Public Ideological Congruence, Representation, Democracy.

**TURKEY’S DECISION TO ACCESS TO THE UNITED NATIONS: CONVERGENCE
OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY**

**TÜRKİYE’NİN BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLERE KATILIM KARARI: İÇ VE DIŞ
POLİTİKANIN ÖRTÜŞMESİ**

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ABSTRACT

The factors leading states to join international organizations has been debated from different perspectives so far as one of the fundamental questions of political science and international relations. This study examines the key motivations behind Turkey’s decision to participate to the United Nations. Main objective of the study is to present an alternative to the dichotomous explanations for this issue. Turkey’s participation to the UN has been debated in the framework of two mutually exclusive perspectives. One of these perspectives emphasized international political balances as the most influential factor, whereas the other one underlined the predicaments of domestic politics. The foreign policy focused approach described the issue as Turkey’s quest for new allies in the new international order. On the other hand, the domestic policy oriented approach evaluated it as part of the democratization attempts within the country. From this point of view, Turkey’s participation to the UN has been associated with transition to multi-party system. Alternatively, this study puts forward the convergence of domestic and foreign policy concerns as the most critical factor leading to the accession decision. In that sense, the UN membership fulfilled a lynchpin function in Turkish politics by integrating domestic and foreign policy matters in a mutually supporting way.

Key words: United Nations, Turkish politics, domestic policy, foreign policy

ÖZET

Devletleri uluslararası örgütlere katılmaya yönelten unsurlar siyaset bilimi ve uluslararası ilişkilerin temel sorularından biri olarak bu zaman kadar farklı perspektiflerden tartışılmıştır. Bu çalışma Türkiye’nin Birleşmiş Milletlere katılma kararının ardındaki temel motivasyonları incelemektedir. Çalışmanın başlıca amacı bu konu hakkında yapılan dikotomik (ikiye bölen) açıklamalara bir alternatif sunmaktır. Türkiye’nin BM’ye katılımı bu zamana kadar birbirini dışlayan iki farklı perspektif çerçevesinde tartışılmıştır. Bu perspektiflerden biri uluslararası siyasi dengeleri en önemli faktör olarak vurgularken, diğeri iç siyasetin açmazlarının altını çizmiştir. Dış politika odaklı yaklaşım konuyu Türkiye’nin yeni uluslararası düzen içinde yeni

müttefikler arayışı olarak tanımlamıştır. Diğer taraftan, iç politika merkezli yaklaşım konuyu ülke içindeki demokratikleşme çabalarının bir parçası olarak değerlendirmiştir. Bu bakış açısından, Türkiye'nin BM'ye katılımı çok-partili sisteme geçişle ilişkilendirilmiştir. Alternatif olarak, bu çalışma Türkiye'yi BM'ye katılma kararına sevkeden en kritik unsurun iç ve dış politik kaygıların örtüşmesi olduğunu ileri sürmektedir. Bu anlamda, BM üyeliği Türk siyaseti açısından ülkenin iç ve dış siyasi meselelerini birbirini destekleyi bir şekilde bağlayan bir işlev görmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Birleşmiş Milletler, Türk siyaseti, iç politika, dış politika

DEVLET BİÇİMLERİ BAKIMINDAN BİR KARŞILAŞTIRMA: MACHIAVELLI VE HOBBS

A COMPARISON IN TERMS OF STATE: MACHIAVELLI AND HOBBS

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ÖZET

Siyasal düşüncelerin pek çok alanında olduğu gibi devlet biçimi tartışmalarının kökeni de Antik Yunan'da bulunmaktadır. Antik Yunan düşünürlerinden günümüze kadar pek çok düşünür tarafından devlet biçimlerinin nitelikleri üzerinde durulmuştur. Devletin en iyi yönetim şeklinin nasıl olacağına dair görüşler öne sürülmüştür.

Modern dönemin başlangıcına yerleştirilen Machiavelli ve Hobbes isimli düşünürler ise devlet biçimi tartışmalarını modern siyasal düşünce paradigması çerçevesinde değerlendirmişlerdir. Machiavelli iki tür devlet biçimi öngörür. Bunlardan biri monarşi, diğeri cumhuriyettir. O, devletin tehlikede bulunma durumu söz konusu olup olmamasına göre bu biçimlerin değişeceğini söyler. Devletin varlığı tehlikede olup bir karmaşa hali mevcut olması durumunda güçlü bir monarşi rejiminin uygulanması ile tehlike halinin atlatılmasını, böyle bir durumun olmadığı güvenli bir ortamda ise cumhuriyet rejiminin geçerli olması gerektiğini savunur. Siyasal düşüncesini korku ve güvenlik ihtiyacı üzerine kuran Hobbes ise yönetim biçimlerini tasnif ederken yine güvenlik ihtiyacı üzerinden hareket eder. Ona göre monarşi, aristokrasi ve demokrasi olmak üzere üç çeşit devlet biçimi bulunmaktadır. Ancak bunlar arasında devletin güvenliğinin sağlanması için en uygun olanı monarşidir. Hobbes'un savunduğu egemenlik teorisine göre de monarşi en iyi devlet biçimi olup egemenin gücü itiraz edilemez en üstün güç olarak nitelendirilir.

Modern dönem düşünürleri olarak kabul edilen Machiavelli ve Hobbes'un siyasal düşünceleri içerisinde devlet biçimlerinin incelenmesi modern dönem siyasal iktidar düşüncesinin anlaşılması bakımından önemli görülmüştür. Bu çalışmada Machiavelli ve Hobbes'un ortaya koydukları devlet biçimleri karşılıklı olarak incelenerek kendi aralarında bir kıyaslama yapılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Machiavelli, Hobbes, devlet biçimleri, monarşi, cumhuriyet, demokrasi

ABSTRACT

As in many areas of political thought, the origin of the state form debates can be found in Ancient Greece. The characteristics of state forms have been emphasized by many philosopher from the ancient Greek philosophers to the present day. Opinions have been put forward about how the state should be governed in the best way.

Philosopher named Machiavelli and Hobbes, who were placed at the beginning of the modern period, evaluated the state form discussions within the framework of the modern political thought paradigm. Machiavelli foresees two types of state forms. One of them is a monarchy and the other is a republic. Machiavelli says that these forms will change depending on whether the state is in danger or not. Also, He argues that if the existence of the state is in danger and there is a state of confusion, the state of danger should be overcome by the application of a strong monarchy regime, and in a safe environment where such a situation does not exist, the republican regime should be valid. Hobbes, who built his political thought on fear and the need for security, still acts on the need for security while classifying the forms of government. According to Hobbes, there are three types of states: monarchy, aristocracy and democracy. However, among these, the most suitable for ensuring the security of the state is the monarchy. According to the theory of sovereignty defended by Hobbes, monarchy is the best form of state and the power of the sovereign is characterized as the undeniably supreme power.

Examining the state forms in the political thoughts of Machiavelli and Hobbes, who are accepted as modern period philosopher, has been considered important in terms of understanding the thought of political power in the modern period. In this study, the forms of state put forward by Machiavelli and Hobbes will be examined mutually and a comparison will be made between them.

Keywords: Machiavelli, Hobbes, characteristics of state, monarchy, republic, democracy

**İBN BACCE'NİN SIYASAL DÜŞÜNCESİNDE ERDEMLİ TOPLUM - ERDEMSİZ
TOPLUM AYRIMI**

THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN VIRTUOUS SOCIETY AND NON-VIRTUOUS
SOCIETY IN ACCORDANCE WITH POLITICAL THOUGHT OF IBN BAJJAH

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ÖZET

Antik Yunan düşünürleri ile birlikte başlayan erdemli ve erdemsiz toplum tartışmaları sonraki dönemlerde gelen birçok düşünür tarafından devam ettirilmiştir. Antik Yunan düşünürlerinin görüşlerinden etkilenen İslam siyasal düşünürleri de erdemli ve erdemsiz toplum kavramları üzerine çeşitli görüşler belirtmişlerdir. Bunların en önemlilerinden biri de İbn Bacce'dir.

İbn Bacce erdemli toplum idealini sevgi kavramı üzerine kurar. Ona göre erdemli toplum içerisinde bireyler arasında bir sevgi bağı söz konusu olduğu için adaletsizlik, haksızlık ve birbirine zarar verme gibi durumlar olmayacaktır. Bu tür kötü durumların var olduğu bir toplum erdemli toplum olarak adlandırılmaz. Erdemli toplum içerisinde bu tür olumsuzluklar olmadığı için de orada doktor ve yargıç gibi meslek gruplarına ihtiyaç olmadığını düşünür. İbn Bacce'nin erdemli toplumu içerisinde hiç kimse yanlış düşünce ve davranışlar ile hareket etmemektedir. Öyle ki, kendilerini hasta edebilecek davranışlar ve alışkanlıklar dahi erdemli toplumda bulunmamaktadır. Bu sebeple tıbbi meslek gruplarına da gereksinim yoktur. Her şeyin düzenli ve kusursuz olduğu erdemli toplum tek bir tip olarak ortaya çıkarken, erdemsiz toplum birçok farklı tiplerde görülmektedir. Çünkü doğru olan bir iken, yanlış olan birden fazladır.

İbn Bacce'nin oldukça katı ve ütöpik olarak görülebilecek erdemli toplum tasarımı içerisinde muhalefet olgusunun olmayacağı açıktır. Ona göre muhalefet erdemli toplumu erdemsiz hale getirir. Bu çalışmada İbn Bacce'nin siyasal düşüncesi içerisinde yer alan erdemli toplum ve erdemsiz toplum ayrımı incelenecek ve bunun muhalefet olgusu ile olan bağlantısı tartışılacaktır.

Keywords: İbn Bacce, erdemli toplum, erdemsiz toplum, sevgi, İslam siyasal düşüncesi

ABSTRACT

The discussions of virtuous and non-virtuous society, which started with the ancient Greek philosophers, were continued by many philosophers who came in the following periods. Influenced by the views of ancient Greek philosophers, Islamic political thinkers also expressed

various views on the concepts of virtuous and non-virtuous society. One of the most important of these philosophers, is Ibn Bajjah.

Ibn Bajjah bases his ideal of virtuous society on the concept of affection (al-mahabba). According to Ibn Bajjah, since there is a bond of affection between individuals in a virtuous society, there will be no situations such as injustice, inequity and harming each other. A society in which such bad situations exist cannot be called a virtuous society. Since there are no such negativities in the virtuous society, Ibn Bajjah thinks that there is no need for professional groups such as doctors and judges. In Ibn Bajjah's virtuous society, no one acts with wrong thoughts and behaviors. So that, even the behaviors and habits that can make them sick, do not exist in a virtuous society. For this reason, there is no need for medical professional groups. While the virtuous society, where everything is orderly and flawless, emerges as a single type, the non-virtuous society is seen in many different types. Because when right is one, wrong is more than one.

It is clear that there will be no opposition in Ibn Bajjah's virtuous society, which can be seen as very strict and utopian. According to Ibn Bajjah, opposition makes a virtuous society into non-virtuous. In this study, the distinction between virtuous society and non-virtuous society in accordance with Ibn Bajjah's political thought will be examined and its connection with the phenomenon of opposition will be discussed.

Keywords: Ibn Bajjah, virtuous society, non-virtuous society, affection, Islamic political thought

**HÜKÜMET-SEÇMEN İDEOLOJİK UYUMUNU ETKİLEYEN SİSTEMSEL
FAKTÖRLER**
SYSTEMIC FACTORS EFFECTING GOVERNMENT-VOTER IDEOLOGICAL
CONGRUENCE

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ÖZET

Siyasal temsil demokratik yönetim biçimlerinin belki de en öne çıkan özelliğidir. Tüm yönetim biçimlerinde halkı temsil etme kabiliyeti merkezi önemde bir özellik olsa da bu özelliğin özellikle demokratik yönetim biçimlerinde daha da önemli olduğu yaygın olarak kabul edilir. Siyasal temsilin gerçekleşmesi sistemin yönetilenler gözünde meşruiyetini artırır. Hükümet-seçmen uyumu siyasal temsilin önemli bir göstergesidir. Literatürde siyasal temsili etkileyen birçok sistemsel faktörün varlığı ortaya atılmıştır. Bu faktörler arasında seçim sistemi, seçim sistemi orantılılığı, hükümet modeli, hükümet ideolojik konumu, seçime katılım, gayrisafi milli hasıla, enflasyon, işsizlik, parti sistemi kırılabilirliği, oy verme oranı, parti kutuplaşması, federal yönetim, etkin parti sayısı gelir. Bu araştırma hükümet ve seçmenler arasındaki ideolojik uyumu etkileyen sistemsel faktörler hakkında literatürde yapılan tartışmaları okuyucuyla tanıştırmak ve hükümet-seçmen ideolojik uyumunu etkileyen sistemsel faktörleri 12 demokratik sistem ile yönetilen ülkeden toplanan verileri ve uygun analiz yöntemlerini kullanarak ampirik olarak araştırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Karşılaştırmalı Siyasal Veri Seti (CPDS) Manifesto Projesi (MP) verileri ile birleştirilmesi ile elde edilen son verisetinin analizleri enflasyon, işsizlik, seçime katılım oranı ve hükümet çeşidinin hükümet-seçmen ideolojik uyumu ile istatistiki anlamda önemli ölçüde ilişkili olduklarını göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Siyasal temsil, hükümet-seçmen ideolojik uyumu, enflasyon, işsizlik, seçime katılım oranı, hükümet çeşidi.

ABSTRACT

Political representation is perhaps the most prominent feature of democratic forms of government. Although the ability to represent the people is a central feature in all forms of government, it is widely accepted that this feature is especially important in democratic ones. The realization of political representation increases the legitimacy of the system in the eyes of

the governed. The existence of many systemic factors affecting political representation has been discussed in the literature. These factors include electoral system, electoral system proportionality, government model, government ideological position, participation in elections, gross national product, inflation, unemployment, party system fractionalization, voting rate, party polarization, federal government, number of effective parties. This research aims to introduce the discussions in the literature about the systemic factors affecting political representation to the reader and to investigate empirically the systemic factors affecting the government-voter ideological congruence, which is an indicator of political representation, using data collected from 12 countries government by a democratic government and appropriate analysis methods. The analysis of the final dataset which was obtained by combining the Comparative Political Data Set (CPDS) with the Manifesto Project (MP) data shows that inflation, unemployment, election turnout rate and government type are significantly associated with government-voter congruence.

Keywords: Political representation, government-voter ideological congruence, inflation, unemployment, voter turnout, government type.

HOW ‘NEW’ ARE THE NEW WARS?

YENİ SAVAŞLAR NASIL YENİ?

Pınar AKGÜL

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ABSTRACT

The end of the Cold War paved the way for the transformation of some concepts in world politics. Ultimately, one of salient concepts is the concept of warfare. In particular, Mary Kaldor has some research on this and the author develops the concept of new war which reveals changing dynamics and features of warfare. According to Kaldor, wars have divided into two: old and new. While old wars refers to conventional wars that was conducted by regular, uniformed and national military units and used conventional military weapons and battlefield tactics such as World War I and World War II, new wars involve networks of state and non-state actors and most violence is directed against civilians. In addition, new wars tend to be civil wars rather than inter-state wars. Issues of identity are usually prominent. Wars are asymmetrical. The civilian/military distinction has broken down and finally they are more barbaric than old wars. Even though during the Cold War there were some examples of new wars, following the breakup of Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in the 1990s, new wars were more discussed. One of salient examples of new wars is Kosovo War (1998-1999). This work first presents old wars, second in terms of explain new wars, collect its opinion under four titled, which three of them was mentioned by Kaldor (2007) and the last one mentioned by Smith (2006). These are, first the politic of identity – Serbian nationalism will be given as an example – second the decentralization of violence – Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) will given as an example – third globalized war economy and forth asymmetric character of new war. It is argued that new wars are different from classic military wars and they complicate the existing issues with or within states.

Keywords: New wars, Kosovo War, Serbia, Yugoslavia

ÖZET

Sovyetler Birliğinin dağılıp Soğuk Savaşın bitmesi, küresel siyasette bazı kavramların da değişmesiyle beraber anılmaya başlanmıştır. Bunlardan en önemlilerinden biri de savaş kavramıydı. Özellikle Mary Kaldor’un ortaya koyduğu yeni savaş kavramı, savaşın değişen dinamiklerini ve niteliklerini gözler önüne sermekteydi. Kaldor’a göre bu kavram savaşları eski ve yeni olarak ayırmakta, yeni savaş kavramı daha yerel düzeyde seyreden, sivil halka yönelik,

etnik ve kimlik temelli, finansörü ve silahlanmaları çok farklı bir yapı sergilemekteydi. Yeni savaş bu kapsamda, devlet ile devlet-dışı aktörlerin ya da devlet içerisindeki farklı etnik kimliklerin karşı karşıya geldiği, sivilin bilinçli bir şekilde hedef alındığı, gelişen teknolojik ilerlemelerle özellikle devlet-dışı aktörlerin kendi silahlarını kendilerinin üretebildikleri, ve finansı devlet ekonomisinden değil daha yasa-dışı araçlarla elde edilen kazançlar olarak açıklanmaktadır. Her ne kadar Soğuk Savaş döneminde bazı örnekleri olsa da asıl önemli örnekleri Soğuk Savaş sonrası ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu çalışmada, 1998-1999 yılları arasında yaşanan Kosova savaşı yeni savaş kavramına örnek olarak açıklanacaktır. Genel olarak çalışmada, yeni savaş kavramına örnek oluşturması bakımından Kosova Savaşı'nın temel dinamikleri kavramın özellikleri çerçevesinde incelenecektir. Bu bağlamda kimlik kavramı (Sırp milliyetçiliği), devlet-dışı aktörlerin varlığı (Kosova Kurtuluş Ordusu), küreselleşen savaş ekonomisi ve asimetrik savaş kavramları çerçevesinde açıklanacaktır. Çalışmanın temel savı, yeni savaşların klasik askeri savaşlardan farklı olduğu ve bunun sorunları daha da çözülemez hale getirdiğidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeni savaş, Kosova Savaşı, Sırbistan, Yugoslavya

KONARGÖÇERLİKTE YERLEŞİK HAYATA GEÇEN YÖRÜKLERİN MUTFAK KÜLTÜRLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA (ÇANAKKALE ÖRNEĞİ)
A RESEARCH ON THE CUISINE CULTURES OF YORUKS, WHO EMIGRATED FROM
NOMADIC TO SETTLED LIFE (EXAMPLE OF ÇANAKKALE)

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ÖZET

Orta Asya kökenli Türk Oğuz boylarının devamı niteliğinde olan Yörükler, kendilerine özgü yaşam tarzı ve mutfak kültürleriyle beraberinde ünlenen ve Türk kültür tarihini kesintisiz olarak günümüze kadar taşıyan hem yerleşik hem de göçebe yaşam tarzını benimsemiş topluluklardır. Yörükler, birçok Türk topluluğuna göre yerleşik düzene nispeten yakın zamanlarda geçen Türk topluluklarından birisidir. Yörüklerin tarihsel birikimleri ile sahip oldukları mutfak kültürü ve beslenme alışkanlıkları günümüzde Türk Mutfak Kültüründe önemli bir yer oluşturmaktadır. Bu araştırmada, Çanakkale- Ayvacık ilçesine bağlı Yukarıköy köyü zamanında göçebe veya yarı-göçebe olarak yaşamını sürdüren fakat şu an yerleşik yaşantıya geçen Yörüklere ait mutfak kültürü ve beslenme alışkanlıklarında değişim olup olmadığını belirleyerek, mutfak kültürlerinin kayıt altına alınması ve gelecek nesillere aktarılması hedeflenmiştir. Araştırma, nitel araştırma yöntemi ve keşifsel (betimleyici) araştırma modelin deseninde tasarlanmış olup veriler Çanakkale- Ayvacık ilçesine bağlı Yukarıköy köyünde yerleşik şekilde yaşayan 15 kişi tarafından yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılarak elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yörük, konar-göçer, mutfak kültürü, beslenme alışkanlıkları

ABSTRACT

Yoruks, which are the continuation of the Central Asian origin Turkish Oghuz tribes, are communities that have adopted both a settled and nomadic lifestyle, which are famous for their unique lifestyle and cuisine culture and carry the Turkish cultural history uninterruptedly to the present day. The Yoruks are one of the Turkish communities that settled in relatively close times to many Turkish communities. The culinary culture and eating habits of the Yoruks with their historical background form an important place in Turkish Culinary Culture today. In this research, it is aimed to record the culinary cultures and transfer them to future generations by determining whether there is a change in the culinary culture and eating habits of the Yoruks, who lived as nomadic or semi-nomadic in the time of Yukarıköy village of Çanakkale-Ayvacic

district, but now settled down. The research was designed in the pattern of qualitative research method and exploratory (descriptive) research model. The data were obtained by using a semi-structured interview form by 15 people living in Yukarıköy village of Çanakkale-Ayvacı district.

Keywords: Yoruk, nomadic, cuisine culture, eating habits

TURKEY AND GEORGIA'S STRATEGY FOR TRANSFORMATION "CORRIDOR COUNTRIES" IN WORLD ENERGY MARKET AND ITS RESULTS

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ABSTRACT

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the South Caucasus became one of the most important regions in Turkey's foreign policy in terms of energy security. The independence of the Central Asian and South Caucasus republics has raised the issue of transporting the region's energy resources to world markets. Georgia is an important transit country for the transportation of energy resources of the South Caucasus to the west, the transit of hydrocarbon resources through Georgia, making Turkey an important energy transit country, was an indication of the importance of Turkey's energy diplomacy towards Georgia. The energy corridor has defined the interconnectedness between Turkey and Georgia. In this regard, the study of the strategies of the two countries to gain the status of "corridor country" in the world energy market and the assessment of its results in the historical context is relevant. Comparative analysis in the article, systematic historical analysis using retrospective methods the process was analyzed. It was concluded that Energy has defined the interdependence of the two countries. As a transit country, Georgia has become one of the central players in energy projects of regional importance, as well as a strategic tool of Turkey's energy policy.

Keywords: Turkey, Georgia, energy diplomacy, corridor country

**ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ COVID-19 SÜRECİNDEKİ DERS ÇALIŞMA
STİLLERİNE İLİŞKİN ANKET FORMUNUN GEÇERLİK VE GÜVENİRLİK
ÇALIŞMASI**

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE SURVEY FORM FOR TEACHER
CANDIDATES' STUDY STYLES DURING THE COVID-19 PROCESS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada COVID-19 ile birlikte yüz yüze eğitim şekline uzaktan eğitim platformlarına geçiş yapan öğrencilerin ders çalışırken kullandıkları yöntemleri belirlemek ve kullandıkları bu yöntemlerin yüz yüze eğitim süreçlerinden farklı olup olmadığı öğrenmek için oluşturulmuş olan “COVID-19 Sürecinde İlköğretim Matematik Öğretmen Adaylarının Ders Çalışma Stilleri” adlı anketin geçerlik ve güvenirlik çalışması yapılması amaçlanmıştır. Oluşturulan anket ile öğrencilerin ders süreçleri, ödev ve projeler, sınavlara hazırlanma gibi alt alanlardaki tercihleri ortaya çıkarılacak ve bu tercihlerin COVID-19 öncesine göre karşılaştırması yapılması amaçlanmıştır. Anket, mevcut literatür incelenerek oluşturulmuştur ve yüzey geçerliğinin sağlanması için, alanında uzman kişilerin görüşlerine başvurulmuş (n=4) ve ankete son hali verilmiştir. Pilot uygulaması (n=17) yapılarak asıl uygulama öncesi bilgi edinilmek amaçlanmıştır. Anket asıl olarak ise farklı üniversitelerde ilköğretim matematik öğretmenliği programında eğitim gören 2, 3 ve 4. Sınıf öğrencilerine (n=195) uygulanmıştır. Yakından uzağa ilkesi benimsenerek oluşturulan ankette ilk aşamada uzaktan eğitime yönelik 56 ifade yöneltilmiştir. Devamında ise yüz yüze eğitim dönemine yönelik 58 ifade bulunmaktadır. Anketin geçerliğine ilişkin olarak yüzey geçerliğinin sağlanması için, alanında uzman kişilerin görüşlerine başvurulmuş ve ankete son hali verilmiştir. Anketin yapı geçerliliği için, faktör analizi yapılmıştır. Açıklayıcı faktör analizi uzaktan eğitim dönemi maddeleri ve yüz yüze eğitim maddeleri için ayrı ayrı uygulanmıştır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda uzaktan eğitim dönem için 5 alt faktör ve yüz yüze eğitim dönemi için 5 alt faktör belirlenmiştir. Anketin güvenirliğine ilişkin, iç tutarlılığı saptamak amacıyla Cronbach Alpha kullanılmıştır. Uzaktan eğitim dönemi alt boyutlarının kendi içinde Cronbach Alpha katsayıları Alan Ders Süreçleri .79, Eğitim Ders Süreçleri .85, Ödev ve Projeler .80, Alan Sınavlarına Hazırlık .78 ve Eğitim Sınavlarına Hazırlık .81 olarak bulunmuştur. Yüz yüze eğitim dönemine alt boyutlarının kendi

içinde Cronbach Alpha katsayıları ise Alan Ders Süreçleri .80, Eğitim Ders Süreçleri .83, Ödev ve Projeler 0.82, Alan Sınavlarına Hazırlık .80, Eğitim Sınavlarına Hazırlık .80'dir. Yapılan bu analizler, anket maddelerinin uygulanabilir nitelikte olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, ders çalışma stilleri, matematik eğitimi, öğretmen adayları

ABSTRACT

In this study, the validity and reliability study of the survey named "Teacher Candidates' Study Styles" is conducted, which was created in order to determine the methods used by students who switched from face-to-face education to distance education platforms with COVID-19 and to understand whether the methods used by students while studying are different from face-to-face education processes. With the created questionnaire, students' preferences in sub-fields such as course processes, homework and projects, and preparation for exams will be revealed and it is aimed to compare these preferences with pre-COVID-19. The questionnaire was created by examining the existing literature and in order to ensure face validity, the opinions of experts in the field were consulted (n=4) and the questionnaire was finalized. It was aimed to obtain information before the actual application by making a pilot application (n=17). The survey was applied to the 2nd, 3rd and 4th grade students (n=195) who were studying in the primary school mathematics teaching program in different universities. The survey was created by adopting the near-far principle, and in the first stage, there are 56 statements about distance education. Afterwards, there are 58 statements about the face-to-face education period. In order to ensure face validity regarding the validity of the questionnaire, the opinions of experts in the field were consulted and the questionnaire was finalized. For the construct validity of the questionnaire, factor analysis was performed. Exploratory factor analysis was applied separately for distance education period items and face-to-face education items. As a result of the analysis, 5 sub-factors were determined for the distance education period and 5 sub-factors for the face-to-face education period. Cronbach Alpha was used to determine the internal consistency regarding the reliability of the questionnaire. Within the sub-dimensions of the distance education period, the Cronbach Alpha coefficients were found to be .79 for Mathematics Area Course Processes, .85 for Education Area Course Processes, .80 for Homework and Projects, .78 for Preparation for Mathematics Area Exams and .81 for Preparation for Education Area Exams. The Cronbach Alpha coefficients within the sub-dimensions of the face-to-face education period are .80 for Mathematics Area Course Processes, .83 for Education Area Course Processes, 0.82 for Homework and Projects, .80 for Preparation for Mathematics Area Exams and .80 for Preparation for Education Area Exams. These analyzes show that the questionnaire items are applicable.

Keywords: COVID-19, study styles, mathematics education, teacher candidates.

**ÖĞRETMENLERİN KARŞILAŞTIKLARI YÖNETSEL SORUNLAR İLE DİĞER
OKUL SORUNLARI VE BU SORUNLARIN ÖĞRETMEN PERFORMANSINA
ETKİSİ**

THE EFFECT OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS FACED BY TEACHERS AND
OTHER SCHOOL PROBLEMS AND THESE PROBLEMS ON TEACHER
PERFORMANCE

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ÖZET

Öğretmenlerin eğitim sistemimiz içerisinde yaşadıkları birtakım yönetsel sorunları bulunmaktadır ve bu sorunlar ister istemez onların performanslarını etkilemektedir. Bu nedenle araştırmanın amacı; öğretmenlerin karşılaştıkları yönetsel sorunlar ile diğer okul sorunları, bu sorunların öğretmen performansına etkisi ve bu sorunlara yönelik çözüm yolları aramaktır. Tokat ili Merkez ilçe de MEB'e bağlı okullar bünyesinde görev yapan 9 kişilik öğretmen çalışma grubu oluşturulmuştur. Bu araştırma nitel araştırma olarak yapılmıştır. Olgu bilim deseni kullanılmıştır. Veri toplamak için yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniğini kullanmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar betimsel analizle çözümlenmiştir. Araştırmacı analizler sonucunda öğretmenlerin karşılaştıkları yönetsel sorunları ve bunun performanslarına etkisi olup olmadığını gözlemlemiştir. Yapılan araştırmalar sonucunda öğretmenler yönetsel sorun olarak yöneticilerin keyfi uygulamalarını, iletişimsizlik, mevzuat bilgisizliği ve denetimsel sıkıntıları göstermiştir. Ayrıca yönetsel sorunlar dışında kalan, diğer okul sorunları da eğitim programları, bütçe kaynakları, genel hizmetler ve bunun dışında kalan sorunlar şeklinde kategorize edilmiş, oluşum sebepleri de ayrıntılı biçimde açıklanmıştır. Yaşanılan yönetsel sorunlar ile diğer okul sorunlarının, öğretmen performansını olumsuz etkilediği sonucuna ulaşılmış olup, bunu düzeltmek adına yönetici ve öğretmenlere birtakım önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul yönetimi, Yönetim sorunları, Öğretmen görüşleri, Öğretmen sorunları

ABSTRACT

There are a number of managerial problems experienced by teachers in our education system, and these problems affect their performance whether they want to or not. Therefore, the purpose of the research is to investigate the managerial problems faced by teachers and other school problems, the impact of these problems on teacher performance and to find solutions to these problems. A 9-person teacher working group has been established within the schools affiliated to the Ministry of Education in the Central district of Tokat province. This study was conducted as a qualitative research. The case science pattern was used. He used the semi-structured interview technique to collect data. The obtained results were analyzed by descriptive analysis. As a result of the analyses, the researcher observed the managerial problems faced by teachers and whether this has an impact on their performance. As a result of the research conducted, teachers have shown the arbitrary practices of managers, miscommunication, ignorance of legislation and supervisory difficulties as managerial problems. Also outside of managerial issues, other school issues training programs, budget, resources, services and issues outside categorized in general, are also described in detail the reasons for the formation. It was concluded that the administrative problems experienced and other school problems negatively affected the teacher's performance, and a number of suggestions were made to the administrators and teachers in order to correct this.

Keywords: School management, Management problems, Teacher opinions, Teacher problems

**EĞİTİM YÖNETİMİNDE KADIN YÖNETİCİLERİN KARŞILAŞTIĞI SORUNLAR
VE GÖREVE YÜKSELMELERİNİN ÖNÜNDEKİ ENGELLER**
THE PROBLEMS FACED BY WOMEN MANAGERS IN EDUCATION MANAGEMENT
AND THE OBSTACLES TO THEIR PROMOTION IN THE POST

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, eğitim yönetiminde kadın yöneticilerin karşılaştığı problemler ve görevde yükselmelerindeki engeller belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Bu araştırma, Özel Eğitim Kurumlarında çalışan kadın yöneticilerle yapılmıştır. Araştırmadaki çalışma grubu amaçlı örneklem tekniği, kolay ulaşılabilir örneklem ile belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada çalışma grubunu, 2021-2022 eğitim yılında Amasya'nın Merzifon ilçesindeki Özel Eğitim Kurumlarında halen görev yapmakta olan 10 kadın yönetici oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma nitel araştırma tekniği, olgu bilim deseni kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniği kullanılarak veriler elde edilmiştir. Araştırmada elde edilmiş olan veriler betimsel analiz ile çözümlenmiştir. Araştırmacı yapılan analizler doğrultusunda eğitim yönetiminde kadın yöneticilerin karşılaştığı problemlerle ilgili olarak ailevi problemler, kendinden kaynaklı problemler, çalışılan kurum türüne göre problemler, toplumsal problemler şeklinde sonuçlar elde etmiştir. Yine araştırmacı yaptığı analizler sonucunda kadın yöneticilerin yaşadığı problemlerle ilgili sorunların çözümü için motivasyon artırıcı çalışmalar, çalışma saatlerinin düzenlenmesi, teşvik etme, hizmet içi seminerler, iş arkadaşları ve ailelerinden destek alınması gibi önerilerde bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitim yönetimi, kadın yöneticiler, yönetim problemleri

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to determine the problems faced by women managers in education management and the obstacles to their rise in office. This research was conducted with female managers working in Private Educational Institutions. The sampling technique for the study group in the study was determined with an easily accessible sample. In the study, the working group consists of 10 female managers who are currently working in Private Educational

Institutions in the Merzifon district of Amasya in the 2021-2022 academic year. The research was carried out using qualitative research technique, case science pattern. The data were obtained using the semi-structured interview technique. The data obtained in the study were analyzed by descriptive analysis. In line with the researcher's analysis, the problem faced by women managers in educational administration in relation to family problems, self-induced problems, according to the type of institution where you work problems, social problems, in the form of results. As a result of his analyzes, the researcher also made suggestions such as motivational studies, organization of working hours, encouragement, in-service seminars, support from colleagues and their families to solve problems related to the problems experienced by female managers.

Keywords: Educational management, women managers, management problems

EĞİTİM POLİTİKALARI BAĞLAMINDA ÖĞRETMEN YETİŞTİRME PROGRAMI TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAMME IN THE CONTEXT OF EDUCATION POLICIES

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ÖZET

Eğitim politikaları bir ülkenin yetiştirmek istediği insan profiline işaret etmektedir. “Nasıl bir insan yetiştirmek istiyoruz ?” sorusuna verilecek yanıt da yine politikalarda gizlidir. Eğitim politikalarının temelinde ise program yapıcılarının sahip oldukları felsefi anlayış bulunmakta ve bu anlayış politikaları şekillendirmektedir. Eğitim politikaları okullarda eğitim programları vasıtasıyla bireylere sunulmakta ve bu doğrultuda bireyler yetiştirilmektedir. Türkiye’de eğitim politikaları Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı ve Yüksek Öğretim Kurumu kararları doğrultusunda eğitim programlarına yansımaktadır. Okullarda verilen eğitimin esasını eğitim politikaları doğrultusunda geliştirilmiş eğitim programları oluşturmaktadır. Ülkelerin ortaya koymuş oldukları eğitim politikaları temelde birtakım benzerlikler barındırsa da her ülkenin eğitim politikası parmak izi gibi birbirinden ayrılmaktadır.

Kuşkusuz ülkenin ekonomik ve toplumsal yapısı da eğitim politikalarına yön vermektedir. İdeal bireye ulaşma hedefine ek olarak ülkenin mevcut durumunu ileriye taşıyabilecek bir politika ortaya koymak gerekmektedir. Eğitim politikaları ülkenin var olan siyasi ikliminden ayrı düşünülemez. Ayrıca ülkenin siyasi vizyonu eğitimin nasıl sürdürüleceğine ilişkin unsurları ortaya koymakta ve siyasal devamlılığı sağlayacak şekilde yeniden üretime neden olmaktadır. Eğitim politikalarının ortaya koymuş olduğu hedeflerin yalnızca bireylerin eğitimiyle ilişkili olmadığı ifade edilebilir. Ülkelerin uygulayacağı eğitim politikalarının milli ve küresel hedeflere ulaştırıcı olması beklenmektedir. Bu bilgiler ışığında çalışma ile ülkenin eğitim politikalarının 20. Milli Eğitim Şurası kararları, Yükseköğretim politikaları bağlamında ele alınması amaçlanmaktadır. Mevcut eğitim politikalarından hareketle öğretmen yetiştirme programları, bu politikalar ile uyumu ve uygunluğu açısından değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitim politikaları, milli eğitim şurası, yükseköğretim, öğretmen yetiştirme programı.

ABSTRACT

Education policies point to the profile of the people a country wants to raise. “What kind of person do we want to raise ?” the answer to the question is also hidden in the policies. On the basis of education policies, there is the philosophical understanding of the program makers and this understanding shapes the policies. Educational policies are presented to individuals through education programs in schools and individuals are trained accordingly. Educational policies in Turkey are reflected in the education programs in line with the decisions of the Ministry of National Education and the Higher Education Institution. Education programs developed in line with education policies constitute the basis of education given in schools. Although the education policies of the countries have some similarities, the education policy of each country is separated from each other like a fingerprint.

Undoubtedly, the economic and social structure of the country also directs education policies. In addition to the goal of reaching the ideal individual, it is necessary to put forward a policy that can move the current situation of the country forward. Educational policies cannot be separated from the existing political climate of the country. In addition, the political vision of the country reveals the elements of how to continue education and causes reproduction in a way that ensures political continuity. It can be stated that the goals of education policies are not only related to the education of individuals. It is expected that the education policies to be implemented by the countries will lead to national and global targets. In the light of this information, it is aimed to deal with the education policies of the country in the context of 20th National Education Council decisions and Higher Education policies. Based on current education policies, teacher training programs will be evaluated in terms of their compatibility and suitability with these policies.

Keywords: Education policies, national education council, higher education, teacher training programme.

ESTETİK LİDERLİK ÖZELLİKLERİ VE DAVRANIŞLARININ İNCELENMESİ¹
EXAMINATION OF AESTHETIC LEADERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS AND BEHAVIORS

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ÖZET

Liderlik, günümüzde hala güncel araştırma konusu olmakla beraber, çok farklı bakış açılarıyla yorumlanan bir kavramdır. Geleneksel liderlik yaklaşımlarında liderlik fenomeni duysal bilgi ve deneyimden soyutlanmış faaliyet alanı olarak çalışılmaktadır. Bu ise önemli veri kaybı oluşturmaktadır. Güncel yaklaşımlardan olan estetik liderlik yaklaşımı duysal bilgi ve deneyimi de önemli veri kaynağı olarak görmekte ve yönetime yeni bakış açısı sunmaktadır. Estetiğin örgütsel bağlamda çalışılmasıyla ortaya çıkan bu yeni bakış açısı liderlik çalışmalarına eleştirel/yorumlamacı tutumu getirmekte ve örgütlere anlamlı üretim, daha insancıl yönetim tarzını ibraz etmektedir.

Bu bildirinin amacı, estetik liderlik özelliklerinin ve davranışlarının araştırılmasıdır. Bunun için bu tarz liderliğin daha belirgin şekilde ortaya çıktığı sanat sektörü – tiyatrodaki bir nitel araştırma yapılmıştır. Çalışmada durum çalışması deseni kullanılmıştır ve katılımcılar 2019 yılında Gençlik Sahnesi'nde faaliyette bulunan tiyatro oyuncular ve tiyatronun yönetmenidir. Araştırma verileri 2018-2019 tarihlerinde toplanılmıştır ve yarı yapılandırılmış gözlem, yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme ve araştırmacı günlüklerinden yararlanılmıştır. Verilerinin analizinde içerik analizi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Çalışmaya başlamadan önce estetik liderlikle ilgili geliştirilen temel boyutlar baz alınmış ve elde edilen veriler de bu boyutlar altında analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmada oyuncu görüşlerinden elde edilen bulgular, yönetmenin görüşleri ve gözlem verileri ile desteklenmiştir.

Çalışma sonucunda odak kişi – yönetmenin estetik liderlik özellikleri ve davranışlarına sahip olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Araştırılan odak kişi bağlamında estetik liderlik özellikleri; hoş görünlü, çözüm odaklı, etkili iletişim becerisine sahip, detaycı olarak tanımlanmıştır. Aynı bağlamda estetik liderlik davranışları ise; bireysel ilişkiler geliştirme, duyguları bilgi kaynağı olarak kullanma, farkındalığı artırma, sanatsal olumsuzluklara karşı durma, takım kurma, duygu yüklü ilişkiler kurma, güven ilişkileri geliştirme şeklinde sıralanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Liderlik, estetik liderlik, sanat, tiyatro

¹ Not: Bu bildiri 2019 tarihinde yazılmış yüksek lisans tezinden üretilmiştir (bknz: tez.yok.gov.tr-622382)

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ABSTRACT

Leadership is still a current research topic and is a concept interpreted from many different perspectives. In traditional leadership approaches, the phenomenon of leadership is studied as a field of activity isolated from sensory knowledge and experience. This creates significant data loss. The aesthetic leadership approach, which is one of the current approaches, sees sensory knowledge and experience as an important data source and offers a new perspective to management. This new perspective, which emerged with the study of aesthetics in the organizational context, brings a critical/interpretive attitude to leadership studies and presents a more humane management style to organizations.

The purpose of this paper is to investigate aesthetic leadership characteristics and behaviors. For this, a qualitative research was conducted in the art sector – theater, where this style of leadership emerged more prominently. The case study design was used in the study and the participants are the theater actors and the director of the theater operating at the Youth Stage in 2019. Semi-structured observation, semi-structured interview and researcher diaries were used to collect the research data. Content analysis technique was used in the analysis of the data. Before starting the study, the basic dimensions related to aesthetic leadership were taken as a basis and the data obtained were analyzed under these dimensions. The findings obtained from the actor's views in the research were supported by the director's views and observation data.

As a result of the study, it was revealed that the focal person - the director has aesthetic leadership characteristics and behaviors. Aesthetic leadership characteristics in the context of the researched focal person; He is described as pleasant-looking, solution-oriented, having effective communication skills, and detail-oriented. In the same context, aesthetic leadership behaviors are; developing individual relationships, using emotions as a source of information, raising awareness, resisting artistic negativities, team building, establishing emotional relationships and developing trust relationships.

Keywords: Leadership, aesthetics leadership, art, theater

**İŞLETMELERDE İNSAN KAYNAKLARI YÖNETİMİNDE KARIYER DÖNÜŞÜMÜ
VE PAZARLAMA AÇISINDAN DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜMLERİN
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

CAREER TRANSFORMATION IN HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN
BUSINESSES AND THE EVALUATION OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN
TERMS OF MARKETING

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, işletmelerdeki kariyer dönüşümü ve pazarlama açısından dijital dönüşümlerin ve teknolojik yeniliklerin değerlendirilmesidir. Bu anlamda, işletmelerdeki dönüşüme iki perspektiften yaklaşılmıştır. Çalışma, en çok talep gören kariyer becerilerini analiz ederek bugünün ve geleceğin teknolojilerinin pazarlama profesyonelleri için fırsatlarını belirleyerek, teknolojik yeniliklerin dönüşümünü incelenmiştir. İnsan kaynağının kariyer yaşamında doğru yönetimi, yönetsel olarak kariyeri iki boyutuyla değerlendirmemizi gerekli kılmıştır. Bunlar bireysel kariyer ve mesleki veya örgütsel kariyerdir. Birey tarafından yönetilen kariyerde daha çok farklı veya çok yönlü kariyer alanlarında derinleşmek söz konusu iken, örgüt tarafından yönlendirilen kariyer daha çok belli bir örgütsel yapıda örgütsel hiyerarşide yükselme ve ilerleme anlamına gelen geleneksel kariyeri ifade etmektedir. Bununla beraber Covid-19 salgınının çalışma hayatı üzerindeki etkileri açıkça görülmekte olup işgücü piyasasının uğradığı bu dönüşümün pazarlama yönetiminde dijital teknolojik gelişme ve yeniliklerin de etkisiyle salgın sona erdikten sonra da devam edeceği tahmin edilmektedir. Çalışma modellerindeki değişimler, işlerin yürütülmesi için gerekli becerilerin değişmesini, işletmelerin çalışanlardan yeni beceriler talep etmelerini dolayısıyla çalışanların da işgücü piyasasında kalabilmek için çalışma yaşamlarının her aşamasında kendilerini sürekli

geliştirmelerini ve kariyerlerini tekrar planlamalarını gerektirecektir. Ayrıca pazarlama yönetiminde dijital yenilikleri göz önüne alarak gelişen ve ilerleyen işletmelerin pazara ve tüketici davranışlarına yön vereceği düşünülmektedir. Bu açıdan bakıldığında, bu anlamda geri kalan ve yeni kanallar ve stratejilerle müşterilerine yaklaşmayan işletmelerin payı payı kaybedeceği tahmin edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Teknoloji ve Yenilik Yönetimi, Dijital Pazarlama, Pazarlama Yönetimi, Dijital Dönüşüm, İnsan Kaynakları, Kariyer Dönüşümü

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to evaluate digital transformations and technological innovations in terms of career transformation and marketing in businesses. In this sense, the transformation in enterprises has been approached from two perspectives. The study examines the transformation of technological innovations by analyzing the most in-demand career skills and identifying the opportunities of today's and future technologies for marketing professionals. The correct management of human resources in career life necessitated us to evaluate career in two dimensions. These are the individual career and the professional or organizational career. While the career directed by the individual is more about deepening in different or multi-faceted career fields, the career directed by the organization mostly refers to the traditional career, which means the rise and advancement in the organizational hierarchy in a certain organizational structure. However, the effects of the Covid-19 epidemic on working life are clearly visible, and it is estimated that this transformation of the labor market will continue after the epidemic ends, with the effect of digital technological developments and innovations in marketing management. Changes in working models will require changes in the skills required to run the business, businesses demand new skills from employees, and therefore employees will need to constantly improve themselves at every stage of their working life and re-plan their careers in order to stay in the labor market. In addition, it is thought that businesses that develop and progress with digital innovations in marketing management will guide the market and consumer behavior. From this point of view, it is estimated that the remaining businesses that do not approach their customers with new channels and strategies will lose their share.

Keywords: Technology and Innovation Management, Digital Marketing, Marketing Management, Digital Transformation, Human Resources, Career Transformation

CHILDREN'S YOUTUBE CONSUMPTION: AN ANALYSIS OF THE MOST VIEWED YOUTUBE VIDEOS OF ALL TIME

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ABSTRACT

Launched in 2005, the video-sharing platform “YouTube” is the second most popular social media platform (after “Facebook”) in the world. YouTube users watch over one billion hours of video each day. It is one of the social media platforms that reaches very young age groups and also second most-visited website (after parent company Google) that have changed the way people find and share.

The purpose of this research is to analyze the most popular 5 children videos on the list of “Top 10 Most Viewed Videos of All Time on YouTube”. The methodology of the study is as follows: first, these 5 most popular videos were watched several times by the researchers in order to observe the similarities and differences. The literature on “storytelling and narrative theory” and the publications about these five videos were examined. Content analysis was done.

Number 1, Pinkfong’s “Baby Shark Dance”, is the first video ever to break the 10 billion mark, as of January 2022. It became a global sensation after it was remixed and recreated by the Seoul-based production company Pinkfong. Number 3, LooLoo Kid’s “Johnny Johnny Yes Papa”, has 6 billion lifetime views. Number 6 is Cocomelon’s “Bath Song” (5 billion views), Number 7 is Get Movies’ “Masha and the Bear-Recipe for Disaster” (4.5 billion views), and Number 9 is ChuChu TV’s “Phonics Song” (4.4 billion views).

What is so special about these videos? How come is YouTube’s most viewed video of all time is a children song? Like many other songs targeted at kids, “Baby Shark” relies on “repetition” to make sure it stays in the ears and on the lips of the kids. Since their vocabulary is limited, it’s easier for them to follow a catchy melody. Children also respond to the familiar domestic dynamic (baby, mommy, daddy, grandpa, and grandma shark). What’s more, they can characterize what they see in the video with the hand movements reflecting members of the shark family and fish running from the shark and finally a whale saves the fish, “safe at last doo doo...” Neuroscientists believe that catchy music increases the activity in children’s

dopaminergic system, eliciting feelings of pleasure. Therefore, listening to it over and over again reinforces the kids to listen to it even more.

The other three most popular children music videos on YouTube are also targeted to kids' auditory, visual and behavioral senses. The songs are easy to remember and follow along within groups. Because there is no need for an instrumental accompaniment, any kid could join in. Probably many kids around the world watch these videos at the kindergarten and perform a show. These songs are appealing and educational since the combination of repetitive rhythms and lyrics, sequencing of movements, and a simple melody.

Number 7 on YouTube, Masha and the Bear, is a Russian animated cartoon; each 7-minute show is full of action that holds kids' attention well. The characters (Masha, bear, rabbit, goat, wolves, tiger, penguin, etc.) are visually appealing for children. Main character Masha is deviated greatly from the standard models with her bizarre manner. Her mischievous attitude, big eyes, and facial expressions make her very likeable to children. Clumsy yet friendly with everyone, she is always getting herself into trouble. "Recipe for Disaster" (came out in November 2015) is the only animated video among music clips that has been included in the list of Top10 Most Viewed Videos of All Time on YouTube. It exploded as a real imaginative phenomenon. Why? Because Masha and the Bear is quite different from other cartoons; it breaks the rules and undermines traditional education system. Like the outdoor education theories and educational experiments, Masha and the Bear also actively participates in the endeavor of educational renewal. Curiosity is the driver of Masha's every action. When Bear (Masha's best friend and a parental figure to her) realizes that Masha is about to make a mistake, he usually does not prevent her from doing so, but waits until the action has concluded before suggesting a possible remedy. In the end of the episodes, Masha herself becomes the main hero. On the other hand, some psychologists claim that the series are harmful for children's psyche. Masha behaves badly but is not punished so the children may learn from the manner of her behavior and not understand why they do something wrong.

Storytelling is common throughout life. A lot of information in our brain is stored, indexed, and retrieved in the form of stories. Marketing strategies often involve creating a story in which the brand is a supporting actor enabling the protagonist, the characters in the videos, to achieve his/her goals. Narrative reports and drama enactments encourage participation.

Keywords: Storytelling, YouTube, Children videos, Marketing, Narrative theory.

İŞ ÖZELLİKLERİ İLE KONTROL ODAĞI İLİŞKİSİ ÜZERİNE UYGULAMALI BİR ÇALIŞMA

AN APPLIED STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF JOB FEATURES AND FOCUS OF CONTROL

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ÖZET

İşletmelerde bazen işler, bireyler için motive edici ve tatmin edici olması için yeniden tasarlanır. Çoğu durumda daha önce birçok küçük parçaya bölünmüş olan işler, üretim verimliliğinin artması için yeniden birleştirilir ve anlamlı bütünler oluşturulur. Bir işin temel özelliklerinin (beceri çeşitliliği, görev kimliği, görevin önemi, özerklik ve geri bildirim) çalışanın içsel motivasyonunu, iş tatminini, performansını, devamsızlığını ve işten ayrılma düzeyini etkilediği birçok araştırmada ortaya konmuştur. Bu bildirinin amacı ise, çalışanın işinin taşıdığı olduğu bu özelliklerinin kişisel kontrol odağı üzerine ne düzeyde etkili olduğunu belirlemektir. Bu amaçla, Mersin ilinde Halk Bankası şubelerinde çalışmakta olan personellerin iş özellikleri ile kontrol odağı ilişkilerini ortaya koymak üzere, anket yöntemi-soru sorma tekniğiyle veriler toplanmıştır. 86 çalışandan elde edilen veriler ile iş özellikleri ile kontrol odağı değişkenlerine ilişkin çeşitli analizler yapılmıştır. Anket formunun oluşturulmasında yararlanılan ölçeklere ilişkin yapılan doğrulayıcı faktör analizleri sonrası, değişkenler arası ilişki ve etki düzeylerine belirlemeye yönelik korelasyon ve regresyon analizleri yapılmıştır. Analizler sonucunda, iş özellikleri ölçeğinin tüm boyutlarının (beceri çeşitliliği, görev kimliği, görev önemi, otonomi/özerklik ve geri bildirim) ile kontrol odağı ölçeğinin tüm boyutları (iç kontrol odağı, dış kontrol odağı) arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ve pozitif yönlü bir ilişki olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Ayrıca yapılan regresyon analizi sonucunda, iş özelliklerinin kontrol odağını önemli ölçüde etkileyen bir değişken olduğu gözlenmiştir ($R^2=,142$, $p=,000$). Ulusal yayın veri tabanı ve literatürde iş özelliklerinin kontrol odağı üzerindeki etkisini inceleyen herhangi bir çalışmaya daha öncesinde rastlanılmamasından dolayı, söz konusu bu eksikliğin giderilmesi bağlamında çalışmanın önem taşıdığı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş özellikleri, Kontrol odağı, Bankacılık, Banka Çalışanları.

ABSTRACT

In businesses, sometimes jobs are redesigned to be motivating and satisfying for individuals. In many cases, jobs that were previously divided into many small parts are reassembled to increase production efficiency and form meaningful wholes. It has been revealed in many studies that the basic characteristics of a job (skill variety, task identity, task importance, autonomy and feedback) affect the employee's intrinsic motivation, job satisfaction, performance, absenteeism and turnover level. The purpose of this paper is to determine to what extent these characteristics of the employee's job have an effect on the personal locus of control. For this purpose, data were collected by survey method-questioning technique in order to reveal the relationship between job characteristics and locus of control of the personnel working in Halk Bank branches in Mersin. Various analyzes of job characteristics and locus of control variables were conducted with the data obtained from 86 employees. After the confirmatory factor analyzes of the scales used in the creation of the questionnaire, correlation and regression analyzes were conducted to determine the relationship between variables and their effect levels. As a result of the analyzes, it was found that there is a statistically significant and positive relationship between all dimensions of the job characteristics scale (skill variety, task identity, task importance, autonomy and feedback) and all dimensions of the locus of control scale (internal locus of control, external locus of control) has emerged. In addition, as a result of the regression analysis, it was observed that job characteristics were a variable that significantly affected the locus of control ($R^2=.142$, $p=.000$). Since no study examining the effect of job characteristics on locus of control has been encountered before in the national publication database and literature, it is thought that the study is important in terms of eliminating this deficiency.

Keywords: Job characteristics, Locus of control, Banking, Bank Employees.

**UZAKTAN EĞİTİM MESLEK YÜKSEKOKULU ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ÇALIŞMA
HAYATINA YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞ VE BEKLENTİLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ: NİTEL
BİR ÇALIŞMA**

DETERMINING THE OPINIONS AND EXPECTATIONS OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS ON WORKING LIFESTYLE: A QUALITATIVE
STUDY

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ÖZET

Çalışmada Uzaktan Eğitim Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin çalışma hayatına yönelik görüş ve beklentilerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Çalışma hayatı, bireylerin hayatlarını sürdürebilmesi için gerekli olan zihinsel ve/veya fiziksel eylemlerden oluşan ve bu eylemler sonucunda belli bir ücret alınan faaliyetlerdir. İnsanların hayatlarını devam ettirebilmeleri için gerekli olan bu ücreti elde etmeleri ve elde ettikleri bu ücrete paralel olarak hayatlarını şekillendirmeleri yani yaşam standartlarını oluşturabilmeleri çalışma hayatının önemini de ortaya koymaktadır. Çalışma hayatı insanların tüm hayatını şekillendiren unsurlar içermektedir. Bu unsurlardan bazıları; sosyal çevre, aile hayatı, yeme içme alışkanlıkları, hobiler ve yaşam standartlarıdır. Çalışma hayatında bireyler açısından en önemli unsurun ücret olduğu düşünülse de, günümüz şartlarında bireylerin manevi olarak da beklenti içerisinde oldukları bilinmektedir. Buradan hareketle çalışmada, geleceğin çalışanları olacak olan öğrencilerin çalışma hayatı ile ilgili görüş ve beklentileri değerlendirilecektir.

Çalışmada demografik özelliklerle ilgili 1 soru ve araştırma problemini çözümlemek amacıyla oluşturulan 2 adet açık uçlu soru yer almıştır. Verilerin toplanması Uzaktan Eğitim Meslek Yüksekokulu'nda kullanılan bir platform olan Öğrenme Yönetim Sistemi (ALMS) üzerinden gerçekleştirilmiştir. Gerekli izinlerin alındığı araştırmaya öğrenciler gönüllü olarak katılım sağlamıştır. Çalışma nitel çalışma desenlerinden biri olan olgubilim olarak tasarlanmıştır. “Çalışma Hayatı” olgusu ele alınarak, öğrencilerin bu olguya ilişkin görüş ve beklentileri betimsel analiz yaklaşımı kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Çalışma kapsamında, nitel araştırmaların kalitesini artırmak için kullanılan Standards for Reporting Qualitative Research (SRQR) kontrol listesi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada doğrudan evrene ulaşıldığı için örneklem yöntemi kullanılmamıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini 2021-2022 Eğitim Öğretim Yılı Güz döneminde Çalışma Psikolojisi dersini alan 67 Tıbbi Dokümantasyon ve Sekreterlik Programı öğrencisi ve 16 Çağrı Merkezi Hizmetleri Programı öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Bu öğrencilerden Tıbbi Dokümantasyon ve Sekreterlik Programından 47, Çağrı Merkezi

Hizmetleri Programından ise 13 öğrenci araştırmaya katılmıştır. Çalışmada toplanan verilerin kodlanması sonucunda çalışma problemini açıklayıcı nitelikte temalar ortaya çıkmıştır. Araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin görüşlerini ortaya koyan sonuçlara ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çalışma Hayatı, Çalışma Psikolojisi, İş, İşgören

ABSTRACT

In this study, it is aimed to determine the views and expectations of Distance Education Vocational School students about working life. Working life is the activities that consist of mental and/or physical actions necessary for individuals to continue their lives and for which a certain fee is charged as a result of these actions. The fact that people earn this wage, which is necessary for them to continue their lives, and that they shape their lives in parallel with this wage, that is, that they can create their living standards, also reveals the importance of working life. Working life includes elements that shape people's entire lives. Some of these elements are; social environment, family life, eating and drinking habits, hobbies and living standards. Although it is thought that the most important factor for individuals in working life is wages, at the same time, it is known that they are in spiritual expectation. From this point of view, in this study, the views and expectations of the students who will be the employees of the future will be evaluated.

The study included 1 question about demographic characteristics and 2 open-ended questions created to solve the research problem. Data collection was carried out through the Learning Management System (ALMS), a platform used in the Vocational School of Distance Education. Necessary permissions were obtained for the research and the students participated in the research voluntarily. The study was designed as phenomenology, which is one of the qualitative study patterns. The "Working Life" phenomenon was handled and the students' views and expectations regarding this phenomenon were analyzed using the descriptive analysis approach. Within the scope of the study, the Standards for Reporting Qualitative Research (SRQR) checklist, which is used to improve the quality of qualitative research, was used. The sampling method was not used in the research, since the population was directly reached. The population of the research consists of 67 Medical Documentation and Secretarial Program students and 16 Call Center Services Program students who took the Working Psychology course in the 2021-2022 Academic Year Fall semester. Among these students, 47 students from the Medical Documentation and Secretarial Program and 13 students from the Call Center Services Program participated in the research. As a result of the coding of the data collected in the study, themes describing the study problem emerged. The results revealing the opinions of the students participating in the research were reached.

Keywords: Working Life, Working Psychology, Work, Employee

**SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR MODA UYGULAMALARI, YENİDEN KULLANIM VE
YENİLİK İLİŞKİSİ**

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUSTAINABLE FASHION PRACTICES, REUSE,
AND INNOVATION**

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ÖZET

İnsan, parçası olduğu doğaya ve dolayısıyla çevresine çeşitli biçimlerde zarar vermektedir. Bilinçsiz tüketim, ihtiyaç dışı alış-veriş, yüksek adetli üretimler, imalat hataları ve bu gibi olumsuzluklar tekstil atıklarının çoğalmasına sebep olurken aynı zamanda çevresel tahribatı da hızlandırmaktadır. Tekstil atıklarının sebep olduğu çevresel sorunların çözümünde; bilim adamları, akademisyenler ve konunun uzmanları sonuç odaklı birçok fikir ve uygulamalar geliştirmişlerdir. Bunlardan biri de sürdürülebilir moda uygulamalarıdır. Çevreye duyarlı bu uygulamaların ortak amacı; çeşitli sebeplerle kullanım ömrünü tamamlamış tekstil atıklarının iyileştirilerek yeniden düzenlenmesi ve yeni tasarımlar geliştirilmesi yoluyla çevreye verilen zararın azaltılmasını içermektedir.

Çalışmanın amacı; sürdürülebilir moda uygulamalarından biri olan “yeniden kullanım-reuse” stratejisinin, giysi tasarım süreçlerine olan etkisinin araştırılmasıdır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda çalışmanın literatür taramasında araştırma modellerinden tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Bu modelin uygulamalı verilerinin analiz ve değerlendirmelerinde ise ‘tasarım tabanlı araştırma’ modeli kaynaklık etmiştir. Yöntem dâhilinde araştırmanın tasarım süreçlerinde; kullanım ömrünü tamamlamış atık giysiler fom/ biçim/ malzeme/ süsleme/ kalıp/ dikim açılarından yeniden değerlendirilmiş ve eskiden yeni bağlamında iki adet giysi tasarımına dönüştürülmüştür. Çalışmanın sonunda dönüşümü yapılan giysi tasarımlarının tüketici görüşlerini almaya yönelik bir anket çalışması da yapılmıştır. Uygulaması yapılan giysi tasarımları ile anket değerlendirmelerinden elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda araştırmanın sonuçlarına ulaşılmıştır. Araştırmanın bulgularından çıkan en önemli sonucu; giysi tasarım süreçlerinin yenilik odaklı uygulamalarında yeniden kullanım-reuse yönteminin özgün giysi tasarımı hazırlama da alternatif bir uygulama tekniği olarak kullanılabilirliğidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yenilik, yeniden kullanım, moda, giysi tasarımı, sürdürülebilirlik

ABSTRACT

A person causes damage to the nature of which he is a part, and therefore to his environment in various forms. Unconscious consumption, unnecessary purchases, high-volume productions, manufacturing errors, etc. it causes the proliferation of textile wastes and at the same time accelerates the environmental destruction. In solving environmental problems caused by textile waste; scientists, academicians and subject matter experts have developed many result-oriented ideas and applications. One of them is sustainable fashion practices. The main purpose of these environmentally sensitive applications is to reduce the damage caused to the environment by improving the textile waste that has completed its service life for various reasons.

The aim of the study is to investigate the effect of “reuse-reuse” strategy, which is one of the sustainable fashion practices, on clothing design processes. For this purpose, one of the research models was used in the literature review of the study. In the analysis and evaluation of the applied data of this model, the “design-based research” model has been the source. Within the scope of the method, in the design processes of the research; waste garments that have completed their service life have been re-evaluated in terms of form / form / material / ornament / mold / planting and converted into two clothing designs in the old context in the new context. At the end of the study, a survey study was also conducted to obtain consumer opinions of the transformed clothing designs. The results of the research were reached in accordance with the findings obtained from the survey evaluations with the applied clothing designs. The most important result of the research obtained from the findings is that the reuse-reuse method can be used as an alternative application technique in the preparation of original clothing design in innovation-oriented applications of clothing design processes.

Keywords: Innovation, reuse, fashion, clothing design, sustainability

**DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM AÇISINDAN ÇEVRESEL DİNAMİZMİN FİRMA
PERFORMANSINA ETKİSİNİN SEYAHAT ACENTELERİ ÜZERİNDE
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL DYNAMISM IN TERMS OF
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION ON COMPANY PERFORMANCE
ON TRAVEL AGENCIES

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ÖZET

Dünyanın küreselleşmesi, mesafelerin kısalması insanların ürün ve hizmete daha kolay ulaşmalarına olanak sağlamıştır. Bu olanaklar, teknolojinin gelişip dijital dönüşümün de eklenmesi ile hızlı tüketimi de ortaya çıkarmıştır. Hızlı tüketim taleplerde de hızlı değişim ve etkileşime neden olup, firmaları sürekli olarak çevresel dinamizmlere ayak uydurmaya zorlamış, rekabet güçlerini de en üst seviyede tutmalarını zorunlu kılmıştır.

Bu dijital dönüşüm süreçleri; ilk olarak üretim sektörünü etkilemiştir. Değişimlerin hızlanması ile birlikte günümüzde hizmet sektörünü de etkiler boyutlara ulaşmıştır. Bu etkilerin yaşandığı hizmet sektörünün en önemli ve değişime açık kollarından turizm sektörünün bölümlerinden biri de seyahat acenteleridir. Seyahat acenteleri, günümüz koşullarında kullandıkları CRM sistemi ile bu değişime açık olduklarını göstermektedir. CRM sisteminin yanı sıra acenteler; ofis ortamlarından ayrılmaya başlayarak dijital platformlar üzerinden iş süreçlerini yürütmeye devam etmektedirler. Bu değişimlere sebep ise çevresel dinamizmin getirilerinin firma sürdürülebilirliğini etkileme düşüncesidir.

Firmaların kuruluş amacı kar elde ederek sürdürülebilirlik sağlamak olması, firmaları çevresel dinamizmlere karşı daha fazla duyarlı hale getirmektedir. Fakat, çevresel dinamizmlere uyum sağlama kararı ve hızı, firmanın performansına bağlıdır. Firma performansının ölçülmesi finansal ve finansal olmayan performansın ne yönde ve ne kadar etkileneceği öngörülmalıdır. Bu ölçümler firmaların sürdürülebilirlikleri açısından önem arz etmektedir.

Bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemi uygulanmakta olup, İstanbul ilinde bulunan TURSAB'a bağlı A grubu seyahat acentesi firmalarının acente sahibi ve yöneticilerine araştırmanın amacına

uygun şekilde çevresel dinamizmin, dijital dönüşüm açısından firma performansına olan etkilerini ve firma performansının olumsuz etkilenmemesi için seyahat acentelerinin geleceğe dönük olarak ne gibi yöntem ya da yöntemleri uygulayabileceklerini belirlemeleri açısından fayda sağlanması hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Dönüşüm, Çevresel Dinamizm, Firma Performansı, Seyahat Acenteleri.

ABSTRACT

The globalization of the world has made it possible for people to reach products and services easily by shortening the distances. These possibilities have also resulted in rapid consumption to arise considering the development of technology and digital transformation. Rapid consumption has also resulted in rapid change and interaction in demands, forcing companies to constantly keep up with environmental dynamics and to push for maintaining their competitive power at a higher level.

These digital transformation processes, firstly affected the manufacturing industries. Furthermore, the service industries have also been affected as a result of the accelerated changes. Travel agencies are one of the primary branches of the tourism sector, interconnectedly to a foremost division of the service industries where the changes are notably conspicuous. Travel agencies have proven that they are available for adaptation for the changes that industry requires thanks to the CRM systems they utilised in contemporary conditions. In addition to the CRM systems, agencies have begun to leave office environments and continue to carry out their business processes through digital platforms. These digital platforms serve for the sustainability of the company by the returns of environmental dynamism.

The adaptability of the established companies brings about sustainable businesses and increased profits and resilience in parallel with the environmental dynamisms. However, the decision process and speed to adapt to environmental dynamisms highly depend on the performance of the firm. By measuring the performance of the firm, it is possible to predict the direction and a measureable quantity of the financial and non-financial performance. These measurements are critical for the sustainability of companies.

In this study, the effects of environmental dynamism on company performance related to digital transformation and what travel agencies can do for the future in order not to adversely affect company performance is investigated as well as the qualitative research method is applied in parallel with the aim. It is aimed to provide theories considering to determining whether they can apply such methods.

Keywords: Digital Transformation, Environmental Dynamism, Company Performance, Travel Agencies.

**MUHASEBE ARAMA SONUÇLU MOBİL MUHASEBE UYGULAMALARININ
ANALİZİ**

**ANALYSIS OF MOBILE ACCOUNTING APPLICATIONS WITH ACCOUNTING
SEARCH RESULT**

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ÖZET

Teknolojide son yıllarda çok hızlı gelişmeler ve ilerlemeler yaşanmaktadır. Bu gelişmeler ve ilerlemeler eğitimden sağlığa, sanayiden savunmaya, işletmelerden tüketiciye kadar birçok aktörü davranışları ve iş yapma biçimleri bakımından etkilemektedir. Teknolojideki gelişim ve ilerlemelerin bir ürünü de mobil cihazlar (tabletler, akıllı telefonlar gibi) olmuştur. Mobil cihazların kullanılabilirliği açısından ise mobil uygulamalar önem arz etmektedir. Muhasebede de mobil uygulamaların yaygınlığının artabileceği ifade edilebilir. Betimsel türdeki bu çalışmada Google Play uygulama mağazasında muhasebe araması sonucu bulunan 245 mobil muhasebe uygulaması kategori, yüklenirken ücret isteme, uygulama içi satın alma, indirilme sayısı, indirme boyutu, çıkış yılı, kullanıcı değerlendirmesi ve yorum sayısı yönünden incelenmiştir. Çalışma kapsamında en fazla iş kategorisinde mobil muhasebe uygulamasına rastlanmıştır. İş kategorisinden sonra en fazla kişisel kategorisinde mobil muhasebe uygulaması görülmüştür. Çalışma kapsamındaki uygulamaların büyük bir bölümünden yüklenirken ücret istenmemektedir. Yaklaşık mobil muhasebe uygulamalarının %29'unda, mobil muhasebe uygulaması yüklendikten sonra uygulama içi satın alma yoluyla öge başına değişen miktarlarda ücret istenebilmektedir. Genel olarak son yıllar itibarıyla geliştirilen mobil muhasebe uygulama sayısının arttığı ifade edilebilir. İncelenen mobil muhasebe uygulamaları içinde yalnızca bir uygulama 10.000.000+ indirilme sayısına sahiptir. İncelenen mobil muhasebe uygulamalarına ilişkin ortalama olarak kullanıcı değerlendirmesinin yüksek puan aldığı görülmüştür. Mobil muhasebe uygulamalarının ortalama indirme boyutu 14,57 MB ve ortalama yorum sayısı ise 6.023,52'dir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Muhasebe, mobil uygulama, kullanıcı değerlendirmesi, kategori, uygulama mağazası.

ABSTRACT

There have been rapid developments and advances in technology in recent years. These developments and advances affect many actors from education to health, from industry to

defense, from businesses to consumers in terms of their behaviors and ways of doing business. A product of the developments and advances in technology has been mobile devices (such as tablets, smart phones). Mobile applications are important in terms of usability of mobile devices. It can be stated that the prevalence of mobile applications may increase in accounting. In this descriptive study, 245 mobile accounting applications found as a result of an accounting search in the Google Play application store were examined in terms of categories, charging fees, in-app purchases, number of downloads, download size, release year, user review and number of comments. Within the scope of the study, mobile accounting application was found in the most business category. After the business category, the mobile accounting application was seen in the personal category the most. There is no charge when installing most of the applications within the scope of the study. Approximately 29% of mobile accounting applications may be charged varying amounts per item via in-app purchase after installing the mobile accounting app. In general, it can be stated that the number of developed mobile accounting applications has increased in recent years. Only one application among the examined mobile accounting applications has 10,000,000+ downloads. It was seen that the average user review of the examined mobile accounting applications received high scores. The average download size of mobile accounting applications is 14.57 MB and the average number of comments is 6,023.52.

Keywords: Accounting, mobile application, user review category, application store.

**NÜFUS, GÖÇ VE İŞGÜCÜ PİYASASI TÜRKİYE VE GÜNEYDOĞU ANADOLU
BÖLGESİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA**

**POPULATION, MIGRATION AND LABOR MARKET A STUDY ON TURKEY AND
SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA REGION**

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ÖZET

Türkiye jeopolitik konumu gereği tarih boyunca insanların göç güzergahında yer almıştır. Şüphesiz, son yüzyıllardaki teknolojik gelişmeler ve ulaşım imkanlarının artması ile birlikte işgücü piyasasındaki iş imkanlarının çeşitlenmiş olması göçü insanlar için, geçmiş yüzyıllara göre, daha kolaylaştırmıştır. Göç olgusu nüfus verilerinin negatif yahut pozitif eğilim göstermesinde, doğurganlık ve ölüm oranları kadar, büyük öneme sahiptir. Nüfus ve göç bir arada değerlendirildiğinde ise emek arzı ile emek talebinin bulunduğu işgücü piyasasını doğrudan etkileme gücüne sahip iki önemli değişken ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu nedenle, ülkeler, uluslararası entegrasyonlar ve hatta uluslararası örgütler, göçü küresel ölçekte ele almakta, göç hareketliliğini çeşitli politikalar ile kontrol altında tutmaya çalışmaktadırlar. Bu çalışmada nüfusun ve göçün işgücü piyasası üzerindeki etkisi (nüfus artışı, alınan iç / dış göç, verilen iç /dış göç, işgücü, sigortalılık, istihdam ve kayıt dışı istihdam verileri ile) göz önüne alınarak Türkiye'nin ve Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesi'nin nüfus, göç ve işgücü hareketliliği araştırılacaktır. Çalışmanın amacı, göçün işgücü piyasasına etkisine dikkat çekmenin yanı sıra son yıllarda sıkça gündeme gelen “döngüsel göç” olgusunu irdelemek, özellikle Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesi'nde uygulanabilecek yeni göç politikaları üzerine önerilerde bulunmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, İşgücü Piyasası, Güneydoğu Anadolu, Döngüsel Göç

ABSTRACT

Due to its geopolitical location, Turkey has been on the migration route of people throughout history. Undoubtedly, the diversification of job opportunities in the labor market with the technological developments and the increase in transportation opportunities in the last centuries has made migration easier for people compared to previous centuries. The phenomenon of migration is of great importance in the negative or positive trend of population data, as well as fertility and death rates. When population and migration are evaluated together, two important variables that have the power to directly affect the labor market, where labor supply and labor demand meet, emerge. For this reason, countries, international integrations and even

international organizations deal with migration on a global scale and try to keep migration mobility under control with various policies. In this study, considering the effect of population and migration on the labor market (with data on population growth, coming and going internal/external migration, labor force, social security data, employment and unregistered employment), the population growth of Turkey and the Southeastern Anatolia Region , migration and labor mobility will be investigated. The aim of the study is to draw attention to the effect of migration on the labor market, as well as to examine the phenomenon of "cyclical migration", which has been on the agenda in recent years, and to make suggestions on new migration policies that can be applied especially in the Southeastern Anatolia Region.

Keywords: Migration, Labor Market, Southeastern Anatolia, Circular Migration

**SAĞLIK SEKTÖRÜNDE SOSYAL MEDYA PAZARLAMASI ÜZERİNE
BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZ**

**BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING IN HEALTHCARE
SECTOR**

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ÖZET

Sosyal medya pazarlaması ölçülebilir, somut verilere dayalı ve geleneksel pazarlamaya göre daha düşük maliyetli olması sebebiyle sağlık alanında da oldukça fazla tercih edilmekte olup gerek dünyada gerekse ülkemizde son yıllarda ilaç sektörü ve hastanelerde sosyal medya pazarlama uygulamalarının kullanımının daha çok artmış olduğu görülmektedir. Sosyal ağ hizmetlerinin öneminin sağlık sektöründe artmasına binaen sağlık sektörünün bir dijital pazarlama yöntemi olan sosyal medya pazarlamasına yönelmesi akademik çevrelerce de konunun araştırılabilirliğini artırmıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, 2011-2021 yılları arasında uluslararası literatürde sağlık sektöründe sosyal medya pazarlaması alanında yayınlanan makalelerin belirli parametreler çerçevesinde incelenmesidir. Bu bağlamda Web of Science veritabanında yer alan ve sağlık sektöründe sosyal medya pazarlaması anahtar kelimesi kullanılarak taramalar yapılmıştır. Çalışmada, en çok hangi ülkelerin sağlık sektöründe dijital pazarlamaya yönelik çalışmalar yaptığı, çalışmaların türü (nitel veya nicel) ve veri toplama şekillerinin neler olduğu, sağlık sektöründe kullanılan dijital pazarlama kavramlarına ilişkin derleme çalışmalarının sayısının ne olduğu tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Araştırma amacı ve kısıtlamalar doğrultusunda 187 yayın incelenerek VOSviewer programı ile bibliyometrik analize tabi tutulmuştur. Araştırma sonuçları uluslararası literatürde 2011 yılından itibaren sağlık sektöründe sosyal medya pazarlaması alanında yapılan çalışmaların her geçen yıl arttığını ve bu alanda nicel çalışmaların sayısının daha çok olduğunu göstermektedir. Elde edilen sonuçlar doğrultusunda sağlık kurumlarına ve araştırmacılara önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlık sektörü, sosyal medya pazarlaması, bibliyometrik analiz.

ABSTRACT

Social media marketing is measurable, data-driven, and less costly than traditional marketing. For this reason, healthcare organizations highly prefer social media marketing in the field of health. It is seen that the use of social media marketing applications in the pharmaceutical industry and hospitals has increased in recent years, both in the world and in our country. Due to the increase in the importance of social network services in the health sector, the orientation of the health sector to social media marketing, which is a digital marketing method, has also increased the researchability of the subject in academic circles. This study aims to examine the articles published in the field of social media marketing in the health sector in the international literature between 2011-2021 within specific parameters. In this context, searches were made using the keyword of social media marketing in the health sector in the Web of Science database. The study has been tried to determine which countries are working on digital marketing in the health sector, the type of studies (qualitative or quantitative) and data collection methods, and the number of compilation studies on digital marketing concepts used in the health sector. In line with the research purpose and limitations, 187 publications were examined and subjected to bibliometric analysis with the VOSviewer program. The research results show that since 2011, the studies in social media marketing in the health sector have increased every year, and the number of quantitative studies in this field is more. In line with the results obtained, suggestions were made to health institutions and researchers.

Keywords: Health sector, social media marketing, bibliometric analyse.

**SATIN ALMA YÖNETİMİNDE İŞLETME VE TEDARİKÇİ İLİŞKİLERİNİN
TEKRARLANAN SATIN ALMAYA ETKİSİ**
THE EFFECT OF BUSINESS AND SUPPLIER RELATIONS ON REPURCHASING
DECISIONS IN PURCHASING MANAGEMENT

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ÖZET

İşletmeler nihai ürün üretmek amacıyla farklı tedarikçilerden birçok ara mal ve hizmet satın almaktadır. Satın alma işlemlerinin etkili ve verimli bir düzeyde gerçekleşebilmesi için işletme bünyelerinde satın alma yönetimi departmanları oluşturulmakta ve departmanlarda alanında uzmanlaşan çalışanlar istihdam edilmektedir. Bu departmanda çalışan uzmanlar, üretim için gerekli olan mal ve hizmetleri tespit etmeden önce işletme içindeki ilgili departmanlarla görüşmekte, konuları müzakere etmekte ve satın alma işleminin yürürlüğe konması için üst yönetimle görüşmeler gerçekleştirerek satın alma işlemlerini yürütmektedir.

Nihai ürün üretmek üzere yapılan satın alma işlemleri rutin bir boyut kazanabilmekte, aynı zamanda mal ve hizmet tedarikinde aynı işletmelerle çalışmaya devam edilebilmektedir. Çalışma düzeninin devam etmesiyle ürün tedarik eden ve ürün tedarik edilen işletme arasında tekrarlanan satın alma işlemleri meydana gelmektedir. Satın almanın devam etmesi neticesinde tedarikçi değişimi kararı alınması noktasında objektif kriterlerin yanı sıra subjektif kriterler de devreye girebilmektedir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, Eskişehir ilinde faaliyet gösteren ve imalat yapan işletmelerin satın alma yöneticileriyle yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler yaparak bu sektördeki tekrarlanan satın alma işlemlerinde tedarikçi ile ilişki boyutunun sürece etkisini saptayabilmektir.

Araştırma kapsamında görüşme yapılan işletmelerin bulunduğu sektörün yapısına değinilerek, bu sektörde nihai ürün üretmek üzere yapılan satın alma işlemlerinin ve bu işlemlerinin neticesinde meydana gelen tekrarlanan satın almanın düzeyi saptanmaya çalışılacaktır. Tekrarlanan satın almaların işletmelerin ürün üretme performansına etkisi ve verimlilik durumunu saptayabilmek, çalışmanın diğer amaçları arasındadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Satınalma Yönetimi, Tekrarlanan Satın Alma, İmalat Endüstrisi.

ABSTRACT

Businesses purchase many intermediate goods and services from different suppliers in order to produce final products. Purchasing departments are created within the business construct and employees who specialize in their fields are employed in order to carry out the purchasing processes at an effective and efficient level. Before determining the goods and services required for production, the experts working in this department meet with the relevant departments within the enterprise, negotiate the issues and carry out the purchasing processes by meeting with the senior management to put the purchase into effect.

Purchasing transactions to produce final products can gain a routine dimension, and at the same time, it is possible to continue to work with the same businesses in the supply of goods and services. With the continuation of the working order, repeated purchasing transactions occur between the product supplier and the product supplied business. As a result of the continuation of purchasing, subjective criterias can also come into play at the point of taking the decision to change suppliers. The aim of this research is to determine the effect of the relationship with the supplier on the process in repetitive purchasing processes in the related industry by conducting semi-structured interviews with the purchasing managers of the companies operating and manufacturing in Eskişehir.

By referring to the structure of the sector in which the interviewed businesses are located within the scope of the research, it will try to determine the level of purchases made to produce final products in this sector and the level of repetitive purchases that occur as a result of these transactions. Among the other aims of the study are to determine the effect of repeated purchases on the product production performance of the enterprises and to determine the efficiency.

Keywords: Purchasing Management, Repurchasing, Production Industry.

IMPLEMENTATION OF LEAN MANUFACTURING IN A MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: A CASE STUDY APPROACH

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UET Peshawar, Industrial Engineering, Peshawar, Paksitan.

ABSTRACT

In a market as competitive as today's, companies require little lead time, low expenses and high throughput. In order to achieve this, companies cannot afford losing their limited budget over waste. To reduce the waste lean manufacturing is a widely used concept. Studies show that most of the seven types of waste (over production, over processing, defective parts, inventory, motion, waiting, transportation) in industries can be effectively eliminated by using lean tools which directly increases productivity of the company. This research aims to mitigate the effect of waste in a local Formica manufacturing industry using lean manufacturing techniques. These sheets are combined with chipboards, Bakelite, and Medium-density fiberboard MDF for decorative domestic applications. Out of these three products being manufactured, namely Medium -density fiberboard (MDF) has been taken up for the detailed analysis. The Formica sheets are made with decor paper that undergoes the coating of two chemicals, namely, melamine and urea. These two are combined in the short cycle machine in which the sheets are pressed against MDF at certain temperature and pressure. Data is collected and documented in MS Excel in the time span of four months. Data includes production and wastes of two machines i.e. impregnation and short cycle machine. To check the normality of data some statistical tests like Shapiro-Wilk test, Wilcoxon Mann-Whitney test and T-tests were performed. Current state map is laid out to identify 7 wastes. Several non-value added activities are identified and eliminated using lean tools. Production data showed that impregnation machine on average produced waste of 5.4% and short cycle machine produced waste of 5.6% which was exceeding the company expectation of 3%. To identify the cause of this problem, value stream mapping was used. The proposed solutions and suggestions reduced the production waste of impregnation machine from 5.4% to 3.1% and 5.6% in short cycle machine to 3.4%. Waste in inventory is reduced from 1.6 ton to 0.63 ton per month which is 1% of the total inventory.

Keywords: Lean manufacturing, MDF, Shapiro-Wilk test, Wilcoxon Mann-Whitney Test

ENGINEERING PROPERTIES OF LOCALLY AVAILABLE CEMENT IN BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

Cement is a major ingredient for the construction industry and considered as popular binding materials in concrete technology. Cement industry in Bangladesh is playing a vital role in the infrastructure development with its growing economy, over the years. At present, Bangladesh is self-sufficient in fulfilling local demand for cement. The total capacity of the cement factories in Bangladesh stands at around 30 million tons per year, which is around twice of current cement demand in Bangladesh. In the global context, Bangladesh is still one of the lower consumers of cement in the world with its per capita consumption being 164 kg, while it is 195 kg in India. Currently, around 32 companies are in operation, including 4 multinational companies. However, the fulfilment of all engineering criteria is another concerning issue for the cement available in the local market. This study aimed to investigate the engineering properties of cement specially setting time, compressive strength and fineness. Throughout the procedure of this study, a total 30 cement samples including both OPC and PCC of 12 manufacturer have been selected and tested for setting time, fineness and compressive strength according to standard procedure. The test results have been analyzed to find out the accepted cement manufacturer. This study shows that, on average 85% of tested cement sample may not satisfy the strength as per the requirement of individual cement category. The setting time criteria was found to be up to the mark for all the cement samples and again, the setting time was within the expected level.

Keywords: Cement, Engineering Properties, Fineness, Strength, Setting Time

**IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF SEAWATER INTRUSION'S EFFECT ON THE SOIL
FERTILITY, WATER QUALITY, VEGETATION, AND THE LIVELIHOOD OF THE INDUS
DELTA COMMUNITY**

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ABSTRACT

Due to seawater intrusion into the Indus Delta, Pakistan under changing climate scenarios, the local communities of the Delta are under threat of land and livelihood. Many families have migrated from their ancestral homes in search of safe locations with secured and better livelihood opportunities. Looking at the issues of the people of the Delta, the present study was initiated to analyze community perceptions about the impacts of seawater intrusion on the soil fertility, water quality, vegetation, and the livelihood of the people of the Delta. The IBM SPSS 22 software package was used to assess the data based on the Pearson Chi-square and Goodman and Kruskal's analyses. Around 500 residents of the delta were surveyed using a well-structured questionnaire. Analysis revealed that about 94.84%, 78.97%, 96.82% and 95.88% of surveyed respondents reported about decrease in income, degradation of drinking water quality, increase in soil salinity, adverse impact on agriculture due to rise in seawater intrusion in the delta, respectively. However, about 89.29% of the respondents narrated about adverse impact on mangrove cover, 87.22% reported about adverse impact on the yield of the crop. Also, analysis of the data based on Pearson Chi-square and Goodman and Kruskal's verified such impacts. Whereas the Foster Greer Thorbeck (FGT) techniques were used to observe the magnitude of poverty in the study area. It revealed about 31.4%, 27.8%, 29.2% and 11.6% of the respondents as very poor, moderately poor, poor and non-poor respectively. Overall, it showed that 88.4% of the community is poor, as measured by the globally established poverty limit of two dollars. The most significant characteristic affecting soil fertility, water quality, vegetation, and hence the livelihood of coastal residents, according to the analysis, was seawater intrusion from the Arabian Sea into the Indus Delta. A large portion of the respondents strongly demanded the ensured freshwater flow in the Indus River for its Delta, to save the ecosystem, water resources, and the livelihood of the coastal communities.

Keywords: Vulnerability; Seawater intrusion; livelihood; Foster-Greer Thorbeck techniques; Pearson Chi-square; Goodman and Kruskal's analyses; coastal communities

**EMERGING STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPING A GREENED WORKFORCE IN
THE NEW ECO-SYSTEM**

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ABSTRACT

Human activities have a deep impact on our environment and surroundings. Human activities have become increasingly detrimental to the environment over time owing to wilful neglect of human considerations. Many organizations are now voluntarily operating in responsibly to ensure business is sustainable and growing steadily." Going green" is the new norm and is gaining momentum across the globe. The green workforce has become a key business strategy for the large global organizations where Human Resource Departments play an active part. It encourages the sustainable use of resources within business organizations to promote environmentalism in the process, creates improved employee morale, satisfaction and efficiency. Ultimately, social considerations have an over bearing over pure economic and commercial considerations. Technology and digitisation is playing an active part in compliance and promoting the new eco-system. This research paper attempts to explore the issues, strategies, and challenges associated with implementing green management practices in the workplace in order to make the world a better place. This paper discusses the strategies that can be adopted by organizations to adopt a green path for a better world and tries to find out how the employees and management can make efforts for making green management a success. This qualitative research paper discusses strategies associated with the implementation of green HR management practices and an attempt has been made to highlight the current trends and the green practices, as a step towards sustainable development.

Keywords: Human resource practices, Sustainable development, Environment, Technology, Digitisation, Business, Global

Paper type Research paper

EFFECT OF HEAT CURING ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF UHPC

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ABSTRACT

Although several studies have been conducted on ultra-high-performance concrete (UHPC), few researchers have investigated the effects of different curing methods on the mechanical properties of this concrete. In this research, two methods of heat and standard curing were selected in order to achieve the desired compressive strength. In addition, the effects of replacing limestone powder with cement on the mechanical properties of this concrete were investigated. For the purposes of the study, 36 specimens were made at 7 and 28 days of age to test the compressive and flexural strengths. The results showed that the use of heat treatment method in samples without limestone powder and including limestone powder reinforced with steel fibers caused a compressive strength of 162 and 136 MPa, respectively. In addition, the use of this curing method reduced the flexural strength of ultra-high-performance concrete reinforced with steel fibers compared to standard curing. Finally, the use of limestone powder as a cement substitute caused a slight reduction in compressive strength, and flexural strength of UHPC.

Keywords: UHPC, Limestone powder, Compressive strength, Mechanical properties, Heat curing.

NEETs YOUTH AND COVID-19: RESPONSE, RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE

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ABSTRACT

A characteristic of the Covid-19 crisis compared to previous crises was that there were more transitions from employment to inactivity than to unemployment for all age groups, which means that unemployment rates reflect only a smaller share of jobs. lost jobs. This phenomenon is also reflected in the activity status of NEET youth.

At the end of 2020, the average rate of NEET aged 15-29 was 13.7% (up one percentage point compared to 2019), which means that in the 10 months of the pandemic, almost 725,000 young people in the EU-27 were in this category of vulnerable people.

For the 15-24 age group, the share of inactive NEETs (not looking for work and / or not available to start work in two weeks) increased twice as much (+0.8 percentage points) than that of unemployed NEETs (+0.4 percentage points) in 2020. According with Eurostat statistics, the number of young NEETs who wanted to work (but did not actively look for it) increased by 0.9 percentage points, indicating that the new NEETs in 2020 were mainly short-term unemployed.

The causes and factors that lead to NEET status for many youths are multiple and very often interconditioned. On the other hand, these factors are affected by various contextual elements and policies, such as education and training curriculum options, active labour market policies, financial support for education, student grants and health care systems.

The paper presents a brief analysis of the structure, size, characteristics and variations of the NEET population in the EU-27 Member States. The effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the size and composition of the NEET in the three groups of countries identified by Eurofound in 2016 are analyzed: the group of Nordic, Western and Continental countries, the cluster of Southern European Union Member States and Eastern Europe countries. The social and economic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on young NEETs are also highlighted, as well as the active measures and policies adopted by various countries to reduce the effects of the pandemic on young NEETs, but also to reduce school dropout and increase their insertion on the labor market.

Keywords: Young NEETs, Vulnerabilities in The Youth Labour Market, Level Of Training, Gender Differences.

JEL Classification: C13, C31, E24, E26, E27, J13, R23

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN CHOREOGRAPHY WITH SCHOOL CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the introduction of inclusive education in choreography classes in secondary schools. The purpose is to identify effective methods of organizing and conducting choreography lessons for students with disabilities. In fulfilling this responsibility, the task was to enable students with disabilities to develop their physical and physical fitness as much as possible, to allow them strength and freedom of movement, to feel part of the team, and to evoke a sense of self-worth. Collection and analysis of scientific and methodological literature, anthropometric measurements, surveys, interviews with parents, interviews, special coding, pedagogical support and pedagogical control, study of physical development and functional readiness, etc. in the organization of inclusive education in choreography for students with disabilities. . methods were used. The article also describes the methods of conducting choreography lessons and the structure of the lesson. The research of many scientists and methodologists was used to open the topic of the article.

Keywords: inclusive education, choreography, teacher-choreographer, children with disabilities, children with hearing impairments, rhythm lessons, choreography, mastering the art of dance.

ASSESSMENT OF THE AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURING SECTOR'S LINKAGES IN ETHIOPIA

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to assess the linkage between the Agriculture and Manufacturing Industry in Ethiopia especially focusing on agriculture and manufacturing industrial policies and strategies implemented to bring economic growth and identify challenges that hinder the linkage between the agriculture and manufacturing sectors. The intersectoral relationship could be significant in formulating a compatible and appropriate development strategy for the agriculture and manufacturing sectors. This study used a cross-sectional mixed approach method. A sample of 148 sectors was selected through proportional stratified sampling. The result is shown using the percentage, mean, and ordinary least square regression model. The result indicates that contribution to the sectors in creating employment and income generation for others is not sufficient. Access to finance, market linkage, and quality and quantity input were also the general challenges of both sectors. In addition, the commitment, attitude, the capacity of the leaders at a different level to support and coordinate the sectors are weak. The Agriculture Development Led Industrialization was not properly implemented and discouraged the agricultural sector which affects its linkages to the rest sectors of the economy. In addition, the share of the agricultural sector to GDP has shown a declining trend over time. Therefore, findings imply that policies and strategies should be reviewed and adjusted considering the current political and economic situation and capacity building to implementers in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors are very critical. Finally, establishing special financial institutions and market supporting units might help the productivity and competitiveness of the sectors. Work premises for sufficient production and market as well as infrastructure should be ready before the sectors are established.

Keywords: Agriculture, industrialization, Linkage, Challenges, Ethiopia

GRINDER SUPPORTING TOOL

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this project was to create a platform that can support grinder properly during metal cutting process in order to produce metal plates or pipes that are cut according to the desired size and shape. Majority of students at welding technology workshops and generally in welding workshops frequently encounter difficulties in cutting metal plates due to the physically demanding routine procedure of making sure the plates and the grinder are in aligned positions. Thus, this project sought to improve the efficiency of the process by making it faster, easier and safer in a way that allowed welders to produce properly cut metal plates. There were 21 respondents who had been given the opportunity to use this tool and subsequently rated it based on a specific set of criteria. They expressed general approval on the usefulness of the tool and the quality of metal plates produced when this tool was used to support the cutting process. Some respondents stated that this tool needed to be made safer and more convenient with several adjustments on its components.

Keywords: Metal-Cutting Process, Grinder, Metal Plates.

ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE VOLATILITY OF POULTRY PRODUCTS IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The poultry sector is one of the vibrant sectors in Pakistan and contributes 12.7% to the Livestock sector, 7.5% to the agriculture sector, and 1.4% to the overall GDP. The poultry sector supplies 30% of total meat production and plays an important role in bridging the gap between demand and supply for proteins. According to the World Health organization every day an individual should take 27 grams of protein for a healthy life, however, in Pakistan, the intake of protein is 17 grams per capita. Lower intake of protein could be attributed to many factors, such as low per capita income of the population, dietary habits, and often fluctuation of prices of poultry products. Prices of poultry products vary frequently in Pakistan. Variations in the prices of poultry products have a substantial effect on the well-being of producers and consumers. Price volatility has a challenging effect on the market and many factors are responsible for volatility. In this study by using secondary data, determinants of the poultry products volatility are analyzed. Time-series data were used from 2011-to 2020. The generalized Autoregressive conditional Heteroskedastic (GARCH) Model was used in this study. Furthermore, ARDL was used to determine factors affecting price volatility. The results of the study show that day-old chick prices, price of feed, population, and income per capita have a significant impact on prices of poultry meat, while prices of eggs were affected by population, fuel cost, and feed cost. The results of the study are very important from a policy perspective, as fluctuating prices of poultry products have been a major concern for successive governments in Pakistan.

Keywords: Price volatility, Poultry, GARCH, ARDL, Pakistan.

**COVID-19 PANDEMİSİ SIRASINDA İNSAN ETKİLEŞİMİ MODELİ YAŞANAN
DEĞİŞİKLİKLER**

**HUMAN INTERACTION MODEL EMERGING CHANGES DURING THE COVID-19
PANDEMIC**

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ÖZET

Dünyanın dört bir yanındaki insanlar, yeni koronavirüse yakalanma riskini azaltmak ve daha fazla yayılmasını önlemek için işte, evde ve ibadet yerlerindeki alışkanlıklarını değiştirdi. El sıkışmaktan, yanaktan öpülmekten ve sarılmaktan kaçınılması şiddetle tavsiye edilir. Bunun yerine, doğrudan bir bakış veya el hareketi deneyin. Yazar, güvenilir kaynaklardan elde edilen ve kütüphane araştırması yoluyla elde edilen, el sıkışma kültürü (COVID-19) hakkında belge veya makale şeklindeki ikincil verilere dayanmaktadır. Sosyal değişim perspektifinden bu nitel çalışma, dokunmadan dokunmama modeline kadar insan etkileşimlerinin değişen doğasını incelemektedir. COVID-19'un bir sonucu olarak insanların etkileşim biçimindeki değişiklikler insan yaşamında yeni bir olgudur; Selamlaşma, el sıkışma, sarılma gibi dramatik değişiklikler, COVID-19 bulaşma yayılımını azaltma bahanesiyle değişti. Toplum bilimine göre, başkalarını selamlamak, sosyal etkileşimlerde nezaketle ilişkili bir rutindir. Ancak bu, sosyal etkileşimin sonu değildir ve bu makale, yeni sosyal etkileşim modellerinin ne ve nasıl ortaya çıktığı sorusunu ele almaktadır. Yazara göre çoğu ülkede insan etkileşimleri, Covid-19'un bir yan etkisi olarak önemini kaybetmeden eski modelden yeni modele geçecek.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnsan etkileşimi; el sıkışma, vücut teması, sosyal normlaryat.

ABSTRACT

People around the world have changed their habits at work, at home, and in places of worship to reduce the risk of contracting the new coronavirus and to prevent it from spreading further. It is strongly advised to avoid shaking hands, kissing on the cheek, and hugging. Instead, try a direct gaze or a hand gesture. The author relies on secondary data in the form of documents or articles about handshake culture, COVID-19, obtained from reliable sources and obtained through library research. From the perspective of social change, this qualitative study investigates the changing nature of human interactions from the touch to the un-touch model. Changes in the way humans interact as a result of COVID-19 are a new phenomenon in human life; dramatic changes such as how to greet someone, shake hands, and hug have changed with

the excuse of reducing COVID-19 transmission spread. According to sociolinguistics, greeting others is a routine associated with politeness in social interactions. This, however, is not the end of social interaction, and this article addresses the question of what and how new models of social interaction are emerging. According to the author, human interactions in most countries will shift from the old to the new model as a side effect of the covid-19 without losing their significance.

Keywords: human interaction; handshake, body touch, social norms.

THE DETERMINANTS OF PEOPLE’S TRUST IN COURTS IN TURKEY**Osman ŞAHİN**

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ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0815-9433**ABSTRACT**

Drawing on the literature on the factors shaping people’s perception of the courts, this article investigates the determinants of people’s trust in courts in Turkey. To do so, this article looked at the extent to which three factors -procedural justice, ethnic identity, and being a political winner or loser- determine people’s trust in courts in Turkey. We conducted a survey research using a nationally representative sample of 1,804 people. Multivariate regression analysis revealed although ethnic identity seems to have a significant impact on people’s trust in courts in Turkey, it lost its significance after controlling for people’s perceptions of procedural justice in courts. That is, the analysis revealed that there is no difference between Kurds and Turks in terms of their trust in courts after controlling for their perception of procedural justice. Analysis also indicated that political winners who vote for the incumbent party are more likely than those who vote for opposition parties to trust in courts in Turkey. I therefore concluded that being a political winner and perceptions of procedural justice are two main determinants of people’s trust in courts in Turkey.

Keywords: Turkey, judicial system, trust in institutions, political winner, ethnic identity**ÖZET**

Bireylerin mahkemeler hakkındaki yargılarını şekillendiren faktörler üzerine olan literatürü kullanan bu makale, Türkiye’de bireylerin mahkemeye duydukları güveni etkileyen faktörleri çalışıyor. Bu bağlamda, bu makale özellikle üç faktörün – süreç adaleti algıları, etnik kimlik ve siyasi kazanan ya da kaybeden olmak, bireylerin mahkemelere güvenine olan etkilerine bakıyor. Bunun için makale, Türkiye çapında 1804 kişiyle gerçekleştirdiğimiz bir anket çalışmasından faydalandı. Çalışma, süreç adaleti değişkeni de analize dahil edildiğinde etnik kimliğin mahkemelere güven üzerinde olan etkisini kaybettiğini gösterdi. Başka bir deyişle, Türkiye’de Kürt ve Türk nüfus arasında mahkemelere güven duyma konusunda kayda değer bir farklılık saptandı. Ancak, Türkiye’de iktidar partisi seçmenlerinin mahkemelere diğer parti seçmenlerine göre daha fazla güvendiği sonucu ortaya çıktı. Dolayısıyla bu makale, süreç adaleti algılarının ve siyasi kazanan olmanın, Türkiye özelinde mahkemelere duyulan güveni etkileyen iki önemli faktör olduğunu ortaya koydu.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye, yargı sistemi, kurumlara güven, siyasi kazanan, etnik kimlik

**WORK TRAINING, ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE, LEADERSHIP AND
EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE**

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ABSTRACT

Improved employee performance is seen in effective and targeted job training, a culture that is able to form a comfortable and conducive work environment and the leadership of a superior who is able to play an important role in the company. This study aims to determine the effect of job training, organizational culture and leadership on employee performance at PT. Dwimatama Multikarsa Semarang Indonesia. The population is 235 employees, 126 were sampled in the study. Qualitative and quantitative data were obtained by census sampling method using a questionnaire method. The measurement of the variables was carried out using a Likert scale with the scoring method, then the questionnaire data was analyzed by multiple linear regression analysis, and the t-test used the SPSS 23 program. The results showed that job training, organizational culture and leadership had a positive and significant effect on employee performance.

Keywords: Job Training, Organizational Culture, Leadership, And Employee Performance.

ANALYSIS OF DIPLOMACY FUNCTIONS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MAINTAINING SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

The need for a balance of global security imposes the obligation to develop the sphere of diplomacy and emphasizes the importance of cooperation in order to resolve peacefully the various incidents that may occur in interstate relations, states being responsible for managing resources so as to channel them towards a climate of peace, to protect fundamental international values in relations between the subjects of international law and to guarantee respect for human rights.

The research objective is the presentation of diplomacy functions from the perspective of international law in terms of maintaining a secure environment characterized by the promotion of democracy and equality, which are the foundations of global progress, using the qualitative method based on the study of the bibliography, the documentation being the major working tool.

The aim of the article is to know the functions of diplomacy through the prism of the international documents that regulate them, with the theoretical presentation of the notions of representation, protection, negotiation, information and international cooperation.

The main conclusion that emerges from the article is that the observance and decisive application of the fundamental principles of international law, mainly, and diplomacy, in the alternative, is the basis on which peace and international security are built and on which friendly and cooperation between states, the observance of peace being a fundamental duty of nations that must develop their relations on multiple levels and fight for world progress.

Keywords: diplomacy, international relations, international law, security

WORKING FROM HOME

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ABSTRACT

The most common way of distance work is working from home. This way of working has attracted special attention in the last two years with the appearance of the Covid-19 pandemic. Before the pandemic, many employees considered working from home as a very attractive benefit and it was mainly used in IT companies. Nowadays it has been practiced across different industries and it is considered as the future mode of working (even after the pandemic is over). It is very important to emphasize the importance of information and communication technology in providing this alternative working arrangement and ensuring employees' high performance. Although working from home has increased all over the globe, experts still debate regarding its pros and cons. The aim of this review is to examine relevant research about advantages and disadvantages of working from home arrangements, and to compare existing information on how this model of work has been seen before and during the pandemic. Insight into employee experiences is of great significance for finding the most favorable future model of work.

Keywords: working from home, work model, job satisfaction, ICT

**WORK FULFILMENT AS THE DETERMINANT OF ORGANIZATIONAL
COMMITMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOUR AMONG
EMPLOYEES OF BANKS**

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ABSTRACT

Background: The present contemporary study intends to investigate the function of job satisfaction. For this purpose, the researchers intend to examine the determining factors like organizational commitment and organizational behaviour among male and female bank employee. **Purpose:** analysed the contrast between job satisfaction, organizational commitment, and organizational citizenship behaviour of the workers of both private and public banks in Lahore. **Methodology:** The study sample included 300 participants in total (150 males and 150 females) of bank employee. A quantitative study was performed to collect data. Three standardized survey questionnaires specifically Job satisfaction scale with 18 things, the Organizational citizenship behaviour scale with 20 things by Paul Spector (1985;1994) and Organizational Commitment by Allen and Meyer's (1996) with 18 items were utilized to accumulate data. Bank employees were selected conveniently.

Results & conclusion: The end result demonstrated that job satisfaction, organizational commitment and organizational citizenship behaviour were closely linked among workers. If the representatives will be given favourable treatment and job appreciation at work, then staff appeared fulfilled and committed towards their work.

Keywords: Banks, Work-fulfilment, Job-Satisfaction, Organizational Commitment, Organizational Citizenship

**INTERNATIONAL LEGAL REGULATION OF HUMAN RIGHT TO SOCIAL
SERVICES**

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ABSTRACT

In the theory of science of social security law, as well as in the practice of legal regulation of relations in the social sphere, the question of the relationship between the concepts of "social security" and "social services" is relevant. As a rule, most researchers consider social services as one of the types of social security. This allows us to characterize this type of assistance to those in need in terms of general approaches to social security.

At the same time, in practice, questions arise regarding the features of social services, its specifics in terms of subjects, sources of funding, as well as the legal framework.

The people most in need of social services in many countries of the world are the low-income population. These are persons who, due to the lack of sufficient funds and in the presence of difficult life circumstances (illness, disability, advanced age, etc.), cannot afford to purchase the necessary social services at their own expense.

To ensure effective legal regulation, it is necessary to clearly define the relationship between the concepts under consideration and determine the legal basis for social services both at the branch level of legislation and from the point of view of international legal sources.

The methodological basis of the research is made up of comparative historical, system-logical and comparative legal research methods. The formal legal, sociological, statistical research methods, applies dialectical, systemic and comparative legal approaches were used.

The legal analysis of the norms of the international framework shows that enough attention is paid to the legal regulation of social services. However, the norms of international legal acts are of a general nature, fixing the right to social services in the system of social rights and the right to social security.

National legislation regulates these issues in more detail. In addition, today the issue of concluding civil law contracts on social services is relevant. This fact raises the question of maintaining guarantee provisions in terms of the provision of social services and social assistance.

According to the results of the research, a number of conclusions are drawn and proposals are formulated in the field of legal regulation of social services.

A classification of subjects of social services is proposed, the correlation of the right to social services with other human rights is determined; the system of international acts regulating the right to social services is determined.

Keywords: social services; social security; legal guarantees; international legal sources.

**KEY DETERMINANTS FOR THE CHOICE OF TRADITIONAL MEDIA FOR
ADVERTISING DURING THE EMPLOYMENT PROCESS**

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ABSTRACT

The complex and multidimensional choice of traditional media for advertising vacancies during the employment process, affirms the approach of media coexistence, in which different media under different circumstances can exist independently with the possibility of replacement, as well as together, emphasizing complementarity and a synergistic benefit for advertisers. However much digital media disrupts the decades-long one-way communication channels of traditional media, it cannot be claimed that they will be replaced, because the choice of media is the result of a compromise between corporate goals and the characteristics of a target public. The aim of this paper is to re-actualize the importance of the press, radio and television, as well as the key factors for advertising vacancies, with the aim of successfully implementing the entire employment process. Attracting a sufficient number of candidates holding appropriate qualifications, adequate selection and socialization, are a guarantee for retaining quality staff and a significant competitive advantage in a dynamic and increasingly demanding labor market.

Keywords: Human Resources, Advertising, Employment, Media

**COMPENSATION, WORK DISCIPLINE, WORK ENVIRONMENT AND
EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE**

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ABSTRACT

Employee performance is one of the most important issues in the survival of an organization in order to achieve a company's own goals, and it can be seen from how well the employee's performance is. The problems faced by PT. Maju Jaya Sarana Grafika, namely the decrease in production results and the failure to achieve production targets. Many factors affect employee performance including compensation, work discipline and work environment. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of compensation, work discipline and work environment of employees on the performance of employees in the production department. The population and samples taken are employees of the production department at PT. Maju Jaya Sarana Graphic as many as 113 people. The sampling technique used a questionnaire or questionnaire method. There are two types of data used in this study, namely primary data and secondary data. The analysis technique used is multiple regression analysis. The results of the analysis in this study indicate that compensation, work discipline and work environment have a positive and significant effect on employee performance.

Keywords: compensation, work discipline, work environment, and employee performance.

**AFRICA: TRANSITIONS FROM AUTHORITARIAN SOCIALISM TO LIBERAL
DEMOCRACY**

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ABSTRACT

In the post-colonial Africa, most Sub-Sahara African intellectuals and political leaders believed that Liberal democracy was not conducive to African society because of two reasons: first, democracy is a western concept and doesn't reflect and benefit African culture and traditional society compared to its western counterpart. Second, there was an immediate need for unification in the newly independence African countries in which ethnic divisions caused by boundary sharing were threat to social stability. Authoritarian government based on socialism especially Leninist model was found attractive among Post-Colonial African leaders so as to build national unity in such fragmented society with strong government which will reflect on the value of pre-colonial African society. Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, in his Ujamaa, expresses that African socialism is based on solidarity and brotherhood. Other African leaders such as Sekou Toure of guinea; Senghor of Senegal and Nkhoma Nkrumah of Ghana made a clear distinction between African socialism or socialism in African from that of European socialism which they considered to be a product of labor groups disenchantment of the capitalist system based on the exploitation of proletarians. More besides, they argued that Africa doesn't have class stratification and therefore far from such revolutions. These leaders were strong in their arguments wholly because of their obsession for self-determination, instinct hatred for colonial systems and the ideas of African unification or Pan-Africanism. However, despite the post-colonial African leaders' efforts to maintain the ideas of African socialism through rigorous political and economic reform most of the African countries today either one way or another have embraced liberal democracy as a tool to upholding political; economic and social stabilities. But why almost all African countries end up practicing Liberal democracy? And which kind of socialist society the African nationalist leader tried to build but failed? What led to their failure? Why eastern Europe socialist countries lasted longer than African socialism? Meanwhile, the purpose of this research is to give the overview of how African socialism in the post-colonial era was used by African revolutionary nationalist leaders in the name of retuning or bring back pre-precolonial Africa and how liberal democracy substitute socialism in Africa.

Keywords: Pre-colonial African; Post-colonial Africa; African leaders; socialism; Marxist Leninist; Liberal democracy.

**THE LIBERIAN CIVIL WAR, CONFLICT RESOLUTION ACTIVITIES AND THE
INVOLVING INSTITUTIONS FOR ESTABLISHING PERMANENT PEACE IN
LIBERIA**

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ABSTRACT

As far as diversity is concerned, no country, continent or society is free from ethnic conflicts. Some western scholars had believed that the emergence of ethnic nationalism led to the fall of communist order (REX, 1992). And Yinger, J. M. (1985) Points out that ethnic attachments create an environment where people who believed to have similar feelings of having common ancestry joined forces to protect cultural heritage and struggle with other ethnic groups to gain political and economic dominant within the society. Liberia as a country has suffered 14 years of ethnic conflicts which ended after the interventions of Ecowas, UN, and others international Partners that led to the signing of a Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) among the active warring factions and government of Liberia in August 2003. However, the peace that Liberians people have continue to enjoy remains fragile because major issues such as national reconciliation, justices, poverty, inequality, etc. has not been prioritized on the national legislature agendas.

MALAYSIAN'S PERCEPTION ON PROPHETIC HEALTH AND COSMETIC PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT

Presently, there are many marketable products which are made of or based on items mentioned in the Quran and Prophetic tradition such as olive oil extracts, black seed capsules, goat milk lotion, dates cordial, pomegranate juice, *siwak* toothpaste. These are known as prophetic products. This trend is the result of the high demand from consumers and the immense interest of targeted consumers towards Islam that claims of the efficacy of the Qur'an, would lead them to believe it is proven true. Hence, this study is critical to assess the understanding of the Muslim community on prophetic products available in the Malaysian market. Using the structured questionnaire distributed, this study was carried out to assess the understanding of the Muslim community on prophetic health and cosmetic products. The analysis was completed using the Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS) version 22.0. The method of analysis used was a descriptive analysis using frequency and chi square analysis. The findings revealed that community understanding of prophetic products refer to products made of a mix of things called prophetic tradition items such as dates, raisins, pomegranates, honey, and others. It was observed that these ingredients had a strong influence over public recognition of prophetic health and cosmetic products. Additionally, the results showed that prophetic health and cosmetic products is in great demand amongst Malaysians. The factor was identified through various elements: [First]: the combination of things recognized as prophetic items such as dates, raisins, pomegranates, honey, and others within the product. [Second]: the label of prophetic items found on the merchandise. Compared to cosmetic products, prophetic health merchandise was more popularly picked among Malaysians.

Keywords: Prophetic Products; Health; Cosmetics; Understanding; Consumerization

**A STRUCTURAL EQUATION ANALYSIS OF EXPORT MARKETING
ADAPTATION STRATEGIES ON EXPORT PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM
TEXTILE AND GARMENT EXPORTING ENTERPRISES IN ETHIOPIA**

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to examine the analysis of export marketing adaptation strategy on export performance of export companies based in Medium and large scale Textile and Garment Enterprises exporter in Ethiopia. Based on the purpose of the research and its application, the study is a descriptive – analytic one. In the current study, a questionnaire was used for research data collection to meet the study objectives and the population of the study includes 252 Textile and Garment Enterprises managers. For analysis, SmartPLS-3 was employed and the Model identified product, price, distribution and promotion export adaptation marketing strategy have positive and significant relation on export performance with a significance level of 0.005, 0.001, 0.000, and 0.000 respectively. To sum it up, the result of this study to exporting firms specifically to Textile and Garment Enterprises and policy makers should also develop export adaptation marketing strategy to improve enterprises success.

Keywords: Export Marketing Mix Strategy, Textile and Garment Enterprises, Export Performance, Ethiopia

**AWARENESS OF USURY AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE (AN ANALYSIS OF
STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS AND ISLAMIC CONTEXT)**

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ABSTRACT

Islam is a religion of peace and consistency. Allah Almighty has chosen this religion for the betterment of humanity. Since Islam forbids the usurpation of one's rights, and usury destroys the rights of others while also causing various tragedies in the general population, usury is prohibited in Islam and has been declared haraam. The goal of this research study was to get some opinions on usury (Riba). As a result, 180 instances (surveys) were distributed among students at two universities, for example, SBBWUP and the University of Gujrat, to learn about their thoughts on usury (Riba). Personal information and 15 questions were included in each survey. We received responses from 162 of the 180 people who took part in the survey after the dispersion tests were completed. Different measurement tables were used to display the viewpoint data. The majority of students stated that they are familiar with usury, but that more material should be offered in the form of seminars, workshops, and conferences so that students can learn more. Teachers of the Department of Islamic Studies, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar have presented information on usury, but there has been no formal activity. Regular activities such as seminars, workshops, and conferences about usury losses were seen at the University of Gujarat. The students also stated that after completing their education, they would look for work, but that a bank job would not be a priority because the bank's entire system is based on usury transactions. For readers and researchers, this research project can provide a wealth of information in its field.

Keywords: Youth awareness, Usury (Interest), Islamic teachings, *Rībā*

**CORRUPTION IN NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION ACCREDITATIONS
AND AN APPEAL TO PROVERBS 26:26-28**

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ABSTRACT

This article investigates the National Universities Commission Accreditation Cheating in Nigerian Universities, which has had far-reaching consequences for the educational collapse of Nigerian institutions of higher learning. Existing literature has not adequately looked into the corruption going on between the NUC and universities in Nigeria. In this study, we extended the literature to this area. The NUC usually earmarks periods to visit universities to appraise their infrastructure and manpower capacity. The aim was to ensure that funding for Nigerian universities was judiciously used. Unfortunately, when NUC officials visit universities, they are bribed into penning down in their reports the pass mark for departments and units that are not qualified to have a pass mark. Also, lectures and departmental heads go as far as borrowing classrooms and offices, and putting up tags just to escape the accreditation process. This has greatly added to the sorry state of Nigerian universities. Having observed this sad development, this study utilised Proverbs 26:26-28 as a fulcrum towards understanding the implication of falsehood and also the pericope provided roadmaps for NUC, lecturers, heads of departments and units, and also vice-chancellors to learn from to sustain the already collapsed Nigerian educational system. Proverbs 26:26–28 makes it clear that those who use crooked means to achieve their aims will surely pay the consequences in the long and short run.

Keywords: Corruption, Proverbs 26, Universities, Education, Social Justice, Lecturers

**A TREND OF NON-TRADITIONAL MARRIAGES IN PAKISTAN (AN ANALYSIS
FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE)**

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ABSTRACT

Islam insists on genuine interaction between a man and a woman, referred to as Nikah. Islam empowers both men and women to begin their practical lives (marriage) by choosing a spouse of their choosing, as long as they follow the religion's guidelines. However, research suggests that in Pakistan, activities that disregard Islamic guidelines and impose self-made conventions are on the rise. Forced marriages, exchanged matrimonials, cousin weddings, and give-and-take Suwarah or Vani were all utilized by parents to impose their will on their offspring. On the other hand, young people are attracted to court marriages, love marriages, eloped marriages, and other sorts of marriage. In this article, the causes and reasons for such marriages will be discussed and analyzed in light of Islamic teachings to identify and categorize them as proper or wrong.

Keywords: Unconventional matrimonials, Pakistan, Islamic Teachings, Young generation

SELF-CRITICISM ON MEDICAL STUDENT: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The paper study attempted to ascertain the importance of how self-criticism benefits to medical students during the study. Further, explored how medical students demanded themselves to achieve high performance standards and expressed the self-hatred and humiliation when these high standards were not met. The paper focused on intense and persistent relationship with oneself on 850 medical students; moreover it covered on factors of parenting, previous educational background, major, age range, and sex. Thus, this study was in growing line of the research that will help to better understand the relationship between mind and the process of medical education and how to direct the students on a better path.

Keywords: Self-Criticism, Performance, Self-Hatred, Medical Student.

INDIAN SOCIAL MEDIA AND SHORT VIDEO PLATFORMS

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ABSTRACT

Multi-licensing agreements play an important role in today's world. The method of distributing under distinct sets of terms and conditions is commonly referred as multi licensing. Last year, Mohalla Tech Private Limited has declared a multi-year and multi-nation agreement with music label T-Series on 4, August, 2021. Mohalla Tech Private Limited is a private limited company located in Bangalore, Karnataka and incorporated on 08, January, 2015. Moj application was set up after the Government of India banned TikTok. It is similar to TikTok and was launched in India on 29, June, 2020. ShareChat is one of the top-ranking video status applications which is used to see different audios, videos and messages. The purpose of this partnership is to allow Moj and ShareChat to get access of vast catalogue of Indian music. This agreement also aims to boost the experience of its creator communities. ShareChat and Moj are the initial and primary Indian social media and short video platforms which entered into a multi-year and multi-nation music licensing deal agreement with T-Series. The collaboration of Moj and ShareChat with T-series will help them to explore a variety of sound recordings from the music library of T-series and would enhance the pleasure of users of these social media applications. New creative formats would originate in the upcoming future as a result of the licensing of Moj and ShareChat by T-series. This will help the parent company behind Moj and ShareChat to earn more financial gains. The multi-licensing agreement between T-Series and Mohalla Tech Private Limited for social media applications like Moj and ShareChat will help in strengthening the businesses of both the companies. It would also add value to the businesses of both the companies by encouraging more artists and providing the users of Moj and ShareChat an incredible experience all over India. It will also be beneficial to the users of these applications as it would provide more choices to them for making and accessing different types of videos, pictures, messages, etc.

Keywords: Multi-licensing agreements, Video applications, Mohalla Tech Private Limited, Moj, Tik Tok, ShareChat.

**NEO PAX AMERICANA UNDER THE AUSPICES OF TRUMPISM: STRENGTH
FOR PEACE**

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ABSTRACT

‘Unethical and immoral’; that is how scholars and politicians qualified the foreign policy carried by President Trump worldwide. In spite of his declarations that his basic aim is to create peace, every path Trump made was hazardous, infringing the international law and human rights as well. The immigration new system halted the refugees’ rescuing and classified them as endangering guests from the Middle East. Worse, Trump had denied the Palestinians their rights lost already since decades by declaring Jerusalem the capital of Israel, not to state its sovereignty over the Golan Heights. Trump boasted throughout his presidency about the Abraham Accords as Arab regimes joined it to engage in military, diplomatic and economic agreements with Israel and create his Pax Americana. Common defense and security futuristic agendas were at the fore in these ties. These new agreements sought to face up neighboring countries, particularly the regimes of Syria, Iran and Afghanistan to release people from oppression according to Trump. However, it seemingly had deteriorated the situation. War each time was on the brink of outbreaking and the populations were rather uneager to believe in the agreements or give up sovereignty over their lands. The Palestine issue is still at the heart of a boiling scene in the Middle East and the era of Biden even with the retreat of the American troops from many key regions is still in a real turmoil. The Neo-Pax Americana would never fade.

Keywords: Neo-Pax Americana- Abraham Agreements- Middle East- Trumpism- Human Rights

**‘WE HAVE PROTECTED PERPETRATORS’: USING WIDOWS AS SCAPEGOAT
IN SUSTAINING PATRIARCHY IN SOUTH EASTERN NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

Even though it is the 21st century where education and scientific advancements have changed the face of modern society, age-old customs and traditions continue to encourage gender-based violence in Igbo land. While research has paid much attention to genital mutilation of the feminine gender, child-bride pandemic, and trafficking in girls, it neglects the cultural and traditional norms that target widows in Igbo land. Widowhood rituals are gender-based in its entirety due to the fact that widowers are not coerced to go through these rituals that widows are forced to go through. Relying on data from oral interviews, National Human Rights Commission, traditional rulers and the Clergy, and a thought-provoking review of available literature, this study investigate the dehumanising widowhood practices in a patriarchal and gender-sensitive Igbo society and its impacts on women development and human rights. Why has the practice of disinheriting the widows continued despite all legal frameworks and judicial pronouncements as well as international protocols and documents against it? The paper argues that lack of political will and silence on the part of traditional rulers, faith communities, and the government has sustained the pandemic of obnoxious cultural laws against women. This is equivalent to the model of David in the Torah. The study concludes that gender-based violence is carried out by those who do not know why, and others do it based on their selfish interest.

Keywords: Widow, Igbo Land, Gender-based Violence, Pandemic, Domestic Violence

**İŞ BECERİKLİLİĞİ (İŞ ZANAATKARLIĞI) İLE PROAKTİF KARIYER
ADANMIŞLIĞI DAVRANIŞLARI İLİŞKİSİ ÜZERİNE UYGULAMALI BİR
ÇALIŞMA**

AN APPLIED RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB CRAFTING AND
PROACTIVE CAREER ENGAGEMENT BEHAVIOURS

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ÖZET

Son zamanlarda kuruluşlar, çalışanların bilgi üzerine hareket etmelerini ve olağandışı olay ve koşullara proaktif davranışlar sergilemelerini beklemektedir. Çünkü işler yalnızca kuruluşlar tarafından ihtiyaçlara göre tasarlanmakla kalmaz, aynı zamanda çalışanlar tarafından da aktif olarak yeniden tasarlanabilir.

Öte yandan günümüzde küreselleşme, teknolojik yenilikler ve sosyal değişimler nedeniyle kariyerler önemli değişikliklere maruz kalmıştır. Ekonomik ve işgücü piyasası değişikliklerine yanıt olarak, kişilerin kariyerlerinde değişiklikler zorunlu kılınmış ve yeni kariyer modelleri ile birlikte çeşitli çağdaş kavramlar ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu kavramlardan biri de proaktif kariyer adanmışlığı davranışlarıdır.

Bu bildirinin amacı çalışanların iş becerikliliğinin proaktif kariyer adanmışlığı davranışları üzerine ne düzeyde etkili olduğunu belirlemektir. Bu amaçla, Mersin ilinde Halk Bankası şubelerinde çalışmakta olan personellerin iş becerikliliği ile proaktif kariyer adanmışlığı davranışları arasındaki ilişkileri ortaya koymak üzere, anket yöntemi-soru sorma tekniğiyle veriler toplanmıştır. 111 çalışandan elde edilen veriler ile SPSS programı aracılığıyla söz konusu değişkenler arası ilişki ve etki analizleri yapılmıştır. Analizler sonucunda, iş becerikliliği ölçeğinin tüm boyutlarının (görev becerikliliği, bilişsel beceriklilik, ilişkisel becerikliliği) ile proaktif kariyer adanmışlığı davranışları ölçeği arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ve pozitif yönlü bir ilişki olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Ayrıca yapılan regresyon analizi sonucunda, iş becerikliliğinin proaktif kariyer adanmışlığı davranışını önemli ölçüde etkileyen bir değişken olduğu gözlenmiştir ($R^2=,762$, $p=,000$). Uluslararası literatürde yeri olmasına karşılık, ulusal literatürde iş becerikliliğinin proaktif kariyer adanmışlığı davranışı üzerindeki

etkisini inceleyen herhangi bir çalışmaya daha öncesinde rastlanılmamasından dolayı, söz konusu bu eksikliğin giderilmesi açısından çalışmanın önem taşıdığı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş Becerikliliği (İş Zanaatkârlığı), Proaktif Kariyer Adanmışlığı Davranışları, Banka Çalışanları.

ABSTRACT

Recently, organizations expect employees to act on knowledge and to act proactively in unusual events and conditions. Because jobs are not only designed according to needs by organizations, they can also be actively redesigned by employees.

On the other hand, careers have undergone significant changes due to globalization, technological innovations and social changes. In response to economic and labor market changes, changes in people's careers have been made compulsory and various contemporary concepts have emerged with new career models. One of these concepts is proactive career engagement behaviours.

The purpose of this proceeding is to determine how effective job crafting of employees is on proactive career engagement behaviours. For this purpose, data were collected by survey method-questioning technique in order to reveal the relationship between job crafting and proactive career engagement behaviours of the personnel working in Halk Bank branches in Mersin. With the data obtained from 111 employees, the relationship and effect analyzes between the so-called variables were made using the SPSS program. As a result of the analyzes, it was revealed that there is a statistically significant and positive relationship between all dimensions of the job crafting scale (task crafting, cognitive crafting, relational carfting) and the proactive career engagement behaviours scale. In addition, as a result of the regression analysis, it was observed that job crafting is a variable that significantly affects proactive career engagement ($R^2=.762$, $p=.000$). Although it has a place in the international literature, it is thought that the study is important in terms of eliminating this deficiency, since there has not been any study examining the effect of job crafting on proactive career engagement behaviours in the national literature.

Keywords: Job Crafting, Proactive Career Engagement Behaviors, Bank Employees.

**AFET YÖNETİMİNDE TÜRKİYE’DE UYGULANAN TEKNOLOJİLERİN
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

**EVALUATION OF TECHNOLOGIES APPLIED IN TURKEY IN DISASTER
MANAGEMENT**

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ÖZET

Afet; toplumların tamamı veya belirli kesimleri için fiziksel, sosyal ve ekonomik kayıplar meydana getirip, insanların faaliyetlerini yavaşlatıp durdurma boyutuna ulaştıran doğa, insan ve teknoloji kaynaklı olaylar olarak tanımlanabilir. Farklı sebeplerden meydana gelip büyük zararlara neden olmaktadır. Afetin neden olduğu sonuçları azaltmak veya tamamen sıfıra indirebilmek neredeyse imkânsızdır. Geleneksel afet yönetim modellerinde planlama faaliyetleri afet meydana gelmeden önce bazı riskler göz önüne alınarak derlenen bilgilere göre planlama yapılmaktadır. Modern afet yönetim sistemleri ise afet gerçekleşmeden önce afet risklerinin sınıflandırılması, belirlenmesi, risklerin azaltılması, azaltıcı önlemlerin alınması, afet risk derecelendirmesi, tahmin ve erken uyarı sistemleri ile afetlere karşı hazırlıklı olma, afet sonrasında etkin kurtarma faaliyetleri ve afet sonrası iyileştirme çalışmalarının yapılmasını kapsamaktadır. Bu nedenle afet öncesinde, afet sırasında ve sonrasında oluşabilecek riskleri en az seviyeye indirebilmek için bütünsel afet yönetimi devreye girmektedir. Türkiye, başta deprem ve sel olmak üzere afetlerin sıklıkla gerçekleştiği bir ülkedir ve Afet kapsamındaki faaliyetler Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı (AFAD) tarafından yürütülmektedir. AFAD teknolojik gelişmelere uygun ve teknoloji tabanlı olarak birçok alt yapıyı kullanmaktadır. Risklerin tespit edilmesi, değerlendirilmesi ve azaltılması için Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemi (CBS) ve Afet Yönetim ve Karar Destek Sistemi Projesi (AYDES) bilişim sistemlerinden yararlanılmakta; afetten etkilenen canlıların ve hasar durumunun tespitinde nesnelerin interneti, yapay zekâ uygulamaları, 5G destekli robotlar, hava araçları ve akıllı kentler gibi teknolojiler kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada afet yönetimi sürecinde teknoloji uygulamaları inceleme konusu olarak ele alınmıştır. Değişik teknolojik gelişmelerin afet yönetimi sürecindeki işlevselliği ve etkileri üzerinde durulmuş; Türkiye’de gerçekleştirilen teknolojik uygulamalar değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Afet, Afet Yönetimi, Afet Yönetimi Aşamaları, Afet Bilgi Sistemleri, AYDES.

ABSTRACT

A disaster can be defined as events caused by nature, people and technology that cause physical, social and economic losses for all or certain segments of societies and slow down and stop people's activities. It occurs for different reasons and causes great harm. It is almost impossible to reduce the consequences caused by the disaster or completely reduce them to zero. In traditional disaster management models, planning activities are carried out according to the information compiled taking into account some risks before the disaster occurs. Modern disaster management systems, disaster risk disaster occurs before classification, identification, risk reduction, mitigation, disaster risk rating; forecasting and early warning systems and disaster preparedness, disaster studies, effective rescue operations and disaster recovery in the aftermath of covers. For this reason, integrated disaster management comes into play in order to minimize the risks that may occur before, during and after the disaster. Turkey is a country where disasters, especially earthquakes and floods, often occur, and Disaster-related activities are carried out by the Disaster and Emergency Management Directorate (AFAD). AFAD uses many infrastructure structures in accordance with technological developments and based on technology. Geographic Information System (GIS) and Disaster Management and Decision Support System Project (AYDES) information systems are used to identify, evaluate and reduce risks; technologies such as the Internet of things, artificial intelligence applications, robots with 5G support, air vehicles and smart cities are used to detect the living beings affected by the disaster and the damage situation. In this study, technology applications in the disaster management process have been considered as the subject of review. The functionality and effects of various technological developments on the disaster management process were emphasized and the technological applications carried out in Turkey were evaluated.

Keywords: Disaster, Disaster Management, Disaster Management Stages, Disaster Information Systems, AYDES.

**THE EFFECTS OF IN-APP ADVERTISEMENTS ON USER BEHAVIOR IN
GOOGLE PLAY STORE GAMES**

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ABSTRACT

The advertising industry today is not just about billboards, televisions and printed publications. In this era, where social media and the internet reach billions of people, the mobile game industry is also an important advertising space. In the mobile game industry, advertisements are often presented to the user as an option, such as accessing in-game products or making it easier to achieve a milestone in the game. Some ads are fixed on the screen. If the ads that require watching for a certain period of time are closed before the specified time, the user cannot receive the reward. Advertisements can be video content or just a single image. In some advertisements, for example, there may be a playable section from a game. A mini-game experience that gives an idea about the game can be given to the user. In this study, which was carried out with data obtained from Google Play Turkey, the number of downloads and comments of games containing in-app advertisements were visualized on the basis of game type. The differences in the variables according to the advertisement inclusion status were statistically analysed. In the study, data of approximately 14,000 unique games were obtained by using the Selenium library of the Python programming language. Data was pre-processed using Pandas and Numpy libraries. The data that is ready for analysis has been evaluated from various aspects according to the advertisement inclusion status. The data is visualized with the Matplotlib library. This study which statistically explains the meaning of not including ads in the growing mobile game industry aims to provide an overview for advertising industry professionals, game developers, and academic researchers who are interested in the subject.

Keywords: Google Play Games, free paid games, freemium, games with ads.

**THE MANAGERIAL REACTIONS OF AIRPORT BUSINESS TO THE PANDEMIC
HAVALİMANI İŞLETMECİLİĞİNİN PANDEMİYE YÖNETİMSEL TEPKİLERİ**

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ABSTRACT

The aviation industry is dealing with rare challenges in its management due to the pandemic, as it causes significant changes in societal and daily life. Therefore, the airport business has lost a significant portion of their passengers and either downsized or temporarily disabled their major operating apparatus. While this situation challenges the airport business, which have infrastructure expenses that cannot be reduced, it has also prioritized the necessity of protecting the health of passengers and employees as a complex structure that offers a wide variety of services. Hence, the current study aims at determining the reactions of airport businesses to the effects of Covid-19 pandemic. The airports have an important role in meeting both the global and regional economy and the needs of people and society in such a deep crisis that affects daily life on a global scale. It is assumed that this study reveals the managerial practices of airports for the pandemic. In this study, by conducting stand-alone literature reviews (SALR) method, it can be argued that the airport managers have overcome the uncertainty and the crisis with the practices that can be grouped under the management practices related passenger health, strategy development, and management practices. In this sense, the airport managers have run innovative solutions prioritizing health to a structure that offers a wide variety of services for passengers.

Keywords: Strategic management, Covid-19 pandemic, Airport management, Aviation industry, Strategy

ÖZET

Covid-19 pandemisi toplumsal ve günlük hayatta önemli değişikliklere neden olduğundan havacılık endüstrisi, pandemi nedeniyle yönetiminde nadir görülen zorluklarla uğraşmaktadır. Bu nedenle havalimanı işletmesi yolcularının önemli bir bölümünü kaybetmiş ve ana işletme aparatlarını ya küçültmüş ya da geçici olarak devre dışı bırakmıştır. Bu durum, alt yapı maliyetleri düşürülemeyen havalimanı işletmesini zorlarken, çok çeşitli hizmetler sunan karmaşık bir yapı olarak yolcuların ve çalışanların sağlığının korunması gerekliliğini de ön

plana getirmiştir. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmanın amacı, havalimanı işletmelerinin Covid-19 pandemisinin etkilerine yönetsel tepkilerini belirlemektir. Küresel ölçekte günlük yaşamı etkileyen bu kadar derin bir krizde hem küresel hem de bölgesel ekonominin, insanların ve toplumun ihtiyaçlarının karşılanmasında havalimanları önemli bir role sahiptir. Bu çalışmanın pandemi sürecinde havalimanlarının yönetsel uygulamalarını ortaya koyduğu varsayılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, bağımsız alan yazın taraması yöntemi ile havalimanı yöneticilerinin, yolcu sağlığı ile ilgili yönetim pratikleri, strateji geliştirme ve yönetim uygulamaları altında gruplanabilecek uygulamalarla belirsizliği ve krizi aştıkları söylenebilir. Bu anlamda havalimanı yöneticileri, yolcular için çok çeşitli hizmetler sunan bir yapıya sağlığı ön planda tutan yenilikçi çözümler uygulamışlardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Stratejik yönetim, Covid-19 salgını, Havalimanı yönetimi, Havacılık endüstrisi, Strateji

**SUBJECTIVE TIME, EMOTIONS, AND JOB AUTONOMY IN REMOTE WORK
SETTINGS**

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ABSTRACT

The effects of subjective perceptions on employee performance and indirectly on organizational outcomes have taken their place in the management literature for many years. Many management studies are carried out in objective temporal dominance and how subjective perceptions affect employees' attitudes, cognitions, and behaviors towards employee outcomes is overlooked. In today's business world, where remote work has become a new form of work rather than a pandemic (Covid-19) necessity, more effort is required by the employees to manage time effectively. Controlling time in physical spaces outside the office, such as home where role conflict is likely to arise, has become a desirable work related ability. In this paper, the overshadowed role of time perceptions in the management literature on individual and organizational outcomes is addressed. Besides, the effects of positive and negative emotional states based subjective time perceptions on the experience of job autonomy in remote work setting are discussed. Considering the role of subjective time in job autonomy and performance research, propositions for future research are developed and their applicability is reviewed in remote work. In order to increase the performance of the employees in the remote working order, the practical reflections of the time experience are highlighted as well.

Keywords: Subjective time, emotion, job autonomy, remote work

**KAPININ DİĞER TARAFI: COVID-19 PANDEMİSİ SONRASI DÖNEME
HAZIRLIK İÇİN MUHASEBESEL, FİNANSAL VE YÖNETİMSEL ÖNERİLER
THE OTHER SIDE OF THE DOOR: ACCOUNTING RELATED, FINANCIAL AND
MANAGERIAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO PREPARE FOR THE POST COVID-19
PANDEMIC ERA**

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ÖZET

Covid-19 pandemisi, 1 Aralık 2019 günü Çin'in Vuhan şehrinde ortaya çıkan bir virüs salgınıdır. Virüsün ilk nasıl ve hangi yolla ortaya çıktığı hala kesinlik kazanmış değildir. İlgili virüs salgını, çok kısa süre içerisinde Çin'den bütün Dünya'ya yayılmıştır. Türkiye'de ilk Covid-19 vakası ise Sağlık Bakanlığı tarafından 11 Mart 2020'de tespit edilmiştir. Covid-19'a bağlı ilk ölüm de 15 Mart 2020 tarihinde gözlemlenmiştir. Covid-19 pandemisi Dünya üzerinde ekonomi, üretim, lojistik, eğitim, sağlık, turizm, otomotiv, havacılık ve spor başta olmak üzere birçok alanda etkili olmuştur. Virüs, çok sayıda vakaya ve ölüme neden olmuştur. Aslına bakılırsa, bu husus hala da devam etmektedir. Zira, virüs zaman içerisinde mutasyona uğramış ve farklı varyantları ortaya çıkmıştır. Her bir varyantın etkisi, bulaşıcılığı, yayılma hızı ve etkileri farklıdır. Dünya'da birçok ülkede aşılamanın başlaması ve devam etmesi sayesinde ise ölüm vakalarında azalış trendine girilmiştir. Halihazırda, ölüm vakalarının çok büyük bir kısmı aşısız veya aşı eksikliği bulunan kişilerden kaynaklanmaktadır. Günümüzde, Covid-19 pandemisinin tamamen hayatımızdan çıktığını ve virüs probleminin ortadan kalktığını iddia etmek imkansızdır. Ancak, artık yavaş yavaş Covid-19 pandemisi sonrası dönem de konuşulmaya ve tartışılmaya başlanmıştır. Hiç şüphesiz, Covid-19 pandemisi sonrası döneme tamamen geçildiğinde, bir takım eski alışkanlıklar ortadan kalkacak ve bizi farklı bir iş dünyası ile yeni bir düzen karşılıyor olacaktır. Dolayısıyla, işletmelerin hayatta kalması ve sürdürülebilir rekabet açısından Covid-19 pandemisi sonrası döneme şimdiden hazır olmak

gereklidir. Bu çalışmada, Covid-19 pandemisi sonrası döneme hazırlık için işletmelere yönelik muhasebesel, finansal ve yönetsel öneriler sunulmaktadır. Araştırma kapsamında bütüncül bir bakış açısı benimsenerek, çok yönlü analizlerin yapılmasına özen gösterilmiştir. Çalışmanın ilk bölümü Giriş'e ayrılmıştır. İkinci bölümde, araştırma konusuyla ilgili Literatür Taraması yapılmıştır. Son olarak, üçüncü bölümde ise Sonuç ve Öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Muhasebe, Finans, Yönetim, Covid-19, Pandemi

ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic is a virus outbreak that emerged in Wuhan, China on December 1, 2019. It is still unclear how and by what means the virus first appeared. The related virus epidemic spread from China to the whole World in a very short time. The first Covid-19 case in Turkey was detected by the Ministry of Health on March 11, 2020. The first death due to Covid-19 was also observed on 15 March 2020. The Covid-19 pandemic has been influential in many fields around the World, especially in the economy, production, logistics, education, health, tourism, automotive, aviation and sports. The virus has caused a large number of cases and deaths. In fact, this issue still continues. Because the virus has mutated over time and different variants have emerged. The impact, contagiousness, spread rate and effects of each variant are different. Thanks to the initiation and continuation of vaccination in many countries in the World, a decreasing trend has been experienced in death cases. Currently, the vast majority of deaths are due to unvaccinated or under-vaccinated people. Today, it is impossible to claim that the Covid-19 pandemic has completely disappeared from our lives and that the virus problem has disappeared. However, the post-Covid pandemic period has gradually started to be talked about and discussed. Undoubtedly, when the post-Covid-19 pandemic period is completely here, some old habits will disappear and a new business world as well as a new order will welcome us. Therefore, it is necessary to be ready for the post-Covid-19 pandemic period in terms of the survival of businesses and sustainable competition. In this study, accounting related, financial and managerial recommendations for businesses are presented to prepare for the post-Covid-19 pandemic period. Within the scope of the research, a holistic perspective was adopted and care was taken to make multidimensional analyzes. The first part of the study is devoted to the Introduction. In the second part, a Literature Review is provided about the research topic. Finally, in the third part, Conclusion and Recommendations are presented.

Keywords: Accounting, Finance, Management, Covid-19, Pandemic

**HPV'YE YÖNELİK DAMGALAYICI TUTUMLARIN ÖNLEM DAVRANIŞLARINA
YAKLAŞIMLA İLİŞKİSİ**

**RELATIONSHIP OF HPV RELATED STIGMATIZING ATTITUDES WITH PREVENTIVE
BEHAVIOR APPROACHES**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Human Papilloma Virüs'e (HPV) ilişkin damgalama ve belli bir gruba atfetme eğilimleriyle önlem davranışlarına ilişkin tutum ve uygulamaların ilişkisini sosyolojik bir yaklaşımla ele almaktadır. HPV, rahim ağzı kanseri başta olmak üzere çeşitli anogenital, orafaringeal (ağız-boğaz) kanserlere ya da bu bölgelerde papilloma adı verilen siğillere yol açabilen ve cinsel yolla aktarılan bir virüstür. Araştırma yöntemi olarak çevrim içi anket uygulanmıştır. Bu anket uygulaması Haziran-Eylül 2020 ayları arasında yapılmış olup araştırmanın örneklemini, Türkiye'de yaşayan, 18 yaş ve üzeri, internet kullanan ve HPV'nin ne olduğunu bildiğini beyan eden 681 kişiden oluşmaktadır. Bağımlı değişkenler; kendini ya da başkalarını suçlama/damgalama ve hastalığı belli bir gruba atfetme eğilimleri, HPV aşısına duyulan güven ve HPV aşısının gerekli görülen kapsayıcılık düzeyi ve HPV pozitif olma durumunda başkalarından gizlemeye ilişkin eğilimler olarak belirlenmiştir. Bağımsız değişkenlerse yaş, cinsiyet, eğitim düzeyi ve ilişki durumu gibi demografik değişkenlerdir. Verilerin analizinde, bağımlı değişkenlerin hem birbirleriyle hem de bağımsız değişkenlerle ilişkilerine ki-kare, Spearman's rho, Mann-Whitney U ve Kruskal-Wallis testleri yapılarak bakılmıştır.

Analiz sonuçlarına göre en dikkat çeken bulgulardan biri; HPV'yi belli bir gruba atfetme ve belli yaşam tarzlarıyla belli davranışların sonucu olarak görme eğilimiyle; HPV pozitif olma durumunda kendini damgalama, suçlama ve pozitif olduğu bilgisini başkalarından gizleme eğilimleri ve HPV aşısının gerekliliğine ve kapsamına ilişkin yönelik olumsuz tutumlar arasında pozitif korelasyon olduğudur. Önemli bir diğer bulguysa, damgalama eğilimlerinin bağımsız değişkenlerle göre dağılımlarında fark olduğudur. İleri yaştakilerin, erkeklerin, eğitim düzeyi daha düşük olanların ve evlilerin HPV'yi belli bir gruba atfetme ve damgalama eğilimlerinin daha yüksek olduğu bulunmuştur. Damga eğilimlerinin hangi demografik gruplarda daha fazla görüldüğü bilgisinin yanı sıra bu eğilimlerin önleme ilişkin tutum ve davranışlara olan olumsuz etkileri göz önüne alınarak HPV'ye ilişkin damganın azalmasının önlem davranışları açısından olumlu etkilerinin olması olasıdır. Elde edilen bu bulgular

damgalama eğilimleri ve sağlık davranışlarına ilişkin fazla araştırma yapılması gereğinin de altını çizmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: HPV, Damga, Önlem davranışı, HPV aşısı.

ABSTRACT

From a sociological perspective, this study focuses on the relationship between Human Papillomavirus (HPV) related stigmatizing tendencies including its attribution to a particular group and approaches and practices of preventive behavior. HPV, known primarily for being responsible for cervical cancer, is a sexually transmitted virus, which may also cause various anogenital and oropharyngeal cancers and warts called papillomas at these mentioned parts of the body. The research method used is an online survey that was conducted from June to September 2020. Research sample is internet using 681 people who are above 18 years of age, currently living in Turkey and stating to have at least minimum knowledge of HPV. Dependent variables are determined as; HPV related blame and stigmatization of one's self or others, HPV's attribution to particular groups, perceived necessity of comprehensiveness of the HPV vaccine, and tendencies for not disclosing one's HPV status in case it is positive. Independent variables are demographic variables such as age, gender, level of education and relationship status. Relationship of dependent variables to one another and to the independent variables were analyzed using chi-square, Spearman's rho, Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal-Wallis tests.

One of the most significant findings of the analysis is, tendencies for attribution of HPV to particular groups and considering it as the result of certain lifestyles and behaviors showing positive correlation with self-stigmatization, self-blaming, concealing one's positive HPV status, and negative correlation with perceived necessity of comprehensiveness of the HPV vaccine. Another significant finding is, distribution of stigmatization tendencies being significantly different among independent variable categories. People with older age, men, people who have lower levels of education and people who are married have higher tendencies of attributing HPV to a particular groups and stigmatizing. Besides knowing that stigmatization tendencies differ among demographic groups, considering that stigmatizing tendencies having negative effects on attitudes and behaviors regarding preventive measures show that reducing HPV stigma can have positive effects on preventive behaviors. Overall, these findings underline the need for further research on relationship between stigmatizing tendencies and health behaviors.

Keywords: HPV, Stigma, Preventive behavior, HPV vaccine

CMR VE TTK HÜKÜMLERİ ÇERÇEVESİNDE TAŞIMA İŞİNİN UYGULANMASI
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CARRIAGE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF CMR AND
TCC PROVISIONS

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ÖZET

Taşıyıcı, taşıma sözleşmesi ile taşıma işini yerine getirmeyi taahhüt eder. Taahhüt edilen taşıma işinin yerine getirilmesi üç ayrı evrede gerçekleşir. Birinci evre, taşınması taahhüt edilen eşyanın taşıta yüklenmesi ile; ikinci evre, aracın teslim yerine ulaşması ile; üçüncü evre ise, taşınan eşyanın teslim yerinde gönderilene teslim edilmesi ile tamamlanacaktır. Ancak bilindiği üzere taşıma süreci içerisinde birçok rizikoyu barındırır. Aracın yükleme yerinden çıkıp varma yerine ulaşana kadar geçeceği güzergâh üzerinde, özellikle uluslararası nitelikli taşımalarda, birçok sorun ve engelle karşılaşılabilmektedir. Dolayısıyla taşıma sözleşmesine uygun olarak taşıma işi yapıldığı esnada sözleşmedeki yükümlülüklerin yerine getirilmesi olanaksız hale gelebileceği gibi, taşımanın değişiklikle yapılması da gerekebilir. Bu doğrultuda taşıma işinin uygulanmasında; yükleme ve boşaltma yükümlülüğünün kime ait olacağı ve bekleme ücreti, taşıma sırasında veya teslim esnasında taşıma ve teslim engeli olarak adlandırılacak sorunlar çıktığında taşıyıcının ne yapması gerektiği belirlemek ve taşıma sırasında taşımanın farklı şekilde yapılması gerekirse gönderenin bu durumda sahip olduğu emir, talimat verme ve tasarrufta bulunma hakkı önem teşkil etmektedir. Bu tür durumlarda uluslararası nitelik taşıyan kara yolu ile eşya taşımalarına, Eşyaların Karayolundan Uluslararası Nakliyatı İçin Mukavele Sözleşmesi (CMR-Convention Marchandise Routier) hükümleri; ulusal nitelik taşıyan kara yolu ile eşya taşımalarına ve CMR’ de düzenlenmemiş hususlara 6102 sayılı Türk Ticaret Kanunu (TTK) hükümleri uygulanacaktır. Çalışmamızda Yargıtay kararları doğrultusunda sırasıyla yükleme ve boşaltma yükümlülüğü, CMR ve TTK hükümlerine göre taşıma ve teslim engelleri ve son olarak gönderenin emir, talimat ve tasarruf haklarına değinilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: CMR, Taşıma, Taşıma Sözleşmesi

ABSTRACT

The carrier undertakes the obligation of carrying with the carriage contract. This obligation is fulfilled in three stages. The first phase is the loading of the goods on the vehicle; the second phase, with the vehicle arriving at the place designated for delivery; the last phase will be completed with the delivery of the transported goods to the consignee at the place designated

for delivery. As it may be predictable, especially international carriage, the route from the loading place to the place designated for delivery has many risks. As a matter of fact that these risks may cause it impossible to fulfill the obligations under the contract or needs to be revisioned. Therefore, during the implementation of the carriage it is important to determine the responsibility of loading, discharging, and the fee required for them or what the carrier should do if any obstacle occurs. Also, the right to instruct and dispose of the sender if changing the route requires. In such cases, Convention on The Contract for The International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR) is applied for international carriage of goods by road. Besides, for national carriage of goods by road Turkish Commercial Code (TCC) numbered 6102 is applied unless CMR does not include any regulation. In this study, the responsibility of loading and discharging, the obstacles of carriage and delivery, and the rights of the sender will be examined in the light of court decisions.

Keywords: CMR, Carriage, Carriage Contract

**ÖLÜLERİN KİŞİSEL VERİLERİNİN KORUNMAMASI ÜZERİNE BİR
DEĞERLENDİRME**

AN EVALUATION OF THE DECEASED'S PERSONAL DATA'S NON-PROTECTION

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ÖZET

Kişisel veri, Kişisel Verilerin Korunması Kanunu'nda kimliği belli ya da belirlenebilir bir gerçek kişiye ait her türlü veri kişisel veri olarak tanımlanmıştır. KVKK'na göre, kişisel veri işleyebilen kişiler hem gerçek kişi hem tüzel kişi olabilir iken verisi işlenen ilgili kişi yalnızca gerçek kişiler olabilir. Gerçek kişi olmayan tüzel kişiler ve ölü kişiler, kanunun koruma kapsamının dışında bırakılmıştır.

Ölenin kişisel verilerinin korunup korunmaması özellikle parasal veya özel anı değeri olan kişisel verilerin mirasçılara geçişinde miras hükümleri ile çatışmaktadır. Bunun yanında, ölenin yaşayan yakınlarını da ilgilendiren sağlık, genetik ve biyometrik veriler bakımından verilerin korunmaması ölenin yakınlarının kişisel verilerinin güvenliğini etkilemektedir. Bu noktada, özellikle sosyal medya hesapları da dahil olmak üzere dijital veriler ile sağlık, biyometrik ve genetik verilerinin korunması önem arz eder. Bu sebeple de bu verilerin, mirasçılar tarafından talep edilmesine artık sıkça rastlanılmaktadır. Dolayısıyla, bu ve benzeri verileri, kişi öldüğü için koruma kapsamı dışında bırakmanın yerindeliği değerlendirilmelidir. Ölenin yakını olan kişilerin, özel hayatlarının gizliliğini ve kişisel verilerini korumak adına, ölenin birtakım kişisel verilerinin ölümünden sonra korunması düşünülmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kişisel Veriler, Dijital Veriler, Ölülerin Kişisel Verileri

ABSTRACT

Personal data is defined as any data belonging to an identified or identifiable natural person in the Law on the Protection of Personal Data. According to the KVKK, persons who can process personal data can be both natural persons and legal entities, while the person whose personal data is processed as defined in the law can only be natural persons. Legal persons and dead persons who are not natural persons are excluded from the scope of protection of the law.

At this point, it is important to protect digital data, especially social media accounts, as well as health, biometric and genetic data. Whether the personal data of the deceased is protected or not conflicts with the inheritance provisions, especially in the transfer of personal data with

monetary or private memory value to the heirs. In addition, the lack of protection of data in terms of health, genetic and biometric data, which also concerns the living relatives of the deceased, affects the security of the personal data of the deceased's relatives. For this reason, it is frequently encountered that these data are requested by the heirs. Therefore, the appropriateness of excluding this and similar data from the scope of protection because the person has died should be evaluated. In order to protect the privacy and personal data of the private life of the relatives of the deceased, some personal data of the deceased should be considered after death.

Keywords: Personal Data, Dijital Data, Deceased's Personal Data's.

**TÜKETİCİ UYUŞMAZLIKLARINDA DAVA ŞARTI ARABULUCULUKTA
ÜCRETE İLİŞKİN KURAL**

**THE RULE OF THE FEE IN THE MANDATORY MEDIATION IN THE CONSUMER
LAW**

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ÖZET

6502 sayılı Tüketicinin Korunması Hakkında Kanun'da tüketici işleminden kaynaklı uyuşmazlıklarda 73/A maddesi ile dava şartı arabuluculuk öngörülmüştür. Bu yeni düzenleme uyarınca, uyuşmazlık miktarına göre tüketici mahkemelerinin görev alanına giren uyuşmazlıklarda, taraflar mahkeme başvurarak dava açmadan önce arabulucuya başvurmak zorundadır. Arabuluculuk faaliyetleri sonucunda ödenmesi gereken ücret, m. 73/A devamı fıkralarında düzenlenmiştir. Bu fıkralarda, ücret noktasında Hukuk Uyuşmazlıklarında Arabuluculuk Kanunu'ndan farklı ve tüketici lehine kural öngörülmüştür. Buna göre, arabuluculuk faaliyetleri sonucunda anlaşma halinde arabulucuya ödenecek ücret ile görüşme yapılmaması halinde ödenecek yargılama ücreti bakımından, tüketici uyuşmazlıklarında farklı bir düzenleme öngörülmüştür. Bu düzenleme, tüketici hukukuna hakim olan nispi emredici kuralıyla birlikte değerlendirildiğinde, tüketicinin hiçbir ücret ödeme yükümlülüğü olmaksızın arabuluculuk faaliyetlerine katılması şeklinde yorumlanmalıdır. Buna karşın, uygulamada anılan düzenlemenin aksi yönünde tüketiciye ücret ödeme yükümlülüğü getirildiği görülmektedir. Bununla birlikte, kuralın amacı her ne kadar tüketiciyi korumak olsa da arabuluculuk faaliyetlerini olumsuz etkileme ihtimali bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, bu kuralın aksi yönündeki uygulamalar ve genel olarak düzenlemenin yerindeliği tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Arabuluculuk, Tüketici uyuşmazlıkları, ücret

ABSTRACT

Turkish Code On The Protection Of The Consumer (No 6502) is regulated mandatory mediation as condition of litigation in the Art. 73/A. According to the regulation, parties that have disputes within the jurisdiction of consumer courts have to apply for a mediator in advance. The fee has to be paid afterward of the dispute to the mediator is regulated in Art. 73/A. In this article, the rule is different from the Law on Mediation in Civil Disputes and in favor of the consumer interests specially for the fee. According to this, the fee is to be paid to the mediator if there is a settlement or in the absence of negotiation is different than the Law on Mediation in Civil Disputes. The evaluation of this regulation should be interpreted as the

consumer do not have to pay anything to the mediator. On the other hand, in practice, consumers are putting in a position to pay the fee of the mediation. Moreover, this article can have negative effect on the settlement even though its purpose is protecting the consumer. In this study, the propriety and the practice of the regulation will be discussed.

Keywords: Mediation, Consumer Law, Fee.

**KAMU YÖNETİMİ İÇİN UYGULAMA ODAKLI BİR YÖNTEM ÖNERİSİ:
OTOBÜROGRAFI**

**PROPOSING A PRACTICE-ORIENTED METHOD FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:
AUTOBUREAUGRAPHY**

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ÖZET

Pozitivist yöntem bilimin yanı sıra diğer yöntemler de son yıllarda toplum bilimlerinde yaygın kabul görmektedir. Etnografi ve otoetnografi bu kapsamda dikkat çeken yöntemler arasındadır. Bu çalışmada, otoetnografinin Kamu Yönetimine uyarlaması olarak otobürografi yöntemi önerilmekte, bu yöntemin avantajları ve dezavantajları tartışılmaktadır. Otobürografi, kamu görevlisinin görevi dolayısıyla karşılaştığı durumları sistemli olarak gözlemleyip çözümlemesine dayanan etnografik bir yöntem olarak önerilmektedir. Etnografik yöntemler, ayrıntılı betimlemelere imkân tanınması bakımından avantajlı olsa da sahada uzun süreli katılım gerektirmesi bakımından zaman alıcı ve maliyetlidir. Ancak, kamu görevini sürdüren araştırmacılar açısından bu dezavantaj ihmal edilebilir düzeydedir. Bir kamu görevlisinin görevini sürdürürken karşılaştığı durumları düzenli olarak kaydetmesi, iş arkadaşları ve muhataplarıyla derinlemesine görüşmeler gerçekleştirmesi fazla bir çaba ve masraf gerektirmeyecektir. Üstelik, dışarıdan bir araştırmacının asla erişemeyeceği bilgilere bir kamu görevlisinin tabii olarak ulaşması mümkündür. Otobürografi, kamu kurumlarının şekli yapılarının ötesinde, toplumsal ve insani boyutunun öğrenilmesine de katkıda bulunacaktır. Otobürografik araştırmalar, kamu yönetimi araştırması ve uygulaması arasındaki mesafeyi kısaltacaktır. Sahada karşılaşılan sorunların yazında daha fazla yer bulması, akademisyenlerin dikkatini çekecek; uygulayıcıların araştırma yapması, yazındaki birikimin sahaya yansıtılmasını hızlandıracaktır. Etnografinin genelinde olduğu gibi, otobürografinin de en önemli yöntem zafiyeti, çözümleme titizliği ve dışsal geçerlik sorunları olacaktır. Çalışmada, bu zafiyetlerin üstesinden gelinmesi için çapraz otobürografiler ve genelleyici otobürografiler olmak üzere iki teknik önerilecektir. Otobürografinin diğer yöntemlerle birlikte, Kamu Yönetiminde yöntem sorununu çözme potansiyeli taşıdığı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kamu Yönetiminde Yöntem, Nitel Yöntemler, Otoetnografi, Bürokrasi

ABSTRACT

Apart from positivist methodology, other methods have been widely acknowledged in social sciences for several decades. Ethnography and autoethnography are among the popular methods in this context. In this study, autobureaugraphy as an adaptation of autoethnography to Public Administration is proposed, and the advantages and disadvantages of the autobureaugraphic method are also discussed. Autobureaugraphy is proposed as a method that can generate observations and analysis from situations that a public servant encounters as part of her duty. While having the advantage of allowing thick description, ethnographic methods are time-consuming and expensive, depending on long-term participation in the field. However, for a public servant who is already in the field due to her work, this disadvantage is negligible. It will not cost time or money for a public servant to note critical situations systematically at the work and to have in-depth interviews with colleagues and clients. Moreover, it is possible for an officer to naturally receive information that is unavailable to researchers outside. Autobureaugraphy will contribute to understanding the social and humanistic dimensions of governmental agencies beyond formal structures. Autobureaugraphic studies will bridge the gap between public administration research and practice. The proliferating literature on the problems encountered in the field will engage scholars' attention, and practitioner researchers will accelerate the transfer of academic knowledge to practice. As is the case in ethnographies, the most obvious methodological weakness of autobureaugraphy is analytical robustness and external validity problems. In this study, two tools -cross autobureaugraphies and generalizing autobureaugraphies- are suggested to overcome these problems. It is supposed that, as a complement to other methods, autobureaugraphy has the potential of resolving the research problem in Public Administration.

Keywords: Methods in Public Administration, Qualitative Research, Autoethnography, Bureaucracy

**PROBLEMS IN THE GLOBAL SERVICE TRADING CASE AND POTENTIAL
DEVIATIONS IN ECONOMIC GROWTH EXPECTATIONS****Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER**

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ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5313-246X**ABSTRACT**

Global service trade shows mutually different expansion areas in different dimensions between countries, especially in recent years. Global service trade affects different economic margins based on imports and exports, especially in OECD countries, and it is observed that it creates a different global income area for countries. Despite all this, it is seen that some features distinguish the global service trade from other trades. The foremost of these features is that different portfolios are included in the different service offerings of the countries. All kinds of service provision in these areas create different contribution values with different expectations. At the beginning of these problems are the profit shares in the distribution of services and the difficulties in sharing added value creation. It appears that the differences between the currencies and the differences in income level pose an essential problem in the distribution of different values in the global service trade with varying margins of profit. A service delivery standard with higher imports in service trade within the developed world countries resulted in different expectations. It is also observed that the emergence of other financial perception elements in the developing underdeveloped emerging economies, which may arise in these seeming situations, causes significant problems. Global service trade has emerged as an essential trade portfolio with several presentations in recent years with this approach. However, it is understood that the existing standards at every stage often create some deviations for developing countries, especially the national financial burdens and efficient deviations in the standards in the global service trade. This inevitable phenomenon necessitated joint protocols and commercial agreements, especially between OECD countries. It appears that the determination of specific criteria with international commercial contracts is among the crucial steps towards the solution of these problems.

Keywords: Emerging Economies, Export, Global Service Trading, Import, OECD.**JEL Codes:** F23, F44, F63, F66.

Z KUŞAĞININ MESLEK/KARİYER SEÇİMİNDE SOSYAL MEDYA ETKİSİ
-NİTEL BİR ÇALIŞMA-
THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON GENERATION Z'S
PROFESSION/CAREER CHOICE -A QUALITATIVE STUDY-

Cemile ÇETİN

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ÖZET

21.yüzyılın ilk kuşağı olarak tanımlanan Z Kuşağı, dünyanın ilk küresel nesli olarak da ifade edilmektedir. Bu kuşak, teknoloji içine doğmuştur. Haberleri, kitapları, bilgiyi, eğlenceyi sosyal medyada bulan Z kuşağı için sosyal medya araçlarının meslek/kariyer seçimlerinde etkisinin olup olmadığı çalışmanın çıkış noktasını oluşturmaktadır.

Araştırmanın amacı, örneklem sınırlılığı içerisinde 11. ve 12. sınıf lise öğrencilerinin meslek tercihlerinde sosyal medyanın etkisini ortaya koymaktır. Araştırmanın odak noktası lise öğrencilerinin sosyal medya kullanımları ile sosyal medyada takip ettikleri kişilerin meslek seçim kararları üzerindeki olası etkilerini belirlemeye çalışmaktır. Bu araştırma, nitel araştırma tekniklerinden “yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniği” kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. İzmir’in merkez ilçelerindeki liselerde okuyan ve gönüllü olarak katkı sağlayan 5’i kız ve 6’sı erkek toplam 11 lise öğrencisi araştırmanın örneklemi oluşturmaktadır.

Öğrenciler sosyal medyada takiplerini sadece kişilerin mesleklerinden dolayı gerçekleştirmemektedir. İfadelerine göre ‘sadece tanıdıkları için’, ‘bir arkadaşı önerdiği için’ ya da ‘kişilerin paylaşımları ilginç’ olduğu için takip edebilmektedir. Çalışmada, elde edilen en önemli sonuç, Z kuşağı bireyleri meslek tercihlerini oluştururken sosyal medyadan etkilenmemektedir. Bu kapsamda sosyal medyayı tercihlerini onaylatıcı hatta kararlarını bilgi yönü ile tamamlayan araçlar olarak görmektedirler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Z Kuşağı, Sosyal Medya, Kariyer, Meslek, Meslek Seçimi

ABSTRACT

Generation Z refers to the generation that was born into the 21st century and is the fully global generation. This generation is born into digital technology; they find entertainment, books, information on the internet and social media. The starting point of this study is to investigate whether social media use have any effect on the career choice of generation Z.

The aim of the research is to reveal the effect of social media on the career choices of 11th and 12th grade high school students within the limitation of the sample. The focus of the research is to try to determine the possible effects of high school students' social media use and the people they follow on social media on their career choice decisions. This research was carried out using "semi-structured interview technique", one of the qualitative research techniques. The sample of the research is a total of 11 high school students, 5 girls and 6 boys, who study in high schools in the central districts of İzmir, contributed voluntarily to the research.

Students' social media follow-ups are not determined only by their profession. According to their statements, they follow them 'because they know them', or 'they are recommended by a friend' or 'because their posts are interesting'. The most important finding of this study is that generation Z is not affected by social media while forming their career preferences. Instead, generation Z uses social media as a source of information to confirm their career preferences.

Keywords: Generation Z, Social Media, Career, Occupation, Choosing a Profession

**KAMU HARCAMALARININ BEŞERÎ KALKINMADAKİ ETKİNLİĞİNİN
BELİRLENMESİNE YÖNELİK AMPİRİK BİR ANALİZ**
AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURES ON
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Resul TELLİ

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ÖZET

Beşerî sermayenin makro iktisadi teoriler çerçevesinde ülke kalkınmasındaki önemi günümüzde de artarak devam etmektedir. İktisadi gelişmenin önemli bir göstergesi olan İnsani Gelişim Endeksi (İGE), eğitim, sağlık ve gayrisafi milli hâsıla (GSMH) bileşenlerinden oluşmaktadır. Bu yönüyle İGE, bir ülkenin beşerî sermayesi hakkında önemli fikirler vermektedir. İGE'nin etkinliğinin belirlenmesi ve ülkeler arasında etkinlik kıyaslamasının yapılarak, referans ülkeleri ortaya çıkarmak bu çalışmanın temel amacıdır. Çalışmada bu amaçla G20 ülkeleri Karar Verme Birimi (KVB) olarak belirlenerek, KVB'ler tarafından yapılan kamu harcamalarının, beşerî kalkınma üzerindeki etkinliği test edilmiştir. Çalışma analizinde Veri Zarflama Analizi (VZA) ve Malmquist İndeksi (Mİ) yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Analizde kamu harcamaları ve İGE değişkeni kapsamında belirlenen girdi ve çıktılar ile KVB'lerin, 2016-2020 yıllarındaki beşerî kalkınma seviyeleri belirlenerek İGE verimliliğindeki artış oranları ortaya konulmuştur. Analizde DEAP 2.1 Paket Programı kullanılmıştır. Analiz sonucunda analize katılan ülkelerin %70'i teknik etkin olarak hesaplanırken, %30'u teknik etkinsiz olarak hesaplanmıştır. Mİ analizine göre, KVB'lerin Teknik Etkinlik Değişim (TED), Teknolojik Etkinlik Değişim (TD) ve Toplam Faktör Verimlilik Değişim (TFVD) değerleri yıl bazlı hesaplanarak tüm ülkeler en verimli olandan en az verimli olana doğru sıralanmıştır. Mİ analizi ile elde edilen bulgulara, G20 ülkelerinin (N=20) ortalama %63'ünde TFVD değerinde artış görülürken, ortalama %37'sinde ise TFVD değerinde azalış olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: G20, Beşeri Kalkınma, Kamu Harcaması, Sağlık, Eğitim, VZA, Mİ.

ABSTRACT

The importance of human capital in the development of the country within the framework of macroeconomic theories continues to increase today. The Human Development Index (HDI), which is an important indicator of economic development, consists of education, health and gross national product (GNP) components. In this respect, HDI gives important ideas about the

human capital of a country. For this purpose, in the study, G20 countries were determined as the Decision-Making Unit (DMU) and the effectiveness of public expenditures made by DMUs on human development was tested. Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) and Malmquist Index (MI) methods were used in the study analysis. In the analysis, the inputs and outputs determined within the scope of public expenditures and HDI variable and the human development levels of DMUs in the years 2016-2020 were determined and the increase rates in HDI productivity were revealed. DEAP 2.1 Package Program was used in the analysis. As a result of the analysis, 70% of the countries participating in the analysis were calculated as technically efficient, while 30% were calculated as technically ineffective. According to the MI analysis, the Technical Efficiency Change (TS), Technological Efficiency Change (TD) and Total Factor Productivity Change (TFVD) values of DMUs were calculated on a yearly basis, and all countries were ranked from the most productive to the least productive. In the findings obtained by MI analysis, an increase in TFVD value was observed in 63% of the G20 countries (N=20) on average, while a decrease in TFVD value was observed in an average of 37%.

Keywords: G20, Human Development, Public Expenditure, Health, Education, DEA, MI.

MAKROEKONOMİK İSTİKRAR VE DOĞRUDAN YABANCI YATIRIM
MACROECONOMIC STABILITY AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

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ÖZET

Doğrudan yabancı yatırımın belirleyicileri ve sonuçları uzun süredir incelenmekte olan bir araştırma konusu olmakla birlikte, literatürde bu değişkenin diğer makroekonomik değişkenlerle olan ilişkisinin yönüne ve gücüne ilişkin bir fikir birliği bulunmamaktadır. Bu çalışma, geniş bir panel veri seti kullanarak doğrudan yabancı yatırımın makroekonomik belirleyicilerinin kapsamlı bir ampirik incelemesini sunmak suretiyle literatürdeki mevcut belirsizliği ortadan kaldırmayı hedeflemektedir. Daha spesifik olarak belirtmek gerekirse, makroekonomik istikrarın finansal istikrarı, siyasi istikrarı ve fiyat istikrarını kapsayan değişkenler üzerinden tanımlandığı bir ortamda, makroekonomik istikrarın doğrudan yabancı yatırım üzerindeki etkileri incelenmektedir. 96 ülke için 1980-2010 dönemini kapsayan panel tahmin sonuçları, ülkelerin gelir ve finansal açıklık düzeylerinin doğrudan yabancı yatırım üzerinde önemli etkileri olduğunu göstermektedir. Gelişmekte olan ülkelere ilişkin tahmin sonuçları ise, bu çalışmanın anahtar bulgularını ortaya koymakta ve eserin literatüre olan orijinal katkısını vurgulamaktadır. Finansal istikrar, fiyat istikrarı, finansal istikrar ve fiyat istikrarının etkileşimi, siyasi istikrar ve fiyat istikrarının etkileşimi değişkenlerinin tamamının gelişmekte olan ekonomilerde doğrudan yabancı yatırımı pozitif ve önemli şekilde etkilediği gösterilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: doğrudan yabancı yatırım, finansal istikrar, siyasi istikrar, fiyat istikrarı

ABSTRACT

The determinants and consequences of foreign direct investment have long been in the focus of research while there has been a consensus in the literature in terms of neither the direction nor the magnitude of the relationships between foreign direct investment and other macroeconomic variables. This study aims to clear away this ambiguity through providing an extensive empirical investigation of the macroeconomic determinants of foreign direct investment, employing a large panel dataset. More precisely, the influence of macroeconomic stability on foreign direct investment is examined, where macroeconomic stability is defined as composite variables capturing financial stability, political stability and price stability. The panel estimation

results for 96 countries covering the period from 1980 to 2010 show that income and financial openness levels of countries play significant roles in determining the foreign direct investment level, with the former affecting it negatively while the latter positively. The estimation results for the subsample of emerging countries exhibit the key findings of this study with respect to the impact of macroeconomic stability on foreign direct investment, thereby highlight the novel contribution of this work to the literature. It is shown that financial stability, price stability, the interaction of financial stability and price stability, and the interaction of political stability and price stability all turn out to influence the foreign direct investment level of emerging economies positively significantly.

Keywords: foreign direct investment, financial stability, political stability, price stability

MEHMET RÂİF'İN [OGAN] AHLAKİ OKUL PİYESLERİ
MORAL SCHOOL PLAYS BY MEHMET RÂİF [OGAN]

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ÖZET

Dinî ve millî kimliği ile tanınan gazeteci, muharrir Mehmet Râif, öğretmenlik ve idarecilik görevlerinde de bulunmuştur. Mehmet Râif, tarihî ve dinî konulardaki eserlerinin yanında okullarda temsil edilmek üzere çocuklar için vatani ve ahlaki piyesler kaleme almıştır. Bu çalışmada Mehmet Râif'n tiyatro vasıtasıyla çocukların ahlaki mevzularda eğitilmesi için yazdığı ve 1925 yılında neşredilen Çilek, Büyük-Küçük ve Suat'ın Altını adlı eserleri incelenerek ve Osmanlı Türkçesinden Latin harflerine aktararak günümüz okurunun dikkatine sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mehmet Râif Ogan, tiyatro, çocuk oyunu, ahlaki oyun.

ABSTRACT

Journalist and writer Mehmet Râif Ogan, known for his religious and national identity, also worked as a teacher and administrator in various schools. In addition to his works on historical and religious subjects, he also wrote patriotic and moral plays for children to be played in schools. In this study, the novels of Çilek, Büyük-Küçük and Suat, Altın written by Mehmet Râif to educate children on moral issues through theater and published in 1925, were examined and presented to the attention of today's readers by being translated from Ottoman Turkish to Latin letters.

Keywords: Mehmet Râif Ogan, theatre, children's play, moral school plays.

**BATI'DA MEDENİLİĞE MUGAYİR DAVRANIŞLARIN GAZETE HABERİ
ÜZERİNDEN ISPATI: ALİ MUZAFFER-PARİS'TE VAHŞET ÖRNEĞİ**
EVIDENCE OF UNCIVILIZED BEHAVIORS IN THE WEST WITH NEWSPAPERS: THE
CASE OF ALİ MUZAFFER- PARİS'TE VAHŞET (BRUTALITY IN PARIS)

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ÖZET

Batı/Avrupa tarafından Doğu'nun bilhassa bilim ve teknoloji sahalarında geri kaldığı ve uygar davranışlardan uzak yaşadığı hemen her fırsatta dile getirilmiş ve çeşitli vesilelerle ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır. Hiçbir öz eleştiri yapılmadan iddia edilen bu düşünceler, birçok yazarımızca kabul edilmemiş ve aksinin söz konusu olduğu çeşitli yazılarında gündeme getirilmiştir. Bunlardan biri Ali Muzaffer'dir. Ali Muzaffer, Paris'te Vahşet adlı eseriyle medeniyetin merkezi kabul edilen Paris'te işlenen cinayeti ve ardından cesedin yakılmasını Paris gazetelerindeki haberlerden nakletmiş ve medeniyetin artması ile vahşetin çoğalması ve Batı/Avrupa'nın üstünlüğü ile ilgili kalıp söylemleri olduğu gibi kabul etmemek gerektiği üzerinde durmuş ve sosyalizmi de işin içine katmıştır. Bu çalışma ile söz konusu eser genel hatlarıyla incelenmiş ve eserin gazete ile kitap nüshaları mukayese edilerek aralarındaki farklılıklar dipnotlarla belirtilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ali Muzaffer, cinayet, Batı, medeniyet, gazete haberi.

ABSTRACT

It has been expressed at almost every opportunity by the West/Europe that the East lags behind, especially in the fields of science and technology, and lives away from civilized behaviors, and it has been tried to be revealed on various occasions. These ideas, which were claimed without any self-criticism, were not accepted by many of our writers and were brought to the agenda in various articles where the opposite is in question. One of them is Ali Muzaffer. Ali Muzaffer, in his work titled Paris'te Vahşet (Brutality in Paris), conveyed the murder committed in Paris, which is considered the center of civilization, and the subsequent burning of the corpse, from

the news in the Paris newspapers and he emphasized that it is necessary not to accept the stereotypical discourses about the increase of civilization and the increase of brutality and the superiority of the West/Europe, and included socialism. In this study, the work in question was examined in general terms and the newspaper and book copies of the work were compared and the differences between them were indicated with footnotes.

Keywords: Ali Muzaffer, murder, West, civilization, newspaper article.

**BEHIND THE INTENTION: WHICH INSTITUTIONAL LOGICS CAN INFLUENCE
ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION?**

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship is one of the most effective igniting forces for a community, a region, or even a country. While an entrepreneur who can ignite this force is discovering and tapping into profitable opportunities, or creating something that does not exist, an intention is an important condition for those who want to be an entrepreneur. Entrepreneurial intention is a pre-behavioural condition in which many variables, models and theories are used. Institutional theory is one of these theories and is used as a background influencing society along with the models in the literature in the structural context. In this context, this paper focuses on the fact that institutional logics that can be effective on individuals are in a position to regulate the actions, schemas, and cognitions of individuals, can also affect entrepreneurial intention. In general, we argue that institutional logics can also cause entrepreneurial intention in this study in structural approach. We will apply quantitative research method. In this way, while we evaluate this claim on the modern and traditional logics scales that adopted from Öztürk' (2018) PhD thesis, we also benefit from the dynamism of Thornton et al.'s (2012) book in terms of institutional logics. Also, for entrepreneurial intention, we will use the scale that developed by Linan and Chen, applied by Şeşen and Basım in Turkey. These scales will apply to the youths who are 18-24.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Intention, Institutional Logics, Modernity, Traditionality.

**THE IMPACT OF ENTREPRENEURIAL SELF-EFFICACY, ENTREPRENEURIAL
EDUCATION AND ENTREPRENEURIAL PASSION ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP
INTENTION IN THE COMPARISON OF GENERATION Z AND GENERATION Y**

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship is a phenomenon that stands in front of us as a possibility to create a global value at a contemporary level, as well as an individual development in the micro sense, a regional development in the meso sense, and a national development in the macro sense. In this way, entrepreneurial intention, which is defined as starting a new venture, is a concept of all the levels of analysis. At this point, it is not denied that intention is an important driver in terms of readiness to whom want to be entrepreneurs. In the literature, there are many studies on various variables on different subjects or using the well-known models to various samples or developing the well-known models with different contexts or variables, and so on. In the field, which continues to expand day by day, quite often, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, partially, the effect of entrepreneurial education, and recently, the importance of entrepreneurial passion variables have been used most widely. According to these studies, the concept of generations, on the other hand, is separated from each other as behaviour and expectation. In so, this study deals with the variables commonly used in intention literature through the concepts of generation and compares them with the last two generations which are Y and Z, respectively. As quantitative research, this study will collect data from Gen Z aged 18-26 and Gen Y (millennials) aged 27-40 through questionnaires. Scales commonly used in the literature will be used as a questionnaire. in this direction, for entrepreneurial intention Linan and Chen' scale, for entrepreneurial passion Cardon et al.'s scale, for entrepreneurial self-efficacy McGee et al.'s scale will be used.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Intention, Generation Z, Generation Y.

**THE CAUSAL FACTORS OF SUCCESS OF ISO 9000 CERTIFICATION: THE
EVIDENCES FROM DELHI NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION IN INDIA**

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ABSTRACT

The idea for this paper came about when it was discovered that certification could improve a company's performance. The purpose of this study is to find out if ISO certification actually impacted performance and the determinants responsible for adopting ISO certification. This study examines the relationship between why ISO certification was obtained and the overall variables associated with the adoption of ISO certification by certified companies. Customer focus and demand are considered to know the company's performance, internal and external efficiency. Researchers sought to investigate the impact of adopting ISO certification on manufacturers in the Delhi NCR region. The whole paper focuses on these parameters. Researcher has tried to establish on a conclusion whether the factors under study has affected the firm's performance. How ISO 9000 certification has helped the company improve its overall growth. Further researcher has tried to establish a relationship between the four variables under study.

Keywords: ISO 9000, internal operational efficiencies, external efficiencies, customer focus, firm performance.

**CULTURE OF INNOVATION AND CUSTOMER-CENTRICITY ON INDIAN
TELECOM INDUSTRIES**

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ABSTRACT

India is the World's Second-largest telecommunications market with a subscriber base of 1.16 billion and also India is one of the biggest consumers of data Worldwide. The telecommunications was firstly launched in India on 1851. Later the telephone services were introduced formally in India in the year 1881. After the introduction of telephone services, Communication has been grownup and developed. The customer preferences were changed and the use of services were increased from over the top players for connect. It has impacted revenues from traditional sources such as voice. Adding to this, there is a tremendous growth in data traffic which was not resulted in proportionate increase in revenues while adding the costs of upgrading networks to meet the demand for band width. Telecommunication Industry has been the flagship of the business model innovation is the transformation of an organization with the use of strategic partnerships and the realignment of an existing business model for repositioning the business or extending its reach into the new markets. Now Telecom industry has witnessing a huge competition and is in an era of hyper consumerization. Customer's expectations are increasing and they had the need for advanced technologies. The needs of the customers are in the areas of voice, data, TV on mobile, hosted services, payment mechanisms, flexible plans for downloads, speeds and volumes. The essence of the study is to identify the culture of innovations adopted by the telecom industries and customer centricity of Indian Telecom Industries.

Keywords: Centricity, Culture, Customer, India, Innovation, Telecom Industry.

**LEADER-MEMBER EXCHANGE AND INNOVATIVE WORK BEHAVIOR: THE
MODERATING ROLE OF DOMAIN KNOWLEDGE**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to clarify the influence of leader-member exchange on employees' innovative work behavior and the moderating role of domain knowledge. A cross-sectional study design was conducted. Self-reported questionnaires were used to collect data from 143 employees from the manufacturing sector in Ankara. Relationships between variables were investigated by correlation and regression analysis. The results showed that leader-member exchange positively related to innovative work behavior. In addition, leader-member exchange and domain knowledge interacted to affect employee innovative work behavior in such a way that when domain knowledge were high, leader-member exchange had the strongest positive relationship with innovative work behavior. This study also revealed that leader-member exchange is a significant antecedent for employees' innovative work behavior and domain knowledge provides a boundary condition in the relationship between leader-member exchange and innovative work behavior. Theoretical and practical contributions and future area of research were also discussed at the end.

Keywords: Leader-Member Exchange, Innovative Work Behavior, Domain Knowledge, Manufacturing Sector

**A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AN
ELECTION SWAYING STRATEGY**

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ABSTRACT

Elections play a vital role in the democratic process of nations. As a means to freely choose and legitimate the ruling authorities (federal, national or local), they are however rife with obscene practices among which corruption ranks high. The current article seeks to investigate transactional meaning (Brown & Yule, 1983: I), say, experiential meaning (to borrow Halliday's (1971, 1994 expression) in a text focused on electoral corruption. It draws on a range of theories such as Sociolinguistics, Discourse Analysis, cognitive science, and more extensively on Social Psychology and Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) put forth by Halliday and his followers (Halliday 1971, 1978, 1994), Halliday & Matthiessen (2004, 2014), Halliday & Hasan (1985/1989), Bloor & Bloor (2004), Thompson (2004), Eggins (1994/2004), Fontaine (2013), etc. The study mainly aims to create awareness on Africans, or to educate them on the necessity to adopt ethic values in the choice of their representatives. The clause-to-clause analysis of the text or language in use, has unraveled significant findings as far as the process types and the participants' roles are concerned. In fact, the practical analytical procedure adopted exuded a prevalence of material processes over the other processes, which accounts for the action directedness of the text at stake. It is inferred from this that the language use is targeted at getting African people to take concrete actions against electoral corruption for the reinforcement of the democratic process in their respective countries.

Keywords: corruption, elections, ethics, transactional meaning, Systemic Functional Linguistics.

GERIATRIC POPULATION DEPENDENCY IN INDIA: A CRITICAL REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The UN considers population of above 65 years as an aged population and defines any country as aged when the proportion of population of people over 65 years get pasts 7% of the total population of that country. The increase in the percentage of aged population is caused both by reductions in the fertility ratios and improved longevity due to improvement in health infrastructure, literacy rates and so on. The present study examines the dependency among the elderly population of India, the distribution of dependency in the elderly population across states in India and the causes that are responsible for the dependency among elderly population in India. The study analyses the various data points present on the elderly population enumerated in the Population Census 2011 and the report “Elderly in India” (2016) published by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India. The focus of the paper is on analyzing the status, distribution and the causes of old age dependency in India. A few government measures that have been taken in recent times to reduce the old age dependency in the country have also been included as a part of the research. In the end some suggestions how to improve the situation of the elderly population and therefore reduce dependency and promote a better quality of life to them have been provided.

Keywords: Elderly, Dependency, Dependency Ratio, Illiteracy, Disability, Illness.

**EFFECT OF EMPLOYEE'S MOTIVATION ON PRODUCTIVITY IN A RURAL
ORGANIZATIONAL SETTING**

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ABSTRACT

Most of the organizations around the globe are confronted with threats emanated from poor motivational habit. Motivation, as simple-lettered as it is, could ruin organizational structure of any company if not well-managed. This has repeatedly posed significant challenges to companies both in urban and rural areas, especially in manufacturing companies, where a high level of productivity plays an important role in determining profitability, growth, development, stability and future economic enhancement. Every committed organization plays significant role in the success of a company. Therefore, to successfully gain a competitive advantage over competitors and to avoid a steady decline in the productivity of employees, it is the responsibility of a company to ensure that her employees are properly motivated. The main purpose of this study is to examine the effect of employee's motivation on organizational productivity using rural areas within Ogun State as case studies. In this study, the descriptive survey research design was used to examine the effects of motivation on organizational productivity levels. More than 2680 opinions were sampled but approximately 2106 were complete and useful. A well-structured self-administered online questionnaire was used as the primary tool for data collection; this was shared within social media platforms. The reliability of the research instrument was calculated and the Cronbach's alpha coefficient was approximately 90%. The data were analyzed using the chi-squared test statistic. From the tested hypotheses, the result showed that there is a significant relationship between the motivation of the employees and the productivity of the company in the rural areas. The results also showed that extrinsic factors have a greater impact on business productivity than intrinsic factors. The study concluded that although intrinsic and extrinsic factors are significant predictors of productivity, extrinsic factors appear to be more significant than the intrinsic factors. In addition, this study recommended that the management of organizations in the rural areas should take appropriate actions to identify the factors that motivate their employees and find ways to ensure that they are adequately motivated to achieve better performance and higher productivity output.

Keywords: Employees, Motivation, Organization, Productivity.

IMPORTANCE OF USER GENERATED CONTENT AS PART OF DIGITAL MARKETING

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ABSTRACT

In the last decade, the internet changes the way of communication in personal and business also. it benefits many organizations for communication and promotion activity. in the last ten years' e-commerce and social media channels grow dramatically users or consumers are more relays on such platforms rather than websites or telecommunication. Because of social media like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram now there is two-way communication between consumers and marketers. It affects traditional marketing practices like posters and TV ads which are usually one way of communication.

Nowadays consumer has the power to express their thoughts, experience, opinion with others in any part of the world within seconds and in a few taps on their phones and computers. This creates challenges and opportunities for organizations like they can now communicate their consumer more frequently and less costly, but the challenge is the user nature is consumer behavior is changing a lot.

A few years ago, consumers have limited sources of information is available as a brand poster and advertise and some users experience with limited circle bit now because of internet evaluation consumers got unlimited sources from the internet and social media. they can now evaluate your product in detail by comparing it with competitors and thousands of websites are available for reviews and comparisons.

Social media has millions of users who post reviews opinions and experience unbiased mostly. Consumers prefer to go with these user experiences which are called as user-generated or created content.

Social media sites now influence consumers more than newspapers and as television. User-generated content (UGC) has gotten a lot of attention in the last decade because of the knowledge-bounded content of UGC as a valuable virtual asset. UGC refers to content created by public or individual users rather than digital media companies or professional creators and distributed over the internet. Users always post comments, publish, edit, or design their content such as articles, videos, photos for each other.

In recent days marketing has changed significantly in the way of delivering information to the users or consumers. social media sub from social networks provides a digital platform for users to connect produce and share content online. the growth of social networks attracts organizations to transfer their marketing communication to customers and to gain better behavior and understanding of their potential and existing customers.

According to Harris and Rae (2009), social networks play a key role in marketing; they may create engagement and help transform the traditional focus on control into a collaborative way more suited to the business surrounding. A social network may create challenges to traditional marketing, advertising which is one way marketers experiment with social media marketing on a trial in error basis.

In this research, we try to find how many people are influenced by other users' experiences and opinions by taking surveys and secondary data sources. This study can help marketers to understand changing behavior of consumers toward user-generated content.

Keyword: User Generated Content, E-Commerce, Social Media, Digital Marketing, consumers

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**DISTRIBUTERS OPINION TOWARDS FOOD PROCESSING PRODUCTS IN
WESTERN MAHARASHTRA**

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ABSTRACT

Food processing involves any type of value addition to agricultural or horticultural produce and also includes processes such as grading, sorting, and packaging which increases the durability of food products. The food processing industry provides vital linkages between industry and agriculture.

The Food Processing Industry sector in India is one of the largest in terms of production, consumption, export, and growth prospects. The government has accorded it a high priority, with a number of fiscal reliefs and incentives, to encourage commercialization and value addition to agricultural produce, for minimizing wastages, generating employment, and increasing exports of the country.

The Food Industry is one of the key sectors in the Indian economy because of its high share in employment and major contribution to GDP. At present, the food processing sector employs about 13 million people directly and about 35 million people indirectly. The Food Market in India is estimated at over Rs. 9,100 billion and its portion is about two-thirds of the total Indian Retail Market.

India's food processing sector covers a wide range of products Fruit and Vegetables, Meat and Poultry; Milk and Milk Products, Fisheries, Plantation, Grain Processing, and Other Consumer Product Groups like Confectionery, Chocolates, Soya-Based Products, Mineral Water, High Protein Foods Etc.

A distribution channel is one of the major factors that can ensure the success of any organization. The distribution channel is of great importance in the marketing of goods and services. The activities involved in the production and distribution of goods and services for it to get to the ultimate users. Consumer satisfaction being the vocal point in making effects, must be put together to affect the effectiveness of distribution channel decisions. The distribution decision is concerned with selecting and locating middlemen to effectively move products from factory to consumer or customer. So this research work focuses on distributors opinions towards food processing products in Western Maharashtra, Consumer satisfaction

Keyword: Food Processing, Distribution Channel, Consumer Satisfaction, Quality

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**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: A TOOL USED TO TAKE FINANCIAL DECISIONS
ENTERPRISES**

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to know impact of financial statements analysis help for taking investment decision, and the degree of benefit from them, and to identify what financial statement, and to identify the role of financial statement analysis for financial decision-making. This study was based on the analytical and descriptive approach, and the study is limited to all policymakers and financial investors. This study was also based on the questionnaire and contained the following topics (organization, financial statements, financial decision-making, impact of financial statement analysis for financial decision-making). After this study, we are able to find that financial statements are a key tool to know the financial position of the organization, so they must be accurate and reliable before taking investment decisions. The unreliability of financial statements causes investors to be wary of the organization and does not allow them to diagnose and make informed decisions.

Keywords: Financial Statements, Financial Decision Making, Financial Statement Analysis

**AN INVESTIGATION OF NECESSITY OF FINANCIAL PLANNING: AN
EFFECTIVE TOOL IN PERSONAL FINANCE**

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ABSTRACT

Personal finances are the financial decisions that an individual or family unit must make to achieve financial goals. At the planning stage, the individual's personal finances would take into account the suitability of a range of investment options for the individual's needs. Financial planning, in the broadest sense, is an attempt to manage all aspects of an individual's or family's financial affairs. Typically, this begins with planning for family expenses and extends to risk management (insurance), taxes, wealth accumulation, investments and wealth distribution (retirement and estate planning). This article focused on the investor financial planning process. It emphasizes the financial planning of businessmen, professionals, investors. This is the study of the different steps taken by an investor during personal financial planning. The study highlighted the SMART goals of retail investors, which need to be specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-bound. It is based on primary data collected from respondents and analysis of their behaviour in terms of financial planning, personal finance and SMART objectives. The researcher considered factors such as client income, spending behaviour, investment strategy, future financial objectives to carry out the study undertaken financial planning. It made it possible to identify the behaviour of investors and their reactions to the various financial conditions.

Keywords: Financial Planning, Personal Finance, SMART Goals.

INVESTORS BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN OF MUTUAL FUNDS

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ABSTRACT

In the early days, people were accustomed to saving their money and depositing in the bank and obtaining interest on it. Currently, every year, the inflation rate goes up by 5%, while people do not receive enough returns from the banks because the interest rate goes down every year.

This has resulted in people withdrawing their money from the banks and investing in other options where they could earn high returns. Some options like mutual funds, equities and bonds. Where people need to invest a huge amount of money to obtain higher returns also their bear risk because there was no guarantee of return.

Mutual funds have become the fastest growth segment of the financial services sector in India. A mutual fund is the most sustainable instrument for common people as it offers an opportunity to invest in diversified, fund schemes can help the investors to meet their financial goals as well.

In this article researchers made an attempt to discover the investment model through the systematic investment plan and investor's behaviour towards SIP in mutual funds.

Keywords: Systematic Investment Plan, Investors Behaviour, Financial Services, Mutual Fund.

SELECTING LOCAL SOURCING SUPPLIERS IN APPAREL INDUSTRY, SRI LANKA

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ABSTRACT

The apparel industry of Sri Lanka employs around 15% of the country's workforce, accounting for about half of the country's total exports, and Sri Lanka is among the top apparel-manufacturing countries in the world relative to its population. Sri Lanka's core garment manufacturing strength lies in its ability to produce high-quality products at competitive prices, combined with an industry structure that is flexible and uniquely capable of servicing leading international brands. The main aim of this study is to assess the factors impact on the selection of local sourcing suppliers in the apparel industry of Sri Lanka. The quantitative research methodology was deployed, and the sample consisted of 100 employees of 30 factories of the three largest apparel manufacturing firms. Data were collected by using a structured questionnaire and analyzed using . Findings revealed that delivery, production cost, product quality and flexibility of local suppliers have the potential to influence local sourcing of apparel manufacturing companies in Sri Lanka. The outcomes of the study encourage the companies in the apparel industry to use local sourcing suppliers in their supply chain management to optimize their objectives.

Keywords: Delivery, Production Cost, Product Quality, Flexibility, Local Sourcing Supplier

**THE ROLE OF STAFF TRAINING AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT ON
EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT AND MOTIVATION IN THE NIGERIAN PUBLIC
SECTOR - A CASE OF NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA (NOUN)**

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ABSTRACT

Staff training and management development is mainly a powerful tool to enhance organizational performance, competitiveness and economic growth. Both organizations and employees, as well as nations, needs training. Employees need to develop their careers or to get better compensations; organizations need skilful and efficient employees to improve performance and productivity, promote competitiveness, decrease absenteeism and turnover as well as to improve client satisfaction; governments depend heavily on a skilled labour force with the capacity to learn, adapt, and master competitiveness in a globalized economy. The study adopted survey research design. Extant literature on staff training and development process and its relationship with employees' performance are silent. We explore the role of staff training and management development in employee motivation in the Nigerian Public Service. We propose that the stages of staff training and management development process influence employee performance. The results support our proposition and also produce five stages which constitutes the stages of the training and development process. In addition, the design stage emerged as the strongest predictor of employee's performance-the most important stage of the training and management development process in the sector.

Keywords: Staff training, management development, motivation, employee performance, Nigerian public service, National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN).

**ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OF THE NIGER-DELTA-REGION OF NIGERIA- A CASE OF OGONI-LAND**

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ABSTRACT

Due to oil exploration and other human activities in the Niger Delta region, there is evidence of environmental degradation all over the area (Oronto, 1998). Environmental degradation is occasioned by consistent flow of industrial wastes, oil spills, gas flares, fire-disaster, acid rain, flooding, erosion, etc., which have led to the destruction of properties and human lives. This research paper reviews environmental degradation and pollution in oil producing areas of the Niger Delta region with particular reference to Ogoni community in the context of the patterns, causes and effects of such degradation. Policy/legal options for upgrading the degraded environment such as stoppage of oil spillage and gas flaring, flooding, pollution and erosion, etc. are also suggested. Modernization and dependency, critical and stakeholder theories shaped the theoretical foundations of the study. Questionnaire was the instrument used by the researcher for the collection of data for the research work. In analysing the data gathered for the research work, the researcher made use of tables and percentages to analyse the responses on the questionnaire administered to the respondents. He therefore used the Chi-Square Inferential Statistical Method to test the hypotheses and to reach the research conclusion. The research findings infers that meaningful implementation of Environmental Laws and Regulations through effective and inclusive environmental education of both the oil producing companies and the entire citizenry of the Niger Delta region on proper modern oil exploration techniques would go a long way in the fight to eradicate environmental degradation and pollution in the Niger Delta region. This research concludes that the relevant environmental agencies such as the Federal Ministry of the Environment, National Environmental Standards and Regulations Agency (NESREA) and other environmental stakeholders and NGOs should rise to the challenge to protect, enhance a healthy and safe environment in keeping with the current United Nations Environmental World order of eradicating all forms of environmental degradation and to ensure sustainable development not only for the present generation but for the future generations yet unborn. The research therefore recommends that the Federal Government of Nigeria should as a matter of national urgency immediately flag off the much publicized environmental pollution clean-up exercise of the entire Niger Delta region with particular reference to Ogoni community.

Keywords: Environment, environmental degradation/pollution, oil spillage, gas flaring, Multi-national oil companies (MNOCs), Niger-Delta region, Ogoni-land

**THE ROLE OF BUSINESS ETHICS IN THE EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF THE
NIGERIAN PUBLIC SERVICE**

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ABSTRACT

Business ethics seeks to resolve questions of business etiquettes and morality by defining concepts such as good and evil, right and wrong, virtues and vice, justice and crime. The motivations of this paper are to analyse the risks of an unethical business misconduct disaster which is ever arising due to the complexity of the global business environment with particular reference to the Nigerian public institutions and private enterprises. Again, the paper explores the need for public and private organisations in Nigeria to effectively make corporate social responsibility a norm to provide social benefits to the business and public administrative environments where it operates. Global interdependence is a compelling dimension of the global business environment, creating demands on ethical business behaviours, social responsibility, economic development in host countries, and environmental protection around the world. However, there were still several large multinational companies indulging in ethically-questionable business practices. If multinational companies behave unethically, it soon comes to the notice of the public and the company's image is tainted. Multinationals are worse off for having behaved unethically in the interest of short term gains, as the bad publicity generated by unethical practices leads to far greater losses in the long run.

Keywords: Business ethics, globalization, business enterprises, multi-national companies (MNCs), Nigerian public service

AN ANALYSIS OF PRESIDENTIAL POLICY COUNCILS

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ABSTRACT

Following the referendum on April 16, 2017, Turkey's administrative system underwent a significant transformation. As an outcome of the referendum results, a presidential-style administration was formed in place of the parliamentary system. In particular, the executive organ has substantially been changed with the introduction of the new system called as “Presidential Government System”. The former executive system's players, such as the prime ministry and council of ministers, have been eliminated. In the governmental structure, the Presidency has become the exclusive executive authority. The executive power is currently vested in the President. The President's role as sole executive has expanded his duties and obligations. Different units have been constituted inside the presidential government structure in this scenario. The presidential policy councils are one of these units. The Presidential Policy Councils were established in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1. Health and Food Policies, Culture and Arts Policies, Education and Training Policies, Economy Policies, Science, Technology, and Innovation Policies, Social Policies, Security and Foreign Policies, Local Government Policies, and Legal Policies are among the nine political bodies established. When the names assigned to such councils are reviewed, it is evident that policy councils have been constituted in Turkey's major concerns. The purpose for constituting political councils is to provide the President with opinions and information in formulating public policies in the relevant fields. The presidential policy councils are crucial in the development of public policies in Turkey. The purpose of this study is to introduce the Presidential policy councils in the first place. The contents of this paper examine the aim, grounds for formation, and obligations of such councils. The key legislations, notably Presidential Decree No. 1, as well as books and articles of academic significance, were researched using the documentary analysis approach, a subset of the qualitative research method. As a consequence of the research, it has been found that the Presidential Policy Councils play an active role in developing of public policies.

Keywords: Public Policies, Presidency, Government System, Policy Councils, Public Policies

BECKETT'S WAITING FOR GODOT: NOT JUST AN ENIGMA

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ABSTRACT

Waiting for Godot was a unique outburst on the literary world that changed the face of twentieth century drama. Samuel Beckett is a peculiar brand of the era. His weird ideas expounded within the framework of a few acts certainly allow him a stature quite distinct from his contemporaries whose work is an expression of their personal experience, which Albert Camus characterized as absurdity. One might feel that Beckett has made the feelings of absurdity yet uncertain, more philosophic and therefore distinctly obscure, it is difficult to pin point and pronounce a last word. I consider Beckett's dramatic art to be expressions of his most intimate visions on the fundamental philosophical question about the place of the human being in the surrounding world. His characters are perceived not as distinct individuals rather as grossly generalized images of all 'mankind' who have become the slave of an uncaring and cruel world. So, they need a Godot to give a meaning to their existence. It is true that character flaws are exaggerated and characters appear to be dull and boring yet Beckett's characters are stereotype and represent mankind in general. This article is an attempt to study Beckett's Godot as an enigmatic representation of human life as well as to show why there is no escape from Godot to live the human life.

Keywords: Absurdity, Enigma, Mankind, Obscure.

**İZMİR'DEKİ RUM-ORTODOKS CEMAATİ İÇERİSİNDEKİ KİMLİK VE
YÖNETİM PARADİGMASI (1900-1910)**

PARADIGM OF IDENTITY AND ADMINISTRATION WITHIN THE GREEK-
ORTHODOX COMMUNITY OF İZMİR (1900-1910)

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ABSTRACT

Until the 17th century community affairs of the Greek-Orthodox millet of İzmir had been administered by the Metropolitan who was appointed by the Patriarchate. The millet structure in İzmir, as the rest of the Greek-Orthodox communities within the Empire required another administrative structure so that the Council of Elders emerged. In 1878, through a regulation another administrative structure, Central Committee was set up. Thus, Hellenic subjects too did have a say in administration and the Council's administrative authority was challenged. The tension between two administrative bodies had escalated with the 1888 and 1910 Regulations which led to an identity paradox that affected the community administration: Ottoman Greeks vs. Hellenic Greeks.

This paper aims to reveal the relationship between identity, power relations and the administrative structure of the Greek-Orthodox community of İzmir. To this end, mainly archives, letters, reports were tried to be collected and analyzed. Throughout the research process, the themes which became a matter of conflict were traced along with the terms such as "Ottoman, Hellenic, nation, Greek, Orthodox". The major actors, the Metropolitan, the Consul General and the Patriarch and correspondence among them were treated as one of the benchmarks of this work. The work is conducted by periodization of the given time slot and explained the incidents which correspond to each period. Crises within the community institutions, actors, elections, central authorities and their affiliation with identity were placed at the core of the periodization. As a result, it was seen that the identity was instrumentalized to provide hegemony in power relations within the administrative structure and ethno-religious type of identity was reformulated as "national" one.

Keywords: Greek-Orthodox millet, Ottoman, identity, administrative structure.

ÖZET

On yedinci yüzyıla kadar İzmir’de bulunan Rum-Ortodoks cemaatinin dini ve idari işleri İstanbul’da bulunan Rum-Ortodoks Patrikhanesi tarafından atanan Metropolitane tarafından yürütülüyordu. İmparatorluğun diğer yerlerinde bulunan Rum-Ortodoks cemaatler gibi İzmir’deki cemaat de zaman içerisinde yeni bir yönetim yapısına ihtiyaç duymuş ve bu sebeple İhtiyar Meclisi oluşturulmuştur. 1878’de ilan edilen düzenlemeyle yeni bir yönetsel yapı, Merkez Komite kurulmuştur. Bu gelişmeyle, İhtiyar Meclisi’nde yer alamayan Yunan uyruklu kişiler de yönetimde söz hakkına sahip olmuş ve Meclis’in idari otoritesi zayıflamıştır. İki idari birim arasındaki gerilim sırasıyla 1888 ve 1910 düzenlemeleri ile daha da artmış ve ortaya idareyi etkileyen bir kimlik paradoksu çıkmıştır: Osmanlı Rumları ve Yunan vatandaşı Rumlar.

Bu çalışma İzmir’de Rum-Ortodoks cemaatinin idari yapısı, güç ilişkileri ve kimlik arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya çıkarmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu doğrultuda esas olarak arşiv kayıtları, mektuplar, raporlar gibi birincil kaynaklar toplanmış ve bu kaynakların analizine çalışılmıştır. Araştırma süreci boyunca, ihtilaf konusu olan temalar araştırılmış, bunun yanı sıra Osmanlı, Rum, millet, Yunan, Ortodoks gibi kavramların kullanılışı incelenmiştir. Öte yandan Metropolitane, Konsolos ve Patrik gibi ana aktörler ve aralarındaki yazışmalar ve görüşmeler araştırmanın sacayaklarından biri olarak kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada belirlenen zaman aralığı periyodize edilmiş ve her bir periyotta yaşanan olaylar tahlil edilmiştir. Cemaat kurumları içindeki krizler, aktörler, seçimler, merkezi otoriteler ve bunların kimlikle olan ilişkisi bu periyodizasyonun çekirdeğini oluşturmaktadır. Sonuç olarak görülmüştür ki kimlik, idari yapı içerisindeki güç ilişkilerinde meşruiyet ve hegemoni sağlayabilmek için araçsallaştırılmış ve etnik-dini yapıdaki kimlik anlayışı yerini “milli” kimliğe bırakmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rum-Ortodoks cemaati, Osmanlı, kimlik, idari yapı.

**DUPLICITY AND IRONY OF FATE:FAMILY AS FIRST HOME IN THOMAS
HARDY'S MAYOR OF CASTERBRIDGE AND HASSAN EL BINDARY'S SALWA
A'ROUH (SOUL'S CONSOLATION)**

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ABSTRACT

Irony of fate is ageless and is expressed in different languages and expresses similar situations that occur in different cultures. Thomas Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge* (1886) and Hassan Al Bindary's *Soul's Consolation (Salwa Al Ruh)* (1957) belonged to different cultures and were written in different times. In both works the irony of fate played a formative role in crystallizing the complexity of the plot, and in spotlighting subplots by creating duplicities and dualities. This paper investigates the impact of irony of fate on the duplicities and dualities that are part of the plot in both novels. Bakhtin's chronotope is basic to the depiction of the characters and to recalling past memories which intersect and intertwine with present ones so much that time and place are seen as inseparable whole. The characters of the protagonists in the two novels are built on a chronotopic basis. I argue that duplicity and irony of fate succeed in debunking these chronotopic-built characters who cannot support their families as their first home.

Keywords: Arabic novel, English novel, Thomas Hardy, Hassan Al Bindary, irony, Mayor of Casterbridge, Soul's Consolation.

**CLONING OF THE SOUL AND REPRODUCTION OF THE SELF THROUGH
SPACE AND TIME WITH REFERENCE TO LITERATURE AND TRANSLATION¹**

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ABSTRACT

Texts' souls have been cloned and their selves reproduced. History of ideas have been passed from generation to generation and translated from a language to another. In each generation a text represents an author's ideas that are enclosed in a time-space frame. Representation of ideas may take another turn with the death of the author: soul cloning or self-reproduction. Between cloning and reproduction, translation stands as a reconstruction of memory and a channel through which a rebirth of texts, loaded with ideas, concepts, traditions and cultural practices, are transmitted. Between the source text and the target text a third text lingers in space and time waiting to be reborn. I argue that space and time play an important role in the emergence of the ever evolving third text giving it an identity based on Mikhail Bakhtin's chronotope. The third text is constructed by the readers' interpretations rather than the authors' intentions as Roland Barthes maintains. The author is dead, the reader is there to interpret and the text floats, mutates and is reshaped through time and space.

Keywords: cloning, literature, translation, Barthes, Bakhtin, chronotope.

¹ Soul: By soul I mean the most essential qualities in a work.

Self: By self I mean the identity of the work rather than the author.

Cloning: By cloning I mean creating a typical sample of the most essential qualities of a work.

Reproduction: By reproduction I mean creating a sample that modifies a work's identity/self.

BORROWED TERMS IN PERSIAN AND AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

Currently, due to the development of scientific and technological progress and advanced technologies in many languages of the world, the tendency to borrow a term or word denoting a new concept or phenomenon is becoming more and more frequent. These words are, as a rule, international in nature and relate most of all to technical and political terms.

It should be noted that the words that have entered the vocabulary of the Persian language in recent years are mainly terms related to political, diplomatic, medical, and technical industries. These include such words as [idealism] - idealism, [liberalism]-liberalism, [federasyon]-federation, [çek]- check, [modernizm]-modernism, [radikalizm]-radicalism, [konsul]-consul, [veto]-veto, [laptop]-laptop, [monitor]-monitor, [virus]-virus, [sayt]-website, [sistem]-system, [konferans]-conference, [proje]-project, etc.

It is worth emphasizing that at the moment a broad campaign is underway in Iran aimed at purifying the Persian language from foreign words, headed by a state organization - the Academy of Persian Language and Literature, whose main task is to purify the Persian language from foreign borrowings, as well as the creation of neologisms. The words approved by the Academy are included in special collections - dictionaries. However, research shows that along with the Persian new words, the Academy has approved and adopted many borrowings related to different areas, without taking any steps to replace them with Persian words because of their "internationality". At the moment, the Academy has a "Research Department", whose main task is to search for words equivalent to foreign borrowings and create new terms. Within the framework of this department, there are about 50 specialized groups in various thematic areas, which employ about 200 qualified specialists. The department has several separate councils for coordination and coordination, which include both philologists and specialists from the field of science and art, the vocabulary of which this group is engaged in. Thanks to the efforts and commitment of the Academy's employees, thematic terminological dictionaries were published, such as Dictionary of Medical Terms, Dictionary of Chemical Terms, Dictionary of Physical Terms, Dictionary of Biological Terms and others.

As in the Persian language, there are also borrowed terms in the Azerbaijani language. They differ from borrowed words, which are more firmly incorporated into the lexical composition of the language and are widely used as its full-fledged elements. It is known that since the spread

of Islam on the territory of Azerbaijan, words of Arabic and later Persian origin have appeared in the Azerbaijani language. This was also due to the fact that some sciences originated for the first time in the Arab East, as well as the fact that many famous Azerbaijani scientists and poets got education in Arabic and Persian.

As can be seen from what was said above, borrowing terms play an important role in enriching the vocabulary of both Persian and Azerbaijani languages.

Keywords: Terms,Borrowing,Persian Language,Azerbaijani Language

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF CINEMATOGRAPHY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF
THE CULTURAL COMPETENCES IN LEARNING LANGUAGE ACQUISITION**

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ABSTRACT

Being film and media literate in the 21st century is vital. Film education is increasing student engagement, inspiring writing, improving literacy attainment and improving behavior.

The aim of this study is to propose a framework for the study of how film and media literacy can create a cultural relation and, in our approach, we will focus on the analysis of some relevant theoretical aspects regarding the field of cultural diplomacy, the notion of cultural promotion, and the cultural and educational cooperation. Therefore, the topics used in teaching aimed to provide knowledge about filmmakers and their works, about currents and manifestos in art films, in particular, as well as some theoretical notions necessary for the interpretation of cinematic language in general. The intention was to initiate debates, develop critical thinking and stimulate students to formulate questions and opinions on the topics proposed by the films watched.

Film is a tool that gives students the experience of experiencing emotion and communicating with others, exchanging ideas and cultivating a higher degree of mutual understanding. For that, the study cases will present the historical, social and cultural context that can be easily taught to students using the educational movie in order to promote the Romanian culture and civilization in the area of Azerbaijan and Turkey

For the nowadays learner the movies are a possible answer for improving media literacy and a great resource for visual learners because they enable them to understand concepts without the barriers that hinder learning. Just like books, movies allow students insight into the lives of different characters, how their perspective differs and how they handle certain situations. The objectives like awakening students' interest in Romanian film, capitalizing on cultural contexts to address the current problems of the contemporary world, broadening the vision of the world and the cultural horizon set a better way to improve the active-participative strategies in order to connect informational and educational aspects, so that to find that capacity appears to be converging to create a win-win learning process. Methodologically, the diachronic perspective,

used in this exegesis using to improve cultural knowledge through film creates the opportunity to present historical facts in a well-defined spatial and temporal context.

We can conclude by saying that, using film and media literacy to develop their abilities in dealing their cultural and language skills, the learning process is fruitful and enjoyable.

Keywords: Intercultural approach, Literacy, Cultural Communication, Language Acquisition

A REVIEW OF CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS TO THE DIVERSITY AMONG SIGN LANGUAGES IN THE ARAB WORLD

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ABSTRACT

Sign languages are natural human languages with their rule-based organizations. They are national; that is, every community has its own sign language. There are an estimated 121 national sign languages used by deaf communities around the world (Simons & Fennig, 2018). Each sign language has its own grammatical structure and vocabulary even though there are a lot of remarkable similarities across sign languages because of historical contact and basic iconic properties (Pichler, 2009). The present study investigates a sign language family with several varieties, which are Arab sign languages. Each state in the Arabic region has its own sign language, which means that there are as diverse Arab sign languages as the states that exist in the Arab world. The aim of this study is thus to examine all the contributory factors which play a role in having such a great diversity in the Arab sign languages within one specific region. More specifically, geographical, traditional, economic, and political factors leading to this diversity among Arab sign languages are to be scrutinized and discussed in the present study.

Keywords: Arab sign languages, the Arab world, diversity, contributory factors, geographical, traditional, economic, political

HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL THEATRE: TEXT AND PRESENTATIONS

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ABSTRACT

When Rome Felled, it took theatre with it. Everything was underground, such as entertainment went subversive, the Church became hostile from amusement, actors were downgraded to the befringed of society, pestered etc. All that remained was the achiest interest in a few dead classics and boarding rituals by Charlemagne. Drams become a flourish after a half-millennium's forceful muteness. Medieval staginess reproduced the ideas of the Church and the bible. The beginning of the 20th-century appearance of literature permitted some plays to be written in standard languages to generalize everyday and straightforward people. A question arises "Whom do you seek after expensive research by the communities of monks on primitive dramas. On the other hand, Drama was controlled by the Church and was traditional. Finally, theatre flourished like a flower in many towns by the end of the fourteenth century. Those changes were morality plays, religious spectacles, low comedy etc. Finally came the Renaissance. The purpose of the article is to offer a brief image of Medieval theatre and Drama and its historical context. The result of the article has concluded extensive research over medieval Drama and theatre, which has been completed nicely, including its simplistic version. A documentary analysis has been followed for the methodology of the paper writing. A feature question is how does theatre return its appearance?

Keyword: Renaissance, Role of Church, Traditionalism, Medieval Craftmanship, Classics and Literature.

**PREHISTORIC CALENDARS: SOME EUROPEAN, AEGEAN AND MINOAN
ONES, IN PARALLEL**

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the article is to find parallel prehistoric calendars in different locations and times. Those calendars are: a) the lunar, based on the rotation of the moon around the Earth every 29.5 days; b) a unique deviation of that calendar found in the Lascaux cave, France, 15000-13500 years BPT; c) from the changing era from the hunters and gatherer's people 25000-10000 to the cultivation period, ~ 10000-7000 years, the calendrical needs changed and a lunisolar calendar was invented probably from 7000 years and on; d) around 2700 years, the Egyptians, due to Sirius, invented a one-year solar calendar of 12 months by 30 days each plus five days, i.e. 365 days; e) around 2000 years the Minoans invented a different distribution of the 365 days of one solar year, and f) in 1550 years Minoans invented the 4-year solar calendar with the 366th day.

The method is that of the statistics. This is concerned with the scientific method for collecting and analyzing calendrical data, as well as drawing valid conclusions from them.

The result of the study is that the same needs, either of the hunters and gatherers or of the cultivation communities or of the more civilized people later, produced the same calendar independently of the location.

The conclusion is that the leaders of the community invented and instituted the proper calendars to facilitate in their occupation their communities.

Keywords: Prehistoric Calendars, Minoans, Lunisolar Calendar

**İSTANBUL AVCILAR FIRUZKÖY YARIMADASI KÜÇÜK LİMAN KAZISINDA
ELE GEÇEN YONTMATAŞ ALETLER
CHIPPED TOOLS FROM THE SMALL HARBOR EXCAVATION IN ISTANBUL
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ÖZET

İstanbul Küçükçekmece Göl Havzasının batı yakasında Firuzköy Yarımadası'nda yürütülen Bathonea kazılarında Küçük Liman olarak tanımlanan alanda 2021 yılında sondaj kazısı yapmıştır. Küçük Liman 4 km uzunluğundaki Firuzköy Yarımadası'nın doğusunun tam merkezine denk gelmektedir. Limanın en çarpıcı özelliği, 15 m uzunluğunda ve 2.65 m genişliğinde taş bloklardan oluşan iskeledir. Bu iskele, gemilerin yükleme ve boşaltma faaliyetleri için yanaşabileceği bir liman veya tersanenin bir parçası olarak deniz veya liman havzasına inşa edilmiş kalıcı bir sağlam yapı konumundadır. İskelenin yapım tekniği, mimarisinin detayları ve altyapısı hakkında ayrıntılı bilgi alabilmek ve aynı zamanda yapının tarihini anlayabilmek için iskelenin kuzey yönünde bir sondaj açılmasına karar verilmiştir. Temizlik çalışmalarından sonra 5 x 5 m boyutlarında bir sondaj hazırlanarak kazısına başlanılmıştır. İlk tabaka yüzey katmanları ve denizin etkisiyle oldukça bozulmuş bir toprak yapısıdır. İkinci tabakada moloz taş yığınının oluşan kalın bir seviye ortaya çıkarmıştır. 3. Tabaka olarak adlandırılan seviyede adeta çimentolaşmış biçimde siyah renkli balçık ve kumlu harçla oluşturulmuş moloz dolgu görülmüştür. -1,15 - 1.50 m seviyesindeki dolgu içinden çok sayıda seramik parçası yanında bir grup Neolitik Döneme tarihlenebilen taş alet ele geçmiştir. Bunlar koyu gri ve siyah renkli sileks, sileksit ve çörtten üretilmiş dilgi, yonga, çekirdek ele geçmiştir. Bunların bir kısmı düzeltili, düzeltisiz, sırtlı, üretim artığı ve hammadde biçimindedir. Yontma taş endüstrisine ait buluntuların bir kısmı üzerinde patina gelişmiştir. Parçaların büyük kısmı yongalardan oluşmaktadır. Bunların bir kısmında kalın topuklar görülmektedir. Bazı yongalarda vurma yumrusunun inceltildiği görülmektedir. Yongaların üzerine çeşitli türde kazıyıcıların şekillendirildiği izlenmektedir. Bu aletler siyah renkli balçıklı harçlı tabaka içinden gelmektedir. Muhtemelen göl içinden inşaat sırasında çekilen balçıklı-kum ile yapılan harcın arasına karışmış olan bu aletler, göl kenarında tarihöncesinde yaşamış toplulukların üretilip kullandığı aletlerdir. Yontma taş aletlerin hammaddeden itibaren üretimin her aşamasını gösteren çeşitliliği Küçük Limanın bulunduğu alanın binlerce yıl önce alet üretim işliği olarak kullanıldığını kanıtlamaktadır. İşlikte kullanılan gelişmiş ve standartlaşmış teknoloji, yüksek derecede becerileri olan ustalara işaret etmektedir. Bu durum Firuzköy

Yarımadası'nda tarihöncesinde sosyal açıdan örgütlenmiş toplumların olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İstanbul, Avcılar, Firuzköy, Yontmataş, Neolitik

ABSTRACT

A sounding excavation was realized in the area defined as Small Harbor during the 2021 Bathonea excavations carried out on the Firuzköy Peninsula on the western side of the Istanbul Küçükçekmece Lake Basin. Small Harbor is located in the middle of the four km long eastern coast of the peninsula. The most striking feature of the port is the 15 m long and 2.65 m wide pier made of stone blocks. This pier is a permanent solid structure built into the sea as a port facility where ships can dock for loading and unloading activities or it is a part of a shipyard. In order to get both detailed information about the construction technique, architectural details, and substructure of the pier, and also to understand its history, it was decided to dig a test trench in the north side of the pier. After the cleaning works, a 5 x 5 m sounding was prepared and excavation was started. The uppermost stratum is a highly degraded soil structure due to the mixed surface layers and the effects of the sea. In the second layer, a thick level consisting of rubble stones was exposed. At the level called the third layer, an almost cemented rubble fill formed with black mud and sandy mortar was seen. At the -1.15 to -1.50 m level of this layer ceramic fragments and a group of stone tools dated to the Neolithic period were recovered. These tools were blades, flakes and cores made of dark gray and black colored silex, silexite and chert. Some of them are in the form of retouched, non-retouched, backed, production wastes and raw materials. A patina developed on some of the chipped stone industry finds. Most of the pieces found consist of chips. Some of them have thick heels. These tools come from the black muddy mortar layer. These tools, which were probably mixed with the mortar made with the muddy-sand taken from the lake during the construction, were produced and used by the communities who lived on the lakeside in prehistoric times. The diversity of chipped stone tools showing every stage of production starting from raw materials proves that the area where the Small Harbor is located was used as a tool production workshop thousands of years ago. The advanced and standardized technology used in the workshop indicates craftsmen with a high degree of skill. This situation shows that there were socially organized societies in the Firuzköy Peninsula in prehistoric times.

Keywords: Istanbul, Avcilar, Firuzkoy, Chipped stone, Neolithic

EFFECTS OF INSECURITY ON THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Insecurity and terrorism have been a major challenge to the Nigerian government in recent times. The activities of the Islamic sect Jama'atu Ahl as-Sunnah li-Da'awati wal-Jihad (Boko Haram) and Islamic State in West Africa Province (ISWAP), Bandits, Herdsmen, and Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) had led to the loss of lives and properties in the country especially in the Northern, eastern and western part of Nigeria. The insecurity has manifested in Some of these activities include bombing, suicide bomb attacks, sporadic shooting of unarmed and innocent citizens, burning of police stations, churches, kidnapping of school girls and women, travelers, religious leaders, security personnel, and traditional leaders, Kidnapping, rape, armed robbery and political crises, murder, destruction of oil facilities, government properties, communities and places of worship. This work contains a conceptualization of insecurity, its effects on the Nigerian economy as well as the possible growth of the Nigerian economy. Some of the causes of insecurity discussed are bad governance and poor leadership. unemployment/poverty, weak security system, open" borders, and religious fanaticism. the effects of insecurity on the Nigerian economy highlighted are disruption of economic activities, the decimation of consumer confidence, decrease in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Increase in defense Spending more than other Sectors, the decline in productivity, increase in brain drain, and deepening corruption at all levels. The study concluded that Insecurity is debilitating to the economic development of Nigeria and many less developed economies. The study recommended the need to establishment Community Policing within each divisional police headquarters for effective management of insecurity. Governments should promote good governance, openness, accountability through the use of print and digital media, and inform the public through conferences, seminars, and NGOs among other recommendations were made

Keywords: Insecurity, Economic growth, Boko Haram, IPOB, Bandits, ISWAP

**AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN NIGERIA:
COINTEGRATION AND GRANGER CAUSALITY APPROACH**

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ABSTRACT

Provision of sufficient food and elimination of abject poverty have usually been the conventional benefits of agriculture in any society. Meanwhile, despite the fact that Nigeria is an agrarian society, food insecurity and poverty have become the issues of concern among both scholars and policymakers in the recent times. Against this backdrop, this study examined the nexus among agriculture, food security and poverty reduction in Nigeria from 1990 to 2019 within the framework of Cointegration and Granger Causality approach. Data was collected from the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin and the World Development Indicators respectively. The following are the major results that emanated from the study. A long run equilibrium relationship exists among agricultural value added, food production index and GDP per capita in Nigeria. Similarly, there is a unidirectional causality which flows from food production index to poverty reduction in Nigeria. In the same vein, one way causality flows from poverty reduction to agricultural value added in Nigeria. Consequently, this study makes the following recommendation for the policymakers in Nigeria, and other African countries by extension, that agricultural value added and food production are the important variables that cannot be undermined when poverty reduction occupies the central focus of the policymakers. Therefore, any time these policymakers want to reduce poverty, policies that drive agricultural value added and food production should be embarked upon. Therefore, this study will contribute to the literature by establishing the type of linkage that exists between agriculture, food security and poverty reduction in Nigeria.

Keywords: Agricultural value Added, Food Production Index, GDP per Capita, Nigeria

JEL: C13; C22

**PRESENTATION TOPIC - THE EFFECT OF GENERATION Z
CHARACTERISTICS ON MANAGERS IN THE HIGH-TECH COMPANIES IN
ISRAEL**

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ABSTRACT

In an era where the pace of change is very fast alongside a global epidemic (covid - 19) that is changing rules in the world of work, a new generation of workers, Generation Z (born 1995-2010), has joined the three older generations of baby boomers, Generation X and Generation Y. Generation Z has different characteristics which are expected to affect the field of management, leadership, and organizations. Qualitative research among managers in high-tech companies in Israel was conducted and examined the managerial issues of the inter-generational gap. The study found that although Generation Z is characterized by high personal abilities both technologically and self-learning, there is a sharp decrease in the level of their commitment to the organization and the manager as well as disability to persist tasks over time.

These characteristics lead to high employee turnover in organizations, loss of knowledge and problems in long term projects. The study presents a mapping of managerial and leadership skills that are expected to impact Generation Z and strengthen their commitment to managers and organizations. The main conclusion from the study is that managers need to strengthen the area of soft skills while focusing on emotional intelligence, interpersonal communication, and the ability to provide feedback. The Qualitative research is the first step in the complete research process conducted according to a mix method methodology. This research is currently underway in the framework of doctoral studies.

Keywords: Generation Z, Leadership, Management

**FLEXIBLE WORK ARRANGEMENTS IMPROVE
LECTURER'S PERFORMANCE FASTER THAN WORK-LIFE BALANCE
(EMPIRICAL STUDIES ON LECTURERS TELEWORKING DURING THE COVID-
19 PANDEMIC)**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of flexible work arrangements and work-life balance on the lecturers performance with job satisfaction as mediation. This study used purposive sampling technique with 100 respondents as a sample. Data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed by Structural Equation Model (SEM) method with Smart PLS.3 version. From this research can be known ; partially, Flexible Work Arrangement has a positive and significant effect on Performance and Work-life Balance has no effect on performance, Flexible Work Arrangements have positive and significant effect on Job Satisfaction and Work-Life Balance have positive and significant effect on Job Satisfaction. Indirect effect of the correlation between Flexible Work Arrangements on Performance mediated by Job Satisfaction has positive and significant effect, thus, acting as partial mediation. Indirect influence of Worklife Balance on performance mediated by Job Satisfaction has positive and significant effect, so, it acts as full mediator.

Keywords: Flexible work arrangement, work-life balance, lecturer performance, job satisfaction

**THE COLLABORATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY DIPLOMACY
BETWEEN CHINA AND KAZAKHSTAN**

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ABSTRACT

The key themes of this research paper are related to Kazakhstan's energy sector's geopolitical significance and its relationship with the Chinese economy. In terms of the goals and study issues, it is providing perspectives as well as underpinning big headings. The key themes covered by this research study include evaluating Kazakhstan's strategy of energy geopolitics. The use of renewable energy resources is also addressed, as well as the benefits and limitations of Kazakhstan's energy sector, a brief historical background on Kazakhstan's energy sector, Chinese government investments in Kazakhstan, and various projects, including a Kazakhstan-China pipeline project developed by the cooperation of the two economies, namely Central Asian Country and China. It also analyses the complete output of oil and gas (energy resources) in the Central Asia, as well as Chinese government investments in Kazakhstan, to evaluate China's geopolitics and energy competitiveness in the region.

Keywords: Geopolitics, Energy, Cooperation, Diplomacy, Kazakhstan and China

**FACTORS AFFECTING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE BUDGET MANAGEMENT IN THE CASE OF
ETHIOPIA'S MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the factors affecting the effectiveness of government expenditure budget management in the case of Ethiopia's Ministry of Finance. The general objective of this study was to assess the factors affecting the effectiveness of expenditure budget management, In carrying out its budget administration responsibilities, ensuring the proper application of laws and regulations, ensuring public accountability, and promoting transparency in the use of government resources. A descriptive survey research design was employed using quantitative and qualitative methods. Closed-ended questionnaires and interviews were collected from MOF staff. The respondents were chosen using stratified and purposive sampling techniques. The survey questionnaire was distributed to 93 people, but only 76 of them responded, yielding an 82 percent response rate. The information was then quantitatively analyzed with Pearson's correlation, multiple linear regression analysis, and descriptive statistics using SPSS 23 versions. In Ethiopia's ministry of finance, the researcher found that there is a significant positive relationship between laws and regulations, budget expert competency, and integrated financial management information systems with budget expenditure management. There is a problem with the MOF salary scale that attracts and retains qualified and experienced experts. Government budget laws and regulations have a significant effect on government budget management. MOF has weaknesses in updating and revising budget laws and regulations. In terms of IFMIS applications, the Ministry uses IFMIS to prepare and execute the budget; however, there is still room for improvement in personnel knowledge and expertise for the effective implementation, operation, and maintenance of IFMIS. The Ministry of Finance should provide training on government budget management, public financial management, and government accounting systems to budget specialists and legislative organs' of public accounts standing committees.

Keywords: Government budget, legal framework, IFMIS, staff competency and SPSS

**IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT FINANCING ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (2000 – 2019)**

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ABSTRACT

The paper explores the impact of government financing on economic development in Sub-Saharan Africa a study of Nigeria (2000-2019). The paper intends to examine the impact of the Government funding on Nigeria's economic development. Data from the time series were generated from the Central Bank of Nigeria's (CBN) statistical bulletins from 2000 to 2019. The ordinary least square (OLS) estimation method was used in the multiple regression analysis. The result showed that government capital financing has a negative impact but significant relationship with economic development while, government recurrent financing has a positive impact and significant relationship with RGDP. The study concluded that government finance is responsible for the growth and development witnessed in Nigeria's economy over the period under review. The study, therefore, recommends among others that the government should ensure that the share of recurring expenditure in total expenditure is kept proportionate by blocking all leaks and waste in public funding in the country. The Nigerian Government must be more determined and transparent when it comes to combating financial corruption and diverting public funds, especially those allocated to the implementation of capital projects throughout the country.

Keywords: Government Capital Financing, Government Recurrent Financing, Economic Development

KOBİ KREDİLERİ VE İKTİSADİ BÜYÜME İLİŞKİSİ (2007-2021)
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SME'S LOANS AND GROWHT (2007-2021)

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ÖZET

250 kişiden az yıllık çalışan istihdam eden ve yıllık net satış hasılatı veya mali bilançosundan herhangi biri 125 milyon TL'sını aşmayan ekonomik birimler veya girişimler, Kobi olarak tanımlanmaktadır. 2020 yılı verilerine göre Türkiye'de faaliyet gösteren işletmelerin %99.76'sı küçük ve orta büyüklükte işletme niteliğinde olup istihdamın %72'si ile üretimin %42.75'ini gerçekleştirmektedirler. Yani kobiler üretimin ve ekonominin motoru niteliğindedir. Bu çalışmada bankacılık sektörü kobilere sağlanan kobi kredileri ve ekonomik büyüme ilişkisi 2007-2021 dönemi üçer aylık verileri ile incelenmiştir. Bağımlı değişken olarak GSYH, bağımsız değişkenler olarak bankacılık sektörü kümülatif kobi kredileri, diğer krediler, bankalarca TL üzerinden açılan ticari kredilere uygulanan ağırlıklı ortalama faiz oranı ile kredilerin GSYH'ya bölünmesiyle elde edilen finansal gelişme ölçütü alınmıştır. İnceleme dönemi Global kriz ve Covid-19 salgını gibi ekstrem koşulları kapsadığından ve bu tür ekstrem koşullarda verilerde sapmalar tespit edildiğinden yöntem olarak Robust En Küçük Kareler yöntemi S-tahmincisi tercih edilmiş ve bu ekstrem koşulları temsilen modele bir kukla değişken eklenmiştir. Analiz sonucunda kobi kredileri ve GSYH arasında beklentilere uygun bir şekilde pozitif yönlü ve istatistiki olarak anlamlı bir ilişki tespit edilmiştir. Aynı yönde diğer kredilerin GSYH ile ilişkisi de pozitif yönlü ve istatistiki olarak anlamlıdır. Finansal gelişme ölçütünün GSYH ile ilişkisi de istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ama negatif yönlüdür. Finansal gelişme ve ekonomik büyüme ilişkisinin yönü iktisadi yazında da tartışmalıdır. Kukla değişkenin GSYH ile negatif yönlü ilişkisi ekonomik kriz ve salgın koşullarının ekonomiyi olumsuz yönde etkilediğini gösterirken, kobi kredilerinin GSYH ile pozitif yönlü ilişkisi kobilerin desteklenmesi gerektiğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: küçük ve orta boy işletme (kobi) , kobi kredileri, büyüme, finansal derinlik, Robust EKK

ABSTRACT

It is described as "SME" economic units or enterprises that employed less than 250 person and net revenue or balance sheet less than 125 billion TL. According to the data of 2020, 99.76 % of all firms operate in Turkey is SME, 72 % of all workers in Turkey work there and they produce the 42.75 % of all production. It means that SMEs are engine of production and so

economy of Turkey. In this study, it is considered the relationship between SMEs loans and economic growth with the data quarterly between 2007 and 2021. It is used GDP as dependent variable; as independent variables; total SMEs loans in banking sector in Turkey, other loans, credit interest rate for TL commercial credit and financial development rate (produced by dividing total credit to GDP) are used. As method, it is preferred Robust Least Square Method S-Estimation; because of extreme conditions and so outliers in the study period like Global Crisis and Covid-19 Pandemic and so added a dummy to the model for these extreme conditions. According to the analysis results, there is a positive and statistically meaningful relationship between SMEs loans and economic growth as expected. In the same way, the relationship between GDP and other loans also is positive and statistically meaningful. Moreover, the financial development's relationship with GDP is also statistically meaningful, but with negative direction. As it is argumentative the relationship between financial development and GDP in the literature. While The negative relationship between dummy variable and GDP shows that Global Crisis and Covid-19 Pandemic influenced economy negatively; the positive relation between GDP and SMEs loans shows that SMEs need to be supported and it is useful and productive for economy.

Keywords: Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), SMEs Loans, Growth, Financial development, Robust Least Square

**EFFECTS OF WORKING CAPITAL ON SALES GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL
GOODS ON MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the effect of working capital on sales growth of industrial goods manufacturing companies between 2014 and 2018. It adopts the ex-post-facto and used panel data collected from the annual report of the companies. Six objective, research question and hypothesis were formulated and testes using regression analysis however, some preliminary analysis were conducted. The study proxy the independent variable- working capital using inventory conversion period, account receivable, account payable, cash conversion cycle, while the dependent variables used is sales growth. The result showed that inventory turnover period and account payable period has positive significant effect on growth in sales. While account receivable period and cash conversion cycle has positive but insignificant effect on sales growth among quoted industrial goods manufacturing companies in Nigeria. The study recommends among others that Industrial goods manufacturing companies in Nigeria should pay close attention to their inventory conversion period and account payable period when formulating policy geared toward enhancing their Sales growth because account payable period can positively drive the level of sales growth.

Keywords: Working Capital, Industrial Goods, sales Growth, Manufacturing Companies.

**THE ANALYSIS OF NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION UNDER THE COVID-19
PANDEMIC IN THE BRICS COUNTRIES**

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ABSTRACT

In this study, we aim to check the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic on the consumption of natural gas for the case of the BRICS countries. (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South) between 2019 and 2020. Moreover, Covid 19 pandemic was beneficial only for the asian countries or BRICS organization the environmental dimension in whol world with reducing the air pollution by the drop of CO2 emission (- 6.3 %).

Keywords: COVID-19 Pandemic, Batural gas consumption , CO2 emission. BRICS.

JAPANESE BANKING SYSTEM: A STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Japan's banking system is comparable to those in other industrialized countries – it is stable and well regulated, and offers many options for business and personal accounts. Some, but not all banks provide English- language services. The Banking Act details the obligations and regulations for the banking sector, while the Financial Services Agency is the regulatory body. From this research paper you will be able to understand the different types of banks in Japan. This paper enables the reader with knowledge about the overall structure of Japanese Banking System.

Keywords: City Banks, Regional Banks, Trust Banks, Foreign Banks, Mizuho Bank.

**FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN AN OIL-RICH
COUNTRY: THE CASE OF IRAN ECONOMY**

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ABSTRACT

The resource curse hypothesis reveals that natural resource abundance may harm the finance-growth nexus. Some argue that this negative effect depends on the level of resource dependence. If the oil revenues remain under a certain threshold, it will not harm the finance-growth nexus. This paper aims to determine this threshold level of oil rent in Iran. Using time-series data from 1970 to 2017 and the Threshold Autoregressive models (TAR), we find that, where the oil rent is lower than 20%, financial development has a statistically significant positive effect on economic growth. But the impact of financial development on economic growth is significantly reduced for the situation where oil rent is higher than 20 percent of GDP. The empirical results suggest that oil rent encumber economic growth in Iran through the financial development channel.

Keywords: Oil rent, Financial development, Threshold Autoregressive models, Iran.

JEL Classifications: O13, G20, C22, C12.

**QUALIFIED VERSUS UNQUALIFIED EFL TEACHERS: A CASE STUDY OF
LYCÉES CHAMINADE AND THOMAS SANKARA “B”**

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ABSTRACT

This research work addresses the issue of EFL teachers' teaching skills. It examines the teaching abilities of both qualified and unqualified EFL teachers at senior secondary school in the Republic of Congo. The investigation was carried out in two senior secondary schools located in Brazzaville: lycées Chaminade and Thomas Sankara “B”. The target population consisted of twenty (20) EFL teachers: twelve (12) qualified and eight (08) unqualified, one hundred and sixty (160) learners, and ten (10) inspectors. We used descriptive and analytic approaches to appreciate EFL teachers teaching skills. To get genuine results, three (3) instruments have been used for data collection: (1) questionnaires; (2) observation checklist and tape recorder; (3) semi-structured interviews.

The major findings revealed that almost the great majority of unqualified teachers have methodological problems and lack pedagogical knowledge against only few qualified ones. Though they have linguistic competences, unqualified teachers need to be trained in Education sciences subjects such as: pedagogy, didactics, microteaching, education psychology.

Keywords: Qualified Teachers, Unqualified Teachers, EFL, Education Sciences.

**TOGETHER IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROCESS – SUPPORTING STUDENTS
AND TEACHERS IN INCLUSIVE ACTIVITIES**

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ABSTRACT

Inclusive physical education should enable all children – with and without physical or cognitive impairment or chronic illness - to fully and actively participate in physical education. Inclusive physical education classes enrich all and highlight potentials of each pupil. The diversity of each individual in a group is understood as a stimulus and enrichment for learning and development processes of the whole group.

It is of decisive importance to understand the heterogeneity of a group of pupils and rethink sporting activities in various fields of movement. The six pedagogically significant perspectives of sport - performance, togetherness, impression, expression, risk, and health - should develop equally and side by side in a lesson to allow the development of a broader perspective. That way, pupils should get to know different attributions of meaning and thus different approaches to sport and be able to discover them by themselves.

Including different perspectives can lead to introducing new approaches to movement and sport activities and addressing the diverse needs of children and young people in inclusive sport settings. All children have the right, regardless of their physical and cognitive possibilities and limitations, to learn about the equally important perspectives of inclusive sport. Every teacher has the right to be supported in achieving pedagogical situation for inclusive process for all students.

Keywords: Educational Management, Inclusive Education, Horizontal Support For Teachers, Children Participation, INEDU, Inclusive Pedagogy

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH WRITING IN THE NEW NORMAL: STUDENTS' VIEWS, CHALLENGES, COPING STRATEGIES, AND TAKEAWAYS

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ABSTRACT

The “new normal” setup of education posed challenges on courses that require intensive collaboration among learners. Research outputs in the senior high school are commonly done collaboratively. Despite the cited advantages of collaborative writing, several challenges still confront learners which affect the quality of their output. Collaboration per se is already a challenge for the learners in face-to-face classes, more so in the context of online distance learning, which is a relatively new practice. Thus, this study aimed at exploring the views, challenges, and takeaways of senior high school students in collaborative research writing in the context of the “new normal.” The study analyzed a total of thirty (30) reflective essays. Ten (10) sample essays from each of the three (3) academic strands, namely Humanities and Social Sciences, General Academic, and Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics, were selected through Critical Case Sampling. Findings revealed varied students’ views on collaborative research writing in the normal. Various challenges encountered by the students such as those associated with research technicalities, communication, and collaboration were identified. Diverse coping strategies were found such as having a positive mindset, being patient, considerate and determined, seeking help from others, maintaining proper communication and collaboration, seeking spiritual guidance, and taking a break. Ultimately, the learnings of the students were not limited to academics or cognitive aspect—they were able to gain important values through their collaborative research writing experiences.

Keywords: Collaborative Research Writing, Academic Writing, Content Analysis, Senior High School

**THE ADAPTATION OF THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION - CAN THO UNIVERSITY
TO THE RENOVATION OF THE GENERAL EDUCATION PROGRAM IN 2018**

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ABSTRACT

On December 26, 2018, the Vietnamese Ministry of Education and Training issued Circular No. 32/2018/TT-BGDĐT with fundamental and comprehensive changes in educational content. In that context, the School of Education - Can Tho University - one of the prestigious and high-quality teacher training centers in the Mekong Delta region always innovates in teacher training activities to adapt to the new situation. By methods of logical analysis combined with methods of history, statistics, synthesis and comparison, this paper presents the new points of the 2018 general education program and the innovations of the School of Education to fit the new program. The research results will contribute to clarifying and deepening the practical values from the innovation, on that basis, some solutions are proposed to continue to improve the quality of teacher training of the School of Education - Can Tho University.

Keywords: High School Program 2018, Education Reform In Vietnam, School Of Education, Can Tho University.

**THE EFFECTIVITY OF THE ONE GENERAL MANAGER ONE TOURISM
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL PROGRAM TO DEVELOP THE PRODUCTIVITY OF
INDONESIAN TOURISM VOCATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS COMPETENCIES**

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the effect of One GM One SMK Program to influence in developing of Professional Competences of Vocational Teachers at Tourism Vocational High School. This study took place at Tourism Vocational High School (SMK Pariwisata) in West Java Province and we took Vocational Teachers as research respondents. Proof of hypothesis using quantitative techniques which is to compare 2 (two) circumstances before and after One GM One SMK Program implemented. The results obtain in this study that are, 1) Improvement of Professional Competences of Vocational teachers at Tourism Vocational High School as qualified as Hotel Supervisor on level 4, 2) The level of Students competences are equal and standardize base on Hotel Industry standard and competence to work.

Keywords: Professional Competences, Students Competences.

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING –REVIVIFYING A GANDHIAN
PERSPECTIVE**

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ABSTRACT

In terms of population, India is the second largest in the world, next to China. At the turn of the new millennium, the famous British linguist, David Crystal, concluded that English language is the ‘lingua franca’ of the world. As per a recent report, now India has overtaken the United States by becoming the country with the largest English-speaking population in the world. So one would assume that with the long history of the prevalence of English speaking in India which commenced three centuries ago, India would be ahead of many countries in the teaching- learning curve. But Martin Davidson, of the British Council in the foreword to the much discussed David Graddol’s study entitled ‘English Next India- The future of English in India’ (2010) made a cutting remark which became an eye opener for not just the policy makers but also the teachers of English. It pointed out that the daunting and challenging task for India is to find ways of taking the “language of the elite and turning it to a tool for the masses”.

Since Independence, the decision to follow a compulsory three-language formula in schools across India (Mother tongue, English and the national language-Hindi) in a country where hundreds of languages are spoken, it was hoped would not only solve literacy related issues but also find an appropriate language as lingua franca. But the scenario that arose after decades of instruction was quite unexpected. It resulted in the rise of English as a lingua franca in south India and the rise of Hindi as lingua franca in North India. Along with this, an exacerbated socio-economic divide began to rise with children coming out of schools in cities and towns where English medium education was offered beginning to excel, leading to social mobility, even as those children studying in the vernacular medium failing to acquire white collar jobs.

Mahatma Gandhi, revered as the ‘Father of the Nation’ was outspoken in terms of the way forward for India, decades before Indian Independence from British rule in 1947. The focus on empowerment of the rural masses was one such. The investigator an active member of a non- profit voluntary organization of teachers of English which by drawing on Gandhiji’s adage, “India lives in her villages”, adopted as its mission statement: ‘Empowering rural India through English language education’. A popular slogan floated by this organization (English Language Teachers’ Interaction Forum’) was “ELTIF works in and lives for the villages”. What are the strategies employed by this organization for

teaching English? How is it related to Gandhian values? How did it benefit the masses? This study draws on data collected from the field through interviews with mentors and participants of the empowerment programmes. Additional data was collected through a review of reports of programmes organized by ELTIF. It is hoped that the findings of the study will help provide a road map for those still groping in the dark in their attempt to find ways of making the English language a pragmatic tool for empowerment of the masses in India.

Keywords: Empowerment, English language, English Medium, Teaching strategies, Vernacular Medium

PHILOSOPHY OF RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

By definition philosophy is love of wisdom. Each and every research is always based on some solid philosophy. This is the philosophy which tell about the reality and sources of knowledge. In this research a documentary analysis was performed to know and discuss philosophy of research. Objective was to clearly give direction for the nature of philosophy. Finally, conclusions were drawn and recommendations were made.

Keywords: Philosophy, Research, Conclusions, Recommendations, Analysis

**RADIO AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

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ABSTRACT

Situated in the easternmost part of India, Arunachal Pradesh is the largest state in Northeast in terms of its land and forest. It is a home to about 26 major tribes with 110 sub-tribes, each having a distinctive culture, customs and traditions. The media landscape of the state comprises of folk media, newspapers, radio, television and films besides digital media and blogs. Out of the all these mass media, the rural people still prefer radio to get different kinds of information and also for educational purpose. Television though occupies a better place in the life of rural populace but it depends on the availability of electricity supply. With the introduction of modern technologies, the uses of cell phone start increasing day by day in villages too. Moreover, the villagers can easily connect with the radio programmes of the All India Radio Itanagar and All India Radio Pasighat, which are based on their culture, traditions and information needs, that too in their own dialects besides Hindi and English languages. In such a situation, radio becomes their primary source of information thanks to its certain advantages over other media in terms of reach and accessibility. To ascertain the potentials of radio broadcasting and its role in the lives of rural people in Arunachal Pradesh, the media exposure and the radio listening patterns of rural people is explored.

Keywords: Radio, Information, Education, Arunachal Pradesh.

**INVESTIGATING MONETARY POLICY DYNAMICS IN PAKISTAN
IMPACT ON PRIVATE INVESTMENT**

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ABSTRACT

The impact of monetary policy on macroeconomic variable has been a subject of interest for researchers. Although a lot of literature is available on monetary policy but no study examine the impact of monetary policy variables on private investment of Pakistan. This study is designed with an aim of determining the dynamics of monetary policy on private investment in Pakistan. A time series analysis of four decades was conducted using ARDL Bound test approach. The long run and short run coefficients are estimated to illuminate the relationship of monetary policy variables with private investment. Monetary policy variables like interest rate, exchange rate, money supply are used. The overall study has concluded that variables of monetary policy have statistically significant effect in altering the volume of private investment in Pakistan. Although economic theory provides conflicting answers but for this time period the notable findings are the positive impact of inflation and government borrowing and negative impacts of exchange rate, money supply, and interest rate. The results of the study will be helpful for policymakers

Keywords: Monetary policy, Private Investment, Time series Analysis

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**PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE FORMATION OF EMPATHIC
COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF A FUTURE MEDICAL WORKER**

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the problem of the formation of empathic communicative competence of a future medical worker. The author describes pedagogical technologies that contribute to the formation of empathic communicative competence of a future medical worker. This article reveals the problems of using communication techniques that increase communication efficiency when interacting with a patient. Within the framework of medical activity, communicative competence is considered as one of the leading professional competencies of a medical worker, which has a decisive influence on the social-perceptual and communicative spheres in the "health worker-patient" system.

Keywords: Empathy, Communicative Competence; Medical Worker; A Patient; Principle; Effective Communication.

**IMPROVING CLASSROOM PRACTICES IN AN OVERCROWDED CLASS: AN
EXPLORATION OF COMMUNICATIVE TEACHING STRATEGIES**

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ABSTRACT

There is a common phenomenon of overcrowded classrooms in big cities of the Republic of Congo, mainly in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. In such conditions, the management of those classes is subject to many problems and has an impact on classroom practices. The present paper reports on the results of an action research study conducted in 2019 at *Thomas Sankara B* senior secondary school located in Brazzaville. Its aims were: 1. To classify the classroom management techniques.

2. To explore the factors affecting management in overcrowded classroom, and 3. To implement the Communicative Teaching Strategies in order to improve EFL classroom practices in an overcrowded class. To collect reliable data, researchers resorted to the used of quantitative and qualitative approaches. That is, data were collected from teachers and learners through questionnaire and classroom observation. With a sample population of 8 teachers of English and 355 learners, the results have revealed that teachers used different management techniques or communicative strategies in the overcrowded classrooms which were not conducive to a better classroom practice. Thanks to the action research, researchers succeeded to implement the suitable classroom practices.

Keywords: Classroom management, Overcrowded Class, Action research, Teaching strategies

DIFFICULTIES IN ACHIEVING THE GOAL OF GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

Education plays an important role in the formation, development and integration of a person into a full member of society. The pedagogical competence of the school teacher determines the effectiveness of the child's socialization process. The educational goals of general education and the importance of a safe / developing environment in a general education institution are emphasized by law. Nevertheless, it was found that school teachers lack the competence to manage students' behavior, create a safe environment for them, and support their development. Teachers' low pedagogical competence is also confirmed by the results of their annual outcomes and professional skills test. Teacher pedagogical activities have an invaluable role to play in adolescent socialization, and teachers' low competence significantly calls into question the achievement of general education goals. We were interested in the difficulties of achieving the goals of general education and assumed that the low professional and pedagogical competence of teachers could be explained by the preconditions and accessibility of starting a professional career as a teacher. We reviewed the relevant documents, the analysis confirmed the hypothesis, and the relevant recommendations were developed to overcome the difficulties in achieving the goals of general education.

Keywords: School, Pedagogy, Psycho-Education

WAYS AND METHODS OF SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND CONTENT

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the scientific and intellectual department is scientific and methodological assistance in the formation of a scientific and intellectual personality in young people. Obtaining additional education and knowledge in the field of ecology, biotechnology and environmental protection. The department has 3 laboratories (ecology, biotechnology and natural sciences) and a workshop for eco-projects, training is carried out in the following areas: ecology and nature, drinking water, chemistry, biotechnology, agroecology, industrial ecology and ecology for the children.

Scientific and methodological work in the system of additional education, as a rule, is planned and organized in the following main areas:

- ✓ development of new and improvement of the content of ongoing programs of additional education, development and implementation of new principles, forms and methods of effective organization of the educational process;
- ✓ improvement of the education quality assessment system;
- ✓ methodological support of educational work;
- ✓ development of educational and methodological materials necessary for conducting and methodological support of all types of training sessions;
- ✓ improvement of the methodological skills of the pedagogical and scientific staff;
- ✓ study, generalization and dissemination of advanced pedagogical experience;
- ✓ introduction of new educational technologies into the educational process;
- ✓ Preparation and publication of methodological manuals, collections, maps, structural and logical diagrams, newsletters and other literature.

The selection of the right methods of scientific and methodological support of educational activities and content in additional education makes it possible to prepare competitive specialists with the right life guidelines, able to successfully function in the system of modern relationships.

Keywords: educational process, methodical work, master class, technical means, educational and methodical complex.

THE IMPACT OF THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC ON TOURISM IN SERBIA

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ABSTRACT

The Covid - 19 pandemic, which appeared at the end of 2019 in China and advanced in the beginning of 2020 around the world, brought the whole world to a complete stop. The tourism sector suffered the greatest burden, as countries around the world were completely closed, travel was banned, travel between countries was not allowed and in some countries movement within was prohibited. Having the insight into statistical data, we can conclude that the accommodation services sector has suffered the greatest damage, but also that the transport sector and the catering sector had large losses. The purpose of this research is to gain insight into the state of tourism in Serbia, as well as the consequences of Covid - 19. Data was obtained through quantitative and qualitative method, and we conducted our own research on people's attitudes regarding traveling during the Covid - 19 pandemic. This research showed us that, with all the necessary preventive measures, people are now, after two years since the outbreak of the pandemic, are eager to travel and explore. Although there is still a dose of skepticism, tourists are slowly regaining their trust, they feel more secure and are ready to continue where they left off.

Keywords: Coronavirus pandemic, tourism, consequences, Serbia

EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON LEG MUSCLE STRENGTH: RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL IN SPORTS STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Background: In recent years, acupuncture is widely used in sports and related disciplines. Acupuncture in several case reports, has been shown to increase muscle strength. The purpose of this study was to determine how the effect of press tack needle acupuncture on leg muscle strength of sports students.

Methods: The study design of this study was a double-blind randomized controlled trial. Thirty sport students were randomized into two groups: the acupuncture group and the placebo group. Leg muscle strength was measured twice, before and after press tack needle acupuncture intervention, using a "leg dynamometer". Intervention of acupuncture and placebo were performed at two acupuncture points bilaterally (ST36 Zusanli and ST34 Liangqiu).

Results: There was a significant increase in leg muscle strength in both the acupuncture group (from 77.07±21.67 kg to 87.27±24.15 kg; $p<0.001$ with paired T test), and the placebo group (from 68.60±32.29 kg to 74.20±29.88 kg; $p=0.001$ with Wilcoxon test). There was a significant difference in the mean increase in muscle strength between the two groups ($p=0.033$) and this was greater in the acupuncture group.

Conclusions: Press tack needle acupuncture affects the increase of leg muscle strength in sports students. Further studies are required to investigate the more detailed biochemical mechanisms and the sustained effects of acupuncture after treatment.

Keywords: acupuncture, leg muscle strength, press tack needle, sports students

APPEARANCE OF COVID19 IN COMPETITIVE SPORTS – JUSTICE AND FINAL RESULTS

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ABSTRACT

COVID19 has long-term effects – not only on sport, but also socially prominent issue. Primary, stopping the spread of the virus and maintaining the health of the population. Solving (or effort to resolve) these primary social problems attention can also be focused on sport as a social subsystem. The study examines the competitive sport, including the final results of national championships in various sports. Most championships were still held when the COVID19 pandemic broke out. As a result, the most of the championships were suspended – which were either continued after the restrictions, or ended the season. If the championships could be continued (so they were able to play the remaining matches) then the final results could be announced according to the original competition regulations. However, what about the tournaments, where the season ended prematurely? In this case, was the final result determined as well? If so, on what basis? At determining the final results, the organizers tried to make the most just decision. However, on what basis is it just to determine the final results of these championships? The study examines several theories of justice which play a (key) role in determining the final result of different sports in different national championships. The study confirms this theory in several case examples: the organizers (league association) really made a just decision. The only, but the most important question: which theory of justice was (or theories of justice were) dominated in determining at the final results? In each case examined, the principle of meritocracy appeared (at some level). In accordance to the nature (telos) of the competitive sports, at determining of the final results the idea of meritocracy dominated. However, there is also a difference within meritocracy: between the timeliness and actuality of the reached results. In addition to the achievements on the sports field, the egalitarianism has also appeared in many cases, as another theory of justice – as well as the utilitarianism (by Bentham and Mill) and the positive discrimination, the latter to promote the diversity (interpreted by Sandel).

Keywords: COVID19, competitive sport, determination of the final results, justice, decisions

EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) is a prominent concern in 21st-century society. The primary goal of 'Education for Sustainable Development' is to cultivate an individual capable of tackling the world's environmental concerns and promoting the establishment of a sustainable society. Sustainable development is defined as development that meets the requirements of the current generation without jeopardizing future generations' ability to meet their own needs. Through education for sustainable development, every human being can get the knowledge, capacities, perspectives, and values needed to construct a sustainable future. Fundamental education is critical to a country's ability to develop and meet sustainability goals. Agriculture production can be improved, women's status can be improved, population growth rates can be reduced, environmental protection can be enhanced, and overall living standards can be raised. However, simply improving basic literacy will not support a long-term society. ESD empowers students of all ages with the knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes they need to solve the highly interconnected challenges we face, such as climate change, destruction of the environment, resource depletion, poverty, and disparity. When the curriculum contains sustainability content, and ESD pedagogies support the development of skills, attitudes, and values required to foster sustainable societies, teaching and learning shift in all circumstances. In order to spread ESD across countries, the paper also underlines the importance to consolidate ESD across all topics, to provide professional development for educators to assure ESD policy implementation, and to apply ESD management methods to promote ESD in the curriculum. If the aims of sustainable development are to be achieved, all stakeholders in education at all levels must modify their views toward our prevailing lifestyles and the influence they have on the environment.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, environmental, Fundamental Education, Standards, Professional.

**ÖĞRENME VE ÖĞRETME MÜKEMMELİYET MERKEZİ EĞİTİMLERİNE
KATILAN ÖĞRETİM ELEMANLARININ MEMNUNİYET DÜZEYLERİ
SATISFACTION LEVELS OF FACULTY MEMBERS ATTENDING LEARNING AND
TEACHING EXCELLENCE CENTER TRAININGS**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, bir vakıf üniversitesi bünyesinde bulunan Öğretim ve Öğrenmeyi Geliştirme Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi (ÖÖGUA) tarafından verilen eğitimlere katılan öğretim elemanlarının memnuniyet düzeylerini saptamayı amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu, 2020-2021 eğitim öğretim yılında bahsi geçen vakıf üniversitesi bünyesinde yer alan 43 öğretim elemanlarından oluşmaktadır. Araştırmada nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Verilerin toplanmasında problem durumunda yer alan sorulardan yola çıkılarak öğretim elemanlarının almış oldukları eğitimlerdeki memnuniyet düzeylerini ölçmek amacıyla araştırma merkezi tarafından oluşturulmuş Google Formlardan yararlanılmıştır. Araştırma merkezinin elde ettiği verilerin analizi bağlamında katılımcıların Google Form ile oluşturulan sorulara verdikleri yanıtlar Excel'e girilerek frekans değerleri ve yüzde değerleri hesaplanmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre, öğrenme ve öğretme merkezi tarafından, öğretim elemanlarına yönelik düzenlenen eğitimlerin genel itibarıyla yüksek düzeyde memnuniyet ile karşılandığı görülmüştür. Bu bağlamda, yükseköğretimde kaliteyi artırmak ve öğretim elemanlarının mesleki gelişimini, yeniliklere adapte olmasını sağlamak adına öğrenme ve öğretme merkezlerinin verimli bir şekilde kullanılabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Memnuniyet anketi, öğrenme ve öğretme merkezi, öğretim üyeleri.

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to determine the satisfaction levels of the instructors who participated in the trainings given by the Teaching and Learning Development Application and Research

Centre (ÖÖGUA) within a foundation university. The study group of the research consists of 43 lecturers within the aforementioned foundation university in the 2020-2021 academic year. Survey model, one of the quantitative research methods, was used in the research. Google Forms created by the research centre were used to measure the satisfaction levels of the instructors in the training they received, based on the questions in the problem situation in the collection of data. In the context of the analysis of the data obtained by the research centre, the answers given by the participants to the questions created with Google Form were entered into Excel, and frequency values and percentage values were calculated. According to the results of the research, it was seen that the trainings organized by the learning and teaching centre for the instructors were generally met with a high level of satisfaction. In this context, it is thought that learning and teaching centres can be used efficiently in order to increase the quality in higher education and to ensure the professional development of the academic staff and their adaptation to innovations.

Keywords: Satisfaction survey, learning and teaching centre, faculty members.

**COVID-19 PANDEMİSİDE GELECEK ZAMAN YÖNELİMLERİ İLE DEPRESYON
ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ**

**INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FUTURE TIME
ORIENTATIONS AND DEPRESSION IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

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ÖZET

COVID-19 pandemisi bireylerin sosyal yaşamını sınırlandırmış ve psikolojik iyi oluşları üzerinde olumsuz etkiler yaratmıştır (Anglim ve Horwood, 2021; Ceri ve Cicek, 2021; Saladino, Algeri ve Auriemma, 2020). Bu çalışmada, COVID-19 pandemisinin üniversite öğrencileri üzerindeki psikolojik etkilerinin ve öğrencilerin pandemiye uyum sürecinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda pandeminin başlangıç aşamasında gerçekleştirilen mevcut çalışmada, üniversite öğrencilerinin gelecek zaman yönelimleri ile depresyon düzeyi arasındaki ilişkiler sınanmıştır. Erzurum’da öğrenim gören ve yaşları 18-22 arasında değişen 184 üniversite öğrencisinin verileriyle korelasyon ve regresyon analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Beklentilerle uyumlu biçimde kaygılı gelecek zaman yönelimi depresyonla pozitif yönde ilişki gösterirken, olumlu ve planlı yönelimlerin depresyonla negatif yönde ilişkili olduğu görülmüştür. Gelecek zaman yönelimlerinin depresyon üzerindeki yordayıcı gücü incelendiğinde, olumlu ve kaygılı yönelimlerin anlamlı yordayıcı etkisi saptanmıştır. Beklenilmeyen bir bulgu olarak olumlu gelecek zaman yönelimi, erkeklerle kıyaslandığında kadınlarda daha yüksek düzeyde elde edilmiştir. Alanyazınla uyumsuz nitelikteki bu sonuç, stres verici durumlar karşısında duygusal desteğe başvurmanın erkeklere kıyasla kadınlarda daha yüksek düzeyde olduğunu ortaya koyan bulgular (Kelly, Tyrka, Price ve Carpenter, 2008; Tamres, Janicki ve Helgeson, 2002) üzerinden açıklanabilir. İlgili bilgiden hareketle, bir sosyal stresör olan pandemiyle baş etme sürecinde duygusal desteğe başvurmanın -kısa süreli de olsa- geleceğe yönelik olumlu beklentiler üzerinde bir tampon rolü üstlendiğini düşünmek mümkün görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pandemi, gelecek zaman yönelimi, depresyon

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic restricted the social life of individuals and had negative effects on their psychological well-being (Anglim & Horwood, 2021; Ceri & Cicek, 2021; Saladino, Algeri & Auriemma, 2020). In this study, it was aimed to examine the psychological effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on university students and the adaptation process of students to the pandemic. For this purpose, the current study, which was carried out at the beginning of the pandemic, tested the relationships between university students' future time orientations and their level of depression. Correlation and regression analyzes were performed with the data of 184 university students between the ages of 18-22 in Erzurum. Consistent with expectations, the anxious future time orientation was positively related to depression, while positive and planned future time orientations were negatively related to depression. When the predictive power of future time orientations on depression was examined, a significant predictive effect of positive and anxious orientations was found. As an unexpected finding, the positive future time orientation was obtained at a higher level in women compared to men. This result, which is inconsistent with the literature, can be explained through the findings revealing that seeking emotional support in stressful situations is higher in women compared to men (Kelly, Tyrka, Price, & Carpenter, 2008; Tamres, Janicki, & Helgeson, 2002). Based on the relevant information, it seems possible to think that seeking emotional support in coping with the pandemic that is a social stressor -even for a short time- plays a buffer role on positive expectations about the future.

Keywords: Pandemic, future time orientation, depression

**AİLEDE MERHAMET BİLİNCİ ÖLÇEĞİ (AMBÖ): GEÇERLİK VE GÜVENİRLİK
ÇALIŞMASI**

**AWARENESS OF COMPASSION IN FAMILY SCOPE (ACFS): VALIDITY AND
RELIABILITY STUDY**

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ÖZET

Günümüz dünyasındaki gelişmeler, ideolojik ve dini inanışlar birey ve toplumu etkilemekte ve değişikliklere yol açmaktadır. Bu durum aile yapımızı da derinden etkilemektedir. Teknolojinin gelişmesiyle aile içerisindeki maddi konfor düzeyimiz yükselmekte, sevgisizlik ve merhametsizlik de artmaktadır. Bu nedenle toplumun en küçük ve temel kurumu olan ailede merhamet bilincine yönelik bakış açılarını görebilmek amacıyla bir ölçek geliştirilmesi oldukça önemlidir. Bu araştırmanın amacı Ailede Merhamet Bilinci Ölçeği'ni geliştirmek ve geçerlik ve güvenirliğini incelemektir.

Araştırma 18 yaş ve üzeri 193'ü kadın 61'i erkek 254 katılımcı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Katılımcıların ailede merhamet bilincine yönelik tutumlarını ölçmek üzere 20 maddelik bir madde havuzu hazırlanmıştır. Bu maddeler gramer, anlaşılabilirlik, ailede merhamet bilincini ölçmesi açılarından incelenip 14 maddelik uygulama formu elde edilmiştir. Ailede Merhamet Bilinci Ölçeği "kesinlikle katılmıyorum" ve 5 "kesinlikle katılıyorum" şeklinde 5'li Likert tipi bir derecelendirmeye sahiptir. Ailede Merhamet Bilinci Ölçeği'nin madde analizi için düzeltilmiş madde toplam korelasyon katsayıları hesaplanmıştır. Ailede Merhamet Bilinci Ölçeği'nin yapı geçerliği açımlayıcı faktör analizi, güvenirliği ise Cronbach alfa iç tutarlılık güvenirlik katsayısı ile incelenmiştir. Geçerlik ve güvenirlik analizleri SPSS 20 programı ile yapılmıştır.

Ailede Merhamet Bilinci Ölçeği'nin yapı geçerliği için uygulanan açımlayıcı faktör analizi sonucunda toplam varyansın %43,697'sini açıklayan, öz-değeri 6,1 olan tek boyutlu ve 14

maddeden oluşan bir ölçme aracı elde edilmiştir. Ölçeğin KMO örneklem uygunluk katsayısı .91 olarak bulunmuştur. Ölçeğin faktör yükleri .39 ile .82 arasında sıralanmaktadır. Cronbach alfa iç tutarlık güvenirlik katsayısı .88 olarak bulunmuştur. Ölçeğin düzeltilmiş madde toplam korelasyon katsayıları .37 ile .73 arasında sıralanmaktadır. Bu sonuçlar Ailede Merhamet Ölçeği'nin geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçme aracı olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ailede Merhamet Bilinci, Geçerlik, Güvenirlik

ABSTRACT

Developments in the modern World, ideologic and religious beliefs affect and change the society. This also affect our family deeply structure. With the improvements in technology, in spite of the increase in our financial status, lack of love and compassion is on the rise. Thats why, it is very important to create a scope to asses the viewpoints towards awareness of compassion in family which is the smallest and fundamental establishment of society. The aim of this study is to create the Awareness of Compassion in Family Scope and examine its validity and dependability

The research was carried out with 254 participants, 193 women and 61 men, aged 18 and over. An item pool of 20 items was prepared to measure the attitudes of the participants. These items were examined in terms of grammar, intelligibility, and measurement of compassion awareness in the family, and a 14-item application form was obtained. The scale has a 5-point Likert-type rating as 1 “strongly disagree” and 5 “strongly agree”. Corrected item-total correlation coefficients were calculated for the item analysis of the scale. The construct validity of the scale was analyzed by exploratory factor analysis, and its reliability was analyzed by Cronbach's alpha internal consistency reliability coefficient. Validity and reliability analyzes were performed with the SPSS 20 program.

As a result of exploratory factor analysis applied for construct validity of scale, a one-dimensional and 14-item measuring tool with an eigenvalue of 6,1 was obtained explaining 43% of total variance. KMO sample fit coefficient of scale was found to be .91. Factor loads of scale were ranged between .39 and .82. Cronbach alpha internal consistency reliability coefficient was found to be .88. Corrected item-total correlation coefficients of scale range from .37 to .73. These results show that scale is a valid and reliable measurement tool.

Keywords: Awareness of compassion in family, Reliability, Validity

**LİSEDE OKUYAN KIZ ÖĞRENCİLERİN EVLİLİĞE BAKIŞ AÇILARININ
İNCELENMESİ**

**EXAMINING THE PERSPECTIVES OF HIGH SCHOOL GIRL STUDENTS ON
MARRIAGE**

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, lisede okumakta olan kız öğrencilerin evliliğe bakış açılarının incelenmesidir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Bışkek Kırgız-Türk Anadolu Kız Meslek Lisesi son sınıfta öğrenim gören yaşları 16-18 arası 18 kız öğrenciden oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak beş sorudan oluşan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Görüşme formu hazırlanırken literatür taraması yapılmış, uzman görüşleri alınarak sorular oluşturulmuştur. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formundan elde edilen veriler içerik analizi tekniği ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre katılımcı lise öğrencilerinin evlilik düşüncesine ilişkin tutumlarına bakıldığında en yüksek frekanslı bulgu yaşı'n önemli bir etken olarak görüldüğü ve yirmili yaşlarda evlenmenin gerekli olduğu düşüncesine sahip oldukları sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Evlilik kararını alırken nelere dikkat edilmeli sorusu ile ilgili en yüksek frekanslı bulgu; karşısındaki insanın kendisine uygun olması gerekliliği bulgusu olmuştur. Hangi durumlarda kendinizi evliliğe hazır hissedersiniz sorusuna katılımcıların büyük çoğunluğu kendimi aile kurmaya hazır hissettiğimde ve maddi durumum iyi olduğunda cevabını vermişlerdir. Evlilikte mutlu olmak için neler gereklidir sorusu ile eşlerin birbirini anlaması gerektiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Eğitim evlilik kararını nasıl etkiler sorusu ile evlilikte daha doğru karar almayı sağlar sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lise öğrencileri, evlilik kararı, evliliğe bakış.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to examine the perspectives of female students studying at high school on marriage. The study group of the research consists of 18 female students aged 16-18, studying in the last year of Bishkek Kyrgyz-Turkish Anatolian Vocational High School for Girls. A semi-structured interview form consisting of five questions was used as a data collection tool. While preparing the interview form, a literature review was made and questions were formed by taking expert opinions. The data obtained from the semi-structured interview form were analyzed with the content analysis technique. According to the findings obtained from the research, when the attitudes of the participating high school students towards the idea of marriage were examined, it was concluded that age was seen as an important factor as the highest frequency finding and they thought that it was necessary to get married in their twenties. The highest frequency finding regarding the question of what should be considered while making the marriage decision; It has been a finding that the person in front of him should be suitable for himself. When asked under which circumstances you would feel ready for marriage, the majority of the participants answered when I felt ready to start a family and when my financial situation was good. With the question of what is necessary to be happy in marriage, it was concluded that the spouses should understand each other. With the question of how education affects the decision of marriage, it was concluded that it provides more accurate decision-making in marriage. Suggestions were made in line with the findings obtained.

Keywords: High school students, marriage decision, view on marriage.

EVLİ ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİN EVLİLİKLERİNİN EĞİTİME OLAN ETKİSİ
THE EFFECT OF MARRIAGE OF MARRIED UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ON
EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, evli üniversite öğrencilerin evliliklerinin eğitime olan etkisini incelemektir. Araştırma metodu olarak nitel araştırma metodu kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Üniversitede (Bişkek/ Kırgızistan) öğrenim gören 9'u kız 1'i erkek olmak üzere toplam 10 evli öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak dört sorudan oluşan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Görüşme formu hazırlanırken literatür taraması yapılmış ve uzman görüşleri alınarak sorular oluşturulmuştur. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formundan elde edilen veriler içerik analizi tekniği ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre; evli olmanın eğitime ne tür etkileri olduğu ile ilgili elde edilen en yüksek frekanslı bulgu, evlilikten sonra sorumlulukların (yemek yapmak, ütü yapmak, ev temizliği, ev işleri, vs.) artmaya başlaması ve eğitime az vakit kalması olduğunu, evli ve üniversiteli olmanın zor olduğu bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır. Ailelerin eğitim konusundaki düşünceleri ile ilgili en yüksek frekanslı bulgu, ailelerin eğitim almalarını olumlu yönde destekledikleri ve sınav döneminde ders çalışabilmeleri için uygun ortam yarattıkları bulgusu olmuştur. Aile yaşantılarının eğitim başarılarına olan etkisi ile ilgili elde edilen en yüksek frekanslı bulgu, ailede oluşan her türlü sorun ya da durumlardan dolayı eğitime zaman ayıramadıkları bulgusu olmuştur. Evli olmalarının eğitimdeki hedeflerini ve başarılarını nasıl etkilediği ile ilgili en yüksek frekanslı bulgu, eğitim hedeflerini düşürmelerine neden olduğu bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Evli öğrenci, evlilik, eğitim, evliliğin eğitime etkisi.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to examine the effect of marriage of married university students on education. Qualitative research method was used as the research method. The study group of the research constitutes of total 10 married students, that are 9 girls, 1 boy studying at the University (Bishkek/Kyrgyzstan). A semi-structured interview form consisting of four questions was used as a data collection tool. While preparing the interview form, a literature review was made and questions were formed by taking expert opinions. The data obtained from semi-structured interview form were analyzed by content analysis technique. According to the findings obtained from the research; The highest frequency finding about the what kind of effects of being married on education, it has been found that responsibilities (cooking, ironing, housekeeping, housework, etc.) start to increase after marriage and there is little time left for education, and it was found that it is difficult to be married and student. The highest frequency finding about the thoughts of families about education it has been found that families positively support their education and create a suitable environment for them to study during the exam period. The highest frequency finding about the effect of family life on educational achievement, it was found that they could not spare time for education due to all kinds of problems or situations in the family. The highest frequency finding about how being married affects their educational goals and achievements was found to cause them to lower their educational goals. Suggestions were made in line with the findings obtained.

Keywords: Married student, marriage, education, the effect of marriage on education.

**EŞİN EV İLE İLGİLİ TERCİHLERİNE YÖNELİK TUTUM ÖLÇEĞİ: GEÇERLİK
VE GÜVENİRLİK ÇALIŞMASI**

**THE ATTITUDE SCALE TOWARDS SPOUSE'S HOME PREFERENCES: A STUDY OF
VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY**

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ÖZET

Bir çok nedenden ötürü önemi asla yadsınamaz ve toplumun temeli olan aile evlilikle başlayan bir sistemdir. Bu sistemde belirli roller, statüler ve kurallar vardır. Ailenin sistem olabilmesi için bilinen kurallardan biri de aile üyelerinin aynı mekanı paylaşmalarıdır. Bu sebeple eşlerin yaşadıkları ev ile ilgili tercihlerine yönelik tutumlarının, ilişkilerine doğrudan etkisi vardır. Bu çalışmada eşin ev ile ilgili tercihlerine yönelik tutumlarının ölçülmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Araştırma 18 yaş ve üzeri 443'ü kadın 106'sı erkek olmak üzere 549 katılımcı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Katılımcıların eşin ev ile ilgili tercihlerine yönelik tutumunu ölçmek üzere 21 maddelik bir madde havuzu hazırlanmıştır. Bu maddeler gramer, anlaşılabilirlik ve eşin ev ile ilgili tercihlerine yönelik tutumları ölçmesi açısından incelenip 18 maddelik uygulama formu elde edilmiştir. Eşin Ev İle İlgili Tercihlerine Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği 1 “kesinlikle katılmıyorum” ve 5 “kesinlikle katılıyorum” şeklinde 5’li Likert tipi bir derecelendirmeye sahiptir. Eşin Ev İle İlgili Tercihlerine Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği’nin madde analizi için düzeltilmiş madde toplam korelasyon katsayıları hesaplanmıştır. Madde analizi esnasında bazı maddeler çıkartılarak ölçek 13 maddeye indirilmiştir. Eşin Ev İle İlgili Tercihlerine Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği’nin yapı geçerliği açımlayıcı faktör analizi, güvenilirliği ise Cronbach alfa iç tutarlık güvenilirlik katsayısı ile incelenmiştir. Geçerlik ve güvenilirlik analizleri SPSS 26 programı ile yapılmıştır.

Eşin Ev İle İlgili Tercihlerine Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği'nin yapı geçerliği için uygulanan açımlayıcı faktör analizi sonucunda toplam varyansın %34,82'sini açıklayan, öz-değeri 4.527 olan tek boyutlu ve 13 maddeden oluşan bir ölçme aracı elde edilmiştir. Ölçeğin KMO örneklem uygunluk katsayısı .87 olarak bulunmuştur. Ölçeğin faktör yükleri .40 ile .78 arasında sıralanmaktadır. Cronbach alfa iç tutarlık güvenirlik katsayısı .82 olarak bulunmuştur. Ölçeğin düzeltilmiş madde toplam korelasyon katsayıları .32 ile .65 arasında sıralanmaktadır. Bu sonuçlar Eşin Ev İle İlgili Tercihlerine Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği'nin geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçme aracı olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eşin Ev İle İlgili Tercihlerine Yönelik Tutum, Ev İle İlgili Tercih, Geçerlik, Güvenirlik.

ABSTRACT

Family is the foundation of society, and its importance cannot be denied for many reasons. Family is also a system that starts with marriage and involves certain roles, statuses and rules. One of the known rules for the family to be a system is that family members share the same space. For this reason, the attitudes of spouses towards their preferences regarding the house they live in have a direct effect on their relationships. This study aims to measure the compatibility between spouses by determining their attitudes towards their home preferences.

The research has been carried out with 549 participants, 443 women and 106 men, aged 18 and over. In the process of developing this scale, an item pool of 21 items (questions) was prepared to measure the attitudes of the participants towards the spouse's home preferences. These items were examined in terms of grammar, clarity, and measuring attitudes towards the difference in education level in marriage, and an application form with 18 questions was obtained. The Attitude Scale Towards Spouse's Home Preferences has a 5-point Likert-type rating with 1 "strongly disagree" and 5 "strongly agree". Then, corrected item-total correlation coefficients were calculated for the analysis of the scale. During the analysis, the scale was reduced to 13 questions by discarding some questions. The construct validity of the Attitude Scale towards Spouse's Choices Regarding Home was examined by exploratory factor analysis, and its reliability was examined by the Cronbach alpha internal consistency reliability coefficient. Validity and reliability analyzes were performed with SPSS 26 program.

As a result of the exploratory factor analysis applied for the construct validity of the Attitude Scale towards Spouse's Preferences about Home, a one-dimensional measurement tool with a eigenvalue of 4.527 and consisting of 13 items, which explains 34,82% of the total variance, was obtained. The KMO sample fit coefficient of the scale was found to be .87. The factor loads of the scale range from .40 to .78. The Cronbach alpha internal consistency reliability coefficient was found to be .82. The corrected item-total correlation coefficients of the scale

ranged from .31 to .65. These results show that the Attitude Scale towards Spouse's Home-Related Preferences is a valid and reliable measurement tool.

Keywords: The Attitude Towards Spouse's Home Preferences, Home Related Preference, Validity, Reliability.

**EVLİLİKTE BENMERKEZCİ TUTUM ÖLÇEĞİ: GEÇERLİK VE GÜVENİRLİK
ÇALIŞMASI**

**EGOCENTRIC ATTITUDE SCALE IN MARRIAGE: VALIDITY AND
RELIABILITY STUDY**

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ÖZET

Benmerkezcilik, bireyin etrafındaki gelişmeleri ve olayları değerlendirme sürecinde kendini merkeze alarak düşünmesi ve hareket etmesidir. Kişi, isteklerini olması gerektiği gibi ifade edip karşısındaki kişinin de isteklerinin farkında olarak hareket ederse evliliğini uyum içinde sürdürebilir. Aksi takdirde eşlerden birinin, eşinin düşünce, arzu ve isteklerine saygı göstermeyip benmerkezciliği olması, tek tarafın mutlu olduğu sağlıklı bir ilişki oluşmasına sebep olabilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı Evlilikte Benmerkezciliği Tutum Ölçeği geliştirmek, ölçeğin geçerlik ve güvenirlik incelemesini yapmaktır.

Araştırma 19 yaş ve üzeri 200'ü kadın 26'sı erkek 226 katılımcıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Katılımcıların evliliklerde benmerkezciliğe yönelik tutumlarını ölçmek üzere 20 maddelik bir madde havuzu hazırlanmıştır. Bu maddeler gramer, anlaşılabilirlik ve evlilikte benmerkezciliğe yönelik tutumu ölçmesi açısından incelenip elenerek 15 maddelik uygulama formuna dönüştürülmüştür. Evlilikte Benmerkezciliği Tutum Ölçeği 1 “kesinlikle katılmıyorum” ve 5 “kesinlikle katılıyorum” şeklinde 5’li Likert tipi bir derecelendirmeye sahiptir. Evlilikte Benmerkezciliği Tutum Ölçeği’nin madde analizi için düzeltilmiş madde toplam korelasyon katsayıları hesaplanmıştır. Ölçeğin yapı geçerliği açımlayıcı faktör analizi, güvenirliği ise Cronbach alfa iç tutarlılık güvenirlik katsayısı ile incelenmiştir. Geçerlik ve güvenirlik analizleri SPSS 26 programı ile yapılmıştır.

Evlilikte Benmerkezciliği Tutum Ölçeği’nin yapı geçerliği için uygulanan açımlayıcı faktör analizi sonucunda toplam varyansın %31’ini açıklayan, öz-değeri 4,7 olan tek boyutlu ve 15 maddeden

oluşan bir ölçme aracı oluşturulmuştur. Ölçeğin KMO örneklem uygunluk katsayısı .86 olarak bulunmuştur. Ölçeğin faktör yükleri .43 ile .67 arasında sıralanmaktadır. Cronbach alfa iç tutarlık güvenirlik katsayısı .84 olarak bulunmuştur. Ölçeğin düzeltilmiş madde toplam korelasyon katsayıları .35 ile .59 arasında sıralanmaktadır. Analiz sonuçları, Evlilikte Benmerkezci Tutum Ölçeği'nin geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçme aracı olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Evlilikte Benmerkezcilik, Geçerlik, Güvenirlik.*

ABSTRACT

Egocentrism attitude is the individual's thinking and behaviours against circumstances by putting himself in the center of the process. If the person can express his own wishes freely and acts with awareness of the wishes of his spouse, he could continue his marriage in harmony. Otherwise; if one of the spouses does not respect the thoughts, desires and wishes of the other and is being egocentric, which may lead to an unhealthy relationship. The aim of this study is to develop the Egocentric Attitude Scale in Marriage and to analyze the validity and reliability of the scale.

The research was carried out with 226 people aged 19 and over; 200 women and 26 men. An item pool of 20 items was prepared to evaluate the egocentrism attitude in marriage. These items were analyzed and eliminated in terms of grammar, intelligibility, and measuring the egocentrism attitude in marriage, and were converted into a 15-item application form.

The Egocentric Attitude Scale in Marriage has a 5 point Likert scale, 1 being “strongly disagree” and 5 “strongly agree”. Corrected item-total correlation coefficients were calculated for the item analysis of the Egocentric Attitude Scale in Marriage. Exploratory factor analysis was used to check the construct validity, and the Cronbach alpha internal consistency reliability coefficient was used to analyze the reliability. The validity and reliability analyses were done using SPSS 26.

As a result of the exploratory factor analysis applied for the construct validity of The Egocentric Attitude Scale in Marriage, a one-dimensional, 15-item measurement tool with an eigenvalue of 4.7, which explains 31% of the total variance, was created.

The KMO sampling adequacy of the scale was found to be .86. The factor load of the scale lines up between .43 and .67. The Cronbach Alpha internal consistency reliability coefficient was found to be .84. The corrected item-total correlation coefficients of the scale range from .35 to .59. The results of the analysis show that the Egocentric Attitude Scale In Marriage is a valid and reliable measurement tool.

Keywords: Egocentric Attitude in Marriage, Reliability, Validity

**AİLEDE GELENEĞE DEĞER VERME ÖLÇEĞİ (AGDVÖ): GEÇERLİK VE
GÜVENİRLİK ÇALIŞMASI**
**SCALE OF VALUING TRADITION IN THE FAMILY (SVTF): VALIDITY AND
RELIABILITY STUDY**

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ÖZET

Genel anlamıyla gelenek kavramı, geçmişten günümüze devam eden kültürel unsurları kapsamaktadır. Gelenek, modernleşme ile anlam ve değer kaybına uğramış, küreselleşme ile Batı kültürünün yaşam biçimi tüm dünyaya yayılmıştır. Bu durum, toplumların geleneklerini, aile hayatını, değer algılarını değiştirmektedir. Kültürel ve dini kimliğimizi koruyabilmemiz gelenekleri yaşatarak mümkün görünmektedir. Bu bağlamda ailede ne ölçüde geleneğe değer verildiğini görebilmek amacıyla bir ölçek geliştirilmesi oldukça önemlidir. Bu araştırmanın amacı Ailede Geleneğe Değer Verme Ölçeği'ni geliştirmek ve geçerlik ve güvenirliğini incelemektir.

Araştırma yaşları 19 ile 64 arasında değişen 285'i kadın 49'u erkek 334 katılımcı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Katılımcı ebeveynlerin ailede geleneğe ne kadar değer verdiğini ölçmek üzere 18 maddelik bir madde havuzu hazırlanmıştır. Bu maddeler gramer, anlaşılabilirlik, ailede geleneğe değer vermeyi ölçmesi açılarından incelenip 15 maddelik uygulama formu elde edilmiştir. Ailede Geleneğe Değer Verme Ölçeği 1 "kesinlikle katılmıyorum" ve 5 "kesinlikle katılıyorum" şeklinde 5'li Likert tipi bir derecelendirmeye sahiptir. Ailede Geleneğe Değer Verme Ölçeği'nin madde analizi için düzeltilmiş madde toplam korelasyon katsayıları hesaplanmıştır. Ailede Geleneğe Değer Verme Ölçeği'nin yapı geçerliği açımlayıcı faktör analizi, güvenirliği Cronbach alfa iç tutarlılık güvenirlik katsayısı ile incelenmiştir. Geçerlik ve güvenirlik analizleri SPSS 20 programı ile yapılmıştır.

Ailede Geleneğe Değer Verme Ölçeği'nin yapı geçerliği için uygulanan açımlayıcı faktör analizi sonucunda toplam varyansın % 37.48'ini açıklayan, öz-değeri 5.621 olan tek boyutlu ve 15 maddeden oluşan bir ölçme aracı elde edilmiştir. Ölçeğin KMO örneklem uygunluk katsayısı .884 olarak bulunmuştur. Ölçeğin faktör yükleri .44 ile .75 arasında sıralanmaktadır. Cronbach alfa iç tutarlık güvenirlik katsayısı .87 olarak bulunmuştur. Ölçeğin düzeltilmiş madde toplam korelasyon katsayıları .39 ile .67 arasında sıralanmaktadır. Bu sonuçlar Ailede Geleneğe Değer Verme Ölçeği'nin geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçme aracı olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Ailede Geleneğe Değer, Geçerlik, Güvenirlik.*

ABSTRACT

The concept of tradition in its general sense includes cultural elements that have persisted from the past to the present. Tradition has lost its meaning and value with modernization, and the way of life of Western culture has spread all over the world with globalization. This situation changes the traditions of societies, family life, perceptions of values. It seems that it is possible to preserve our cultural and religious identity by keeping traditions alive. In this context, it is very important to develop a scale in order to see the extent to which tradition is valued in the family. The aim of this study is to develop the Scale of Valuing Tradition in the Family and to examine its validity and reliability.

This research was conducted on a total of 334 participants, 285 females and 49 males, aged between 19 and 64. In process of developing this scale, a 18-item pool was created first and then these items were examined in terms of their grammar, intelligibility, and whether they really measure value tradition in the family and a 15-item application form was obtained in the end. The scale has a 5-point Likert-type rating as 1 “strongly disagree” and 5 “strongly agree”. Corrected item-total correlation coefficients were calculated for item analysis of scale. Construct validity of scale was examined by exploratory factor analysis and its reliability with Cronbach alpha internal consistency reliability coefficient. Validity and reliability analyzes were made with SPSS 20.

As a result of exploratory factor analysis applied for construct validity of scale, a one-dimensional and 15-item measuring tool with an eigenvalue of 5.621 was obtained explaining % 37.48 of total variance. KMO sample fit coefficient of scale was found to be .884. Factor loads of scale were ranged between .44 and .75 Cronbach alpha internal consistency reliability coefficient was found to be .87. Corrected item-total correlation coefficients of scale range from .39 to .67. These results show that scale is a valid and reliable measurement tool.

Keywords: Valuing tradition in the family, Validity, Reliability.

**AİLEDE BEN DİLİ KULLANIMI ÖLÇEĞİ: GEÇERLİK VE GÜVENİRLİK
ÇALIŞMASI**

I-LANGUAGE USE OF IN THE FAMILY: VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY

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ÖZET

Aile içindeki iletişim aile üyeleri arasındaki etkileşim ve beraberlik açısından önemlidir. Aile üyeleri yaşadıkları durum-olay karşısında kendi duygularını, düşüncelerini ifade edebilirse ben dilini kullanmış olurlar, bu sayede aile içindeki iletişim açık bir şekilde gerçekleşmiş olur. Aile içinde bütün duygular konuşulduğunda aile üyeleri birbirlerini daha kolay anlarlar. Bu nedenle aile içinde ben dili kullanımını öğrenmek önemlidir. Bu araştırmanın amacı Ailede Ben Dili Kullanımı Ölçeği'ni geliştirmek, geçerlik ve güvenirliğini incelemektir. Araştırma 18 yaş üzeri 187 kadın ve 70 erkek olmak üzere 257 katılımcı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Katılımcıların ailede ben dili kullanımını ölçmek üzere 21 maddelik bir madde havuzu hazırlanmıştır. Bu maddelerin gramer, anlaşılabilirlik, ailede ben dili kullanım yeterliliğini ölçmesi açılarından incelenip 19 maddelik uygulama formu elde edilmiştir. Ailede Ben Dili Kullanımı Ölçeği 1 “Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum” ve 5 “Kesinlikle Katılıyorum” şeklinde 5’li likert tipi bir derecelendirmeye sahiptir. Ailede Ben Dili Kullanımı Ölçeği'nin madde analizi için düzeltilmiş madde toplam korelasyon katsayıları hesaplanmıştır.

Ailede Ben Dili Kullanımı Ölçeği'nin yapı geçerliği açımlayıcı faktör analizi, güvenirliği ise Cronbach Alfa iç tutarlılık güvenirlik katsayısı ile incelenmiştir. Geçerlik ve güvenirlik analizleri SPSS-20 programı ile yapılmıştır. Ailede Ben Dili Kullanımı Ölçeği'nin yapı geçerliği için uygulanan açımlayıcı faktör analizi sonucunda toplam varyansın %43'ünü açıklayan, öz-değeri 8,2 olan tek boyutlu ve 19 maddeden oluşan bir ölçme aracı elde edilmiştir. Ölçeğin KMO örneklem uygunluk katsayısı .92 olarak bulunmuştur. Ölçeğin faktör yükleri .38 ile .81 arasında sıralanmaktadır. Cronbach alfa iç tutarlılık güvenirlik katsayısı .92 olarak

bulunmuştur. Ölçeğin düzeltilmiş madde toplam korelasyon katsayıları .35 ile .77 arasında sıralanmaktadır. Ailede Ben Dili Kullanımı Ölçeği'nin geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçme aracı olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ben Dili, Geçerlik, Güvenirlik.

ABSTRACT

Communication within the family is important in term of interaction and togetherness among family members. If family members express own feelings and thoughts I-language will be used in the face of the situation they live in, in this way a clear communication will take place. Family members understand each other more easily when all feelings are discussed in the family. Therefore, it is important to learn the use of I-language in the family. The aim of this research is to develop in the family I-language scale and examine its validity and reliability. This research was conducted on a total of 257 participants, 187 females and 70 males, 18 years and over. In process of developing this scale, a 21-item pool was created first and then these items were examined in terms of their grammar, intelligibility and whether they really measure I-language use of in the family, and a 19 -item application form was obtained in the end. Corrected item-total correlation coefficients were calculated for item analysis of scale. Construct validity of scale was examined by exploratory factor analysis and its reliability was examined with Cronbach alpha internal consistency reliability coefficient. Validity and reliability analyzes were made with SPSS 20.

As a result of exploratory factor analysis applied for construct validity of scale, a one-dimensional and 19-item measuring tool with an eigenvalue of 8,2 was obtained explaining 43% of total variance. KMO sample fit coefficient of scale was found to be .92. Factor loads of scale were ranged between .38 and .81. Cronbach alpha internal consistency reliability coefficient was found to be .92. Corrected item-total correlation coefficients of scale range from .35 to .77. These results show that scale is a valid and reliable measurement tool.

Keywords: I- Language, Reliability, Validity.

**GENÇ YAŞ VE ÜZERİ KİŞİLERİN AİLE İÇİ TRAVMATİK YAŞANTILARI İLE
KANSER TANISI ALMA DURUMLARI**
EXAMINATION OF TRAUMATIC FAMILY EXPERIENCES WITH CANCER
DIAGNOSIS OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND OVER

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ÖZET

Travma yaşantıları bireyin beklemedik bir durum karşısında gösterdiği beklendik tepkilerin yaşandığı bir süreç olarak ele alınır. Travmanın yaşandığı dönem özellikle çocukluk döneminde aile içi ilişkiler üzerinden gerçekleştiğinde bu etkiler yetişkinliğe aktarılmaktadır. Çocukluk döneminde yaşanan bu travmatik deneyimler telafi edici yaşantılar yoluyla çözülmez ise kişinin bedeni bu yaşantılara bazı cevaplar verebilir, ki buna psikoloji alanında psikosomatik belirtiler denir. Kanser hastalığına yakalanmak da birey için başlı başına bir travmatik durumdur. Alanda yapılan araştırmalar kanser hastalarının geçmişlerinde psikolojik travma yaşantılarının varlığına işaret etmektedir.

Bu araştırmada genç ve üzeri yaştaki kanser tanısı almış kişilerin travmatik yaşantıları yaş, cinsiyet ve eğitim durumu değişkenleri açısından incelenmiştir. Bu amaçla İstanbul ilinde onkoloji hizmeti veren bir hastaneden kanser tanısı almış 172 kişiye sosyo demografik form ve Travmatik Yaşantılar Ölçeği uygulanmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri SPSS 22 programında analiz edilmiştir. Yapılan değerlendirmeler ile kanser tanısı almış kişilerin travmatik yaşantılarının psikolojik destek alıp almamaya ve antidepresan kullanım durumuna göre farklılaştığı tespit edilmiştir. Elde edilen istatistikler sonucunda Travmatik Yaşantılar Ölçeği maddelerinden en yüksek aritmetik ortalamaya sahip 3 madde sırasıyla şöyledir: “Birisinin sizi ölümle tehdit etmesi”, “Vücutça ağır yaralanma (örneğin kol ya da bacak kaybı, ağır yanık)” ve “İkinci kuşak olarak savaşın etkilerine maruz kalma (Anababa ya da yakın akrabalarınızın başına savaş koşullarında kötü olaylar gelmiş olması)” maddeleridir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Travma, kanser, çocukluk yaşantıları.

ABSTRACT

Trauma experiences are considered as a process in which the expected reactions of the individual in the face of an unexpected situation are experienced. These effects are transferred to adulthood when the period of trauma occurs through family relationships, especially in childhood. If these traumatic experiences in childhood are not resolved through compensatory experiences, the person's body may respond to these experiences, which are called psychosomatic symptoms in the field of psychology. Being diagnosed with cancer is also a traumatic situation for the individual. Research in the field indicates the existence of psychological trauma experiences in the past of cancer patients.

In this study, the traumatic experiences of young and older people diagnosed with cancer were examined in terms of age, gender and educational status variables. For this purpose, the socio-demographic form and the Traumatic Experiences Scale were applied to 172 people diagnosed with cancer from a hospital providing oncology services in Istanbul. The data of the research were analyzed in SPSS 22 program. With the evaluations, it has been determined that the traumatic experiences of people diagnosed with cancer differ according to whether they receive psychological support and whether they use antidepressants. As a result of the statistics obtained, the 3 items with the highest arithmetic mean from the Traumatic Experiences Scale are as follows: "Someone threatens you with death", "Severe bodily injury (for example, loss of arm or leg, severe burn)" and "Exposed to the effects of war as a second generation. (Bad events happened to your parents or close relatives under war conditions)" clauses.

Keywords: Trauma, cancer, childhood experiences.

ORTA ÇAĞ'DAN MODERNİZME BİR KÖPRÜ: ART NOUVEAU VE BAUHAUS
A BRIDGE FROM THE MIDDLE AGES TO MODERNISM: ART NOUVEAU AND
BAUHAUS

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ÖZET

Endüstri Devrimini takip eden yüzyıllar içinde bu etkinin en yoğun hissedildiği, makinelerin geleneksel üretimin yerini almaya başladığı dönem, kuşkusuz 19.yüzyılın sonu ve 20.yüzyılın başıdır. Söz konusu zaman dilimi, insanın üretim yapmaya başladığı tarihten beri yerleşik biçimden farklı bir sistemde, makine gücüne ve seri üretime dayalı şekilde, kitlelere daha çok sayıda ürünün daha kısa zamanda sunulduğu bir dönem olarak insanlık tarihinde bir devrim niteliğindedir. Daha önce zanaatkarlar tarafından yapılan üretimin makineler tarafından daha düşük maliyet ve zaman ile yapılması, hızın önemli olduğu bir dünyada yüksek değer taşısa da çıkan ürünün sanatsal değeri ve kalitesi sorgulanmaktaydı.

Özellikle Orta Çağ'da yapılan üretime ve sanatların sınıflandırılmasına baktığımızda, sanat ile zanaat arasında çok belirgin bir ayrım olmadığı görülür. Tekil ve sanatsal değeri yüksek ürünler ortaya koyan zanaatkar, sanatçı kimliğindedir ve bu sanat sadece resim, heykel ve mimari gibi alanlarla sınırlandırılmamıştır. Yeni Çağ ile birlikte başlayan bu düşünsel ayrım sonucunda zanaatkarın konumu daha aşağıda tutulmuş, sanatçı benzersiz ve tek iş yapması sebebiyle yüceltilmiştir. Üretim kısmı ise sonra gelen Endüstri devrimi ile birlikte zanaatkarın hünere yerine makinenin sistemine bırakılmıştır. 19. yüzyılın sonu ve 20.yüzyılın başında ise Avrupa'nın birçok ülkesinde, üretimde sanatçı duyarlılığını da içeren bir kalitenin yakalanmasını dile getiren farklı akımlar ortaya çıkarak, sadece resim ya da mimaride değil tasarımın her alanında bu sanatsal gelişimi desteklemişlerdir. Bunlardan en yaygınlaşmış olanları Art Nouveau ve Bauhaus'tur. Art Nouveau; Avusturya, İspanya, Katalanya, İtalya, Hollanda gibi Avrupa'nın birçok ülke ve bölgesinde yayılma imkânı bulurken, Bauhaus ise Almanya merkezli bir tasarım ve mimarlık okulu olarak, varlık gösterdiği yıllarda ve sonrasında bile Avrupa'nın 20.yüzyıldaki birçok akım ve sanatçısına yol gösterici olmuştur.

Bu araştırmada Art Nouveau akımı ve Bauhaus ekolünün, Orta Çağ'da sanatçı-zanaatkar birleşik üretim metodunu kullanıp çağın gereksinimlerine uygun hale getirmeleri üzerine literatür taraması, eserlerde inceleme ve karşılaştırmalar yapılmıştır. Bu iki hareketin çağdaşları üzerindeki olası etkileri de araştırmanın bir diğer inceleme konusudur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Art Nouveau, Bauhaus, zanaat, üretim, tasarım

ABSTRACT

The period when this effect was felt most intensely in the centuries following the Industrial Revolution, and when machines began to replace traditional production, is undoubtedly the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. The time period in question is a revolution in the history of humanity as a period in which more products are presented to the masses in a shorter time, based on machine power and mass production, in a system quite different from the established form since the beginning of man's production. Although this production, which was previously made by artisans, by machines with a lower cost and time, has a high value in a world where speed is important, the artistic value and quality of the product was questioned.

When we look at the production and even the classification of arts, especially in the Middle Ages, it is seen that there is no clear distinction between art and craft. Craftsman, who produces singular and high artistic value products, has the identity of an artist and this art is not limited to fields such as painting, sculpture and architecture. As a result of this intellectual separation that started with the New Age, the position of the craftsman was held in a lower place, and the artist was exalted because of his unique and unique work. The production part, on the other hand, was left to the system of the machine instead of the skill of the craftsman with the Industrial Revolution that came later. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, different movements emerged in many European countries, expressing the attainment of a quality including artistic sensitivity in production, and supported this artistic development not only in painting or architecture, but also in all areas of design. The most widespread of these are Art Nouveau and Bauhaus. Art Nouveau; While it has the opportunity to spread itself in many countries and regions of Europe such as Austria, Spain, Catalonia, Italy and the Netherlands, Bauhaus, as a design and architecture school based in Germany, has led many movements and artists of Europe in the 20th century during and after its existence. has been a demonstrator.

In this research, literature review, studies and comparisons were made on the Art Nouveau movement and Bauhaus school's use of the artist-craftsman combined production method in the Middle Ages and making it suitable for the needs of the age. The possible effects of these two movements on their contemporaries is another subject of the study.

Keywords: Art Nouveau, Bauhaus, craft, production, design

**SANATÇI VE YAPITLARINI ANLAMAK İÇİN YARATICILIĞIN EVİ OLAN
SANATÇI ATÖLYELERİ**
ART STUDIOS THAT ARE HOME OF CREATIVITY TO UNDERSTAND THE ARTIST
AND THEIR WORKS

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ÖZET

Sanatçı, her şeyden ilham alabilen bunu bir biçim haline dönüştürebilen bir bireydir. Bu durum ise sanatçının olay ve olgulara farklı bir bakış ile değerlendirdiğini de gösterir. Ortaya çıkan sanat üretimindeki farklılıklar da açık bir şekilde sanatçının yaşamında davranış ve yaratıcılık göstergelerinde de sezilebilir. Dolayısıyla, farklılıklar yaratıcılıkla buluşur ve yaratıcılığın getirdiği ile açığa çıkma isteği, çeşitli ortam-mekân ve araç-gereçlerle gerçekleşir. Sanat edimi sürecinde öne çıkan bir takım işlemler zinciri ve uygulamalar yer alır. Sanat sürecini başlatan yaratıcılığı uyaranlarla (temalar, sergiler, üretme isteği, etkilenmeler, okumalar, sosyal ortam, çevresel ve kişisel belirleyici etkenler, vb.), sanatçı bir çeşit davranış ve tutum düzeninin içinde yer alarak sanat eserinde sonuca ulaşır. Bu süreç içinde sanatçı etrafında var olan ve içinde bulunduğu tüm şartların etkisi altında kalır. Uzun soluklu yaratım sürecinde sanatçıların atölyeleri önemli bir tutar. Sanatçıların da ilk atölyeleri mağaralar olmuş ve bu mağaralar yerini şimdi de atölyelere bırakmıştır. Atölye temasıyla ele alınarak, sanat dönemleri ve anlayışlarını gösteren önemli eserler sanat tarihinde yer bulmaktadır. Bunların içinde Gustave Courbet'nin (1819-1877) “ Sanatçının Atölyesi” (1855) adlı eseri sayılabilir. Bu resimde sanatçı egemenliğini ilan ederek dönemin sanatsal dönüşümünü gösteren sembolik bir yapıya sahiptir. Dolayısıyla, sanatçıların atölyeleri sanat hareketlerini değiştiren, yön veren bir rehber niteliği taşıyabilecek göstergelere ve işleyişe sahiptir. Atölyeler sanatçıların kişiliklerini, yaratım süreçlerine dair ipuçları veren özel alanlar olarak gerekli değeri vermeye hak etmektedir. Bu araştırmada sanatçıların atölyeleri ile olan ilişkisel durumları ele alınmaktadır. Bu araştırma, nitel bir çalışma olup literatüre dayalı yazılı/görsel kaynak taramasına ve elde edilen bulguların betimsel değerlendirilmesine bağlıdır. Araştırmanın amacı, sanatı ve sanat yapıtlarını iyi okumak adına yaratım süreçlerinin geçtiği, eserlerin oluştuğu bu anlamlı mekânların mercek altına alınması olup mekân ve sanatçı ilişkisinin önemini ortaya çıkarmaktır. Araştırma kapsamında farklı dönemlerden seçilen sanatçılar ve sanat atölyelerini kapsamakta olup yaratıcılık, sanatsal süreç bağlamında ele alınmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sanatçı, sanat eseri, mekân, atölye, yaratıcılık.

ABSTRACT

An artist is an individual who can take inspiration from anything and transform it into a form. This situation also shows that the artist evaluates events and phenomena from a different perspective. The differences in the resulting art production can also be clearly perceived in the behavior and creativity indicators in the artist's life. Therefore, differences meet with creativity, and the desire to be revealed with the creativity comes true with various environments-spaces and tools. There are a number of processes and applications that stand out in the process of art. With the stimulus of creativity that initiates the art process (themes, exhibitions, desire to produce, influences, readings, social environment, environmental and personal determining factors, etc.), the artist reaches the conclusion in the work of art by taking part in a kind of behavior and attitude order. In this process, the artist remains under the influence of all the conditions that exist around him. Studio of artists play an important role in the long-term creation process. The first studio of the artists were the caves and these caves have now left their place to the studio. Considered by the atelier theme, important works showing art periods and understandings find a place in the history of art. Among them, Gustave Courbet's (1819-1877) "The Artist's Studio" (1855) can be counted. In this painting, the artist has a symbolic structure that shows the artistic transformation of the period by declaring his sovereignty. Therefore, artists' studio have indicators and functions that can be a guide that changes and directs art movements. Studio deserve to give the necessary value to the personalities of the artists as special spaces that give clues about their creative processes. In this research, the relational situations of artists with their studios are discussed. This research is a qualitative study and depends on the literature-based written/visual literature review and the descriptive evaluation of the findings. The aim of the research is to focus on these meaningful places where the creation processes take place and the works are formed in order to read art and works of art well, and to reveal the importance of the relationship between space and artist. Within the scope of the research, it includes artists and art studios selected from different periods, and creativity is discussed in the context of the artistic process.

Keywords: Artist, work of art, space, art studio, creativity.

**MÜZİSYENLERİN SAHNEDE KARŞILAŞTIĞI SORUNLAR VE ÇÖZÜM
ÖNERİLERİ**

**THE PROBLEMS MUSICIANS FACE ON THE STAGE AND SOLUTION
SUGGESTIONS**

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ÖZET

Kültürel öğelerin gelecek kuşaklara aktarılmasında, eğitimde, inançta, sağlık ve eğlence gibi alanlarda kullanılan müzik, sahne sanatları içerisinde yer alan önemli sanat alanlarından biridir. Sahnelerde gerek profesyonel gerekse amatör olarak icra edilen müzik, günlük yaşamımızda büyük bir yer kaplamakta ve kendine özgü karakteristik özellikleri her zaman içerisinde barındırmaktadır. Müziğin karakteristik özellikleri, profesyonel veya amatör ayrımı olmaksızın müziği icra eden kişilerin sahne ile ilgili birtakım yetkinliklere ve tecrübelere sahip olmasını gerektirir.

Bu çalışmada, Sivas ili merkezinde canlı müzik yapan müzisyenlerin; sahnede karşılaştıkları sorunlar ve bu sorunlar için sundukları çözüm önerilerini tespit etmek amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden tarama araştırması modeli kullanılmış ve bu bağlamda Sivas ili merkezinde canlı müzik yapan 103 müzisyene, sahnede karşılaştığı sorunlar ve çözüm önerileri ile ilgili anket uygulanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler tablolar aracılığı ile görselleştirilmiş ve yorumlanmıştır.

Çalışma sonuçlarında müzisyenlerin; sahne performansı ve müzikal açıdan yaşadıkları sorunlar, kullandıkları ekipmanlarda yaşadıkları sorunlar, sürekli olarak sahne almadıkları farklı solist ve çalgı icracıları ile sahne aldıklarında yaşadıkları sorunlar, mekân sahipleri, mekân çalışanları ve sahne alınan mekânlara gelen müşteriler ile ilgili yaşadıkları sorunlar tespit edilmiş ve müzisyenlerin bu sorunlar için sundukları çözüm önerilerine yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Müzisyenler, Canlı Müzik, Sahne Performansı, Müzik Performansı, Sahnede Karşılaşılan Sorunlar.

ABSTRACT

Music has an important place in the transfer of cultural elements to future generations and in the fields of education, religion, health, and entertainment, and it is one of the important types of performance arts. Music performed on the stage, both in professional and amateur contexts, has an important place in daily life with its distinctive characteristics. The characteristics of

music require that the performers of music, whether professional or amateur, have a certain level of competency and experience in terms of being on the stage.

The purpose of this study is to identify the problems that the musicians who perform live music in Sivas city center face while on stage and the solutions they suggest to solve these problems. In the study, survey research model, one of the quantitative research methods, was used and a questionnaire was applied to 103 musicians who perform live music in Sivas city center regarding the problems they face while on stage and their solution suggestions for these problems. The data obtained were visualized and interpreted through tables.

As a result of the study, the problems the musicians had on stage in terms of performance and the music, the problems they had with the musical equipment, the problems they had when they shared the stage with different soloists and instrument performers, the problems they had with the venue owners, the venue staff, and the customers have been identified and the solution suggestions of the musicians for these problems have been included.

Keywords: Musicians, Live Music, Stage Performance, Musical Performance, Problems on Stage.

**ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ ÖĞRETİMSEL YOUTUBE VIDEO SEÇİMLERİNİN
CONTENT ANALİZİ****A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES' EDUCATIONAL YOUTUBE
VIDEO SELECTIONS****Habibe ALDAĞ**

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Youtube platformu eğlenme, bilgilendirme, öğretme vb. amaçlar ile her yaştan insana video yükleme, geliştirme, düzenleme ve paylaşma olanağı sunmaktadır. Araştırmalara göre en çok ziyaret edilen, en çok zaman geçirilen çevrim-içi platformdur. Eğitime yönelik olarak hazırlanmış ayrı bir platform olsa da video yükleyenler erişim sıklığı açısından halen Youtube’u tercih etmektedirler. Youtube farklı video sınıflamaları ile sadece günlük hayattaki “Nasıl yapılır?” sorumuzun çok daha ötesine ulaşmayı şimdiden başarmıştır. Literatürde öğretmenlerin derslerinde Youtube video kullanımına ilişkin araştırmalar vardır. Öğretmen adaylarının öğretim materyali seçimi veya medya seçimi ve seçim ilkeleri bağlamında Youtube ile ilgili araştırmalara ise rastlanmamıştır. Eğitim fakültelerinde, öğretim teknolojileri kapsamında materyal geliştirme kuram ve modelleri öğretilmektedir. Çok Ortamlı Öğrenmelerde Bilişsel Kuram, Medya Zenginliği Kuramı, Teknoloji Kabulü Modeli bunlardan bazılarıdır. Uygulama için öğretilen modellerin çoğunluğunda odak noktası tasarıma dayalı materyal geliştirmedir. Eğitim fakültesi öğrencilerinin öğretim tasarımı ve materyal geliştirmeye yönelik bilgilerinin, materyal seçimine transfer edilebilirliğine veya öğretimsel youtube video seçiminlerinde öne çıkan tercihlerine, ölçütlere, ilişkin araştırmalara rastlanmamıştır.

Bu makalede eğitim fakültesi öğrencilerinin kuramsal temellere dayalı öğretim tasarımı ve materyal geliştirme etkinliğinden kazandıkları bilgi ve deneyimlerin, öğretimsel youtube video seçimine transferi incelenmiştir. Öğrencilerden öğretim için kullanacakları ve kullanmayacakları iki video seçmeleri ve seçimlerini gerekçeleri ile açıklamaları istenmiştir. 82 eğitim fakültesi öğrencisinin seçimleri içerik analizi ile incelenmiştir. Etkinlikte başarılı olan öğrencilerin önemli bir kısmının kazanımlarını video seçimine transfer edebildikleri tespit edilmiştir. Bu kazanımlar öğretmen adaylarının mesleki gelişimlerinde, yansıtıcı öğrenme ve bilişsel farkındalığın önemi açısından tartışılacaktır. Öğretimsel video seçiminde öne çıkan faktörler verilecek, eksiklikler tanımlanacak, bu tanımlamalara göre materyal seçimi etkinliğini geliştirme önerileri sunulacaktır. Aynı zamanda öğretimsel etkinliklerde formal olmayan ve

formal öğrenmelerin birleştirilmesinde youtube platformunun işlevselleştirilmesine ilişkin görüşlere değinilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Youtube video seçimi, öğretim materyali seçimi, öğretimsel video

ABSTRACT

Youtube is used for the purpose of entertainment, information, teaching etc. The platform provides opportunities to people of all ages to upload, develop, edit and share videos for all purposes. Research shows that Youtube is the most visited and the most time-spent online platform. There is a separate video sharing platform for education; however, video up-loaders still prefer Youtube because of access frequency. Youtube with different video classifications has already succeeded in reaching far beyond our "How to?" questions in daily life. In the literature, there are studies about teachers' use of instructional Youtube videos in classes. Nevertheless, there are no research studies found about candidates teaching material selection or media selection and selection principles in the context of Youtube.

Material development theories and models such as Cognitive Theory in Multimedia Learning, Media Richness Theory, Technology Acceptance Model are taught in the faculty of education within the scope of instructional technologies. The focus of the majority of these models taught for practice is design-based material development. No research has been found on the transferability of education faculty students' knowledge and experience on instructional design and material development to material selection. In this article, the transfer of the knowledge and experience gained by the education faculty' students from the instructional design and material development activity to the instructional youtube video selection has been examined. The students were asked to select two videos that they would use and not use for teaching and justify their choices. The justifications of 82 education faculty students were analyzed by content analysis. It has been determined that a significant portion of the students who were successful in the design and development activity were able to transfer their knowledge and experience to the video selection. These achievements will be discussed in terms of the importance of reflective learning and cognitive awareness in the professional development of teacher candidates. The prominent factors in the students' selection of instructional videos will be given, the deficiencies and needs will be defined, and suggestions for improving material selection activity will be presented according to these specifications. Furthermore, an opinion of functionalization of the youtube platform in combining informal and formal learning in educational activities will be discussed.

Keywords: Youtube video selection, instructional media selection, instructional video

**OKULLARDA İŞYERİ RUHSALLIĞININ İŞE GÖNÜLDEN ADANMA
ÜZERİNDEKİ ROLÜ**

**THE ROLE OF WORKPLACE SPIRITUALITY ON WORK ENGAGEMENT IN
SCHOOLS**

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ÖZET

Bireylerin görev ve sorumluluklarını yerine getirirken kendilerini işlerine gönülden adanmaları önemlidir. Çünkü işlerini anlamlı bulan, işinin topluma katkısının büyük olduğunu düşünen, işlerini severek ve gönüllü bir şekilde yapan kişiler, örgütlerine ciddi düzeyde katkılar sunmaktadır. Buradan hareketle araştırmalarda; çalışanların, işe gönülden adanma tutumu geliştirmelerine katkı sunacak değişkenlerin tespit edilmesi örgütün sürekliliği, gelişimi ve başarısı için önemli görülmektedir. Bu değişkenlerden birinin ise iş ortamında yaşanan ruhsallık olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın ana amacı, öğretmenlerin; işyeri ruhsallığı algısı ile işe gönülden adanmaları arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesidir. Şırnak ilindeki okullarda görev yapan öğretmenler, bu araştırmanın evrenini oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise çalışma evreninden rastgele belirlenen 20 okuldaki öğretmenler, meydana getirmektedir. 176 öğretmenden elde edilen verilerin, geçerli olduğu görülmüş ve bu verilerle analizler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmada, işyeri ruhsallığı ve işe gönülden adanma ölçekleri aracılığıyla veriler toplanmıştır. Öğretmenlerin; çalıştıkları okullarına yönelik işyeri ruhsallığı algısı 18 madde ile, işe gönülden adanma algısı ise 17 madde ile ölçülmüştür. SPSS programı yardımıyla araştırma verilerine; güvenirlik analizleri, betimleyici istatistikler, korelasyon ve regresyon analizi uygulanmıştır. Bu araştırma kapsamında, işyeri ruhsallığı ölçeğinin Cronbach alfa güvenirlik katsayısının .921 ve işe gönülden adanma ölçeğinin ise .940 olduğu bulunmuştur. Dolayısıyla ölçekler, yüksek derecede güvenilirlerdir. Araştırmanın sonucunda, öğretmenlerin; görev yaptıkları okullarda işyeri ruhsallığı algısının ve işe gönülden adanma algısının orta düzeyde olduğu belirlenmiştir. Araştırma değişkenleri arasındaki ilişkinin; orta düzeyde, pozitif yönde ve anlamlı olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca regresyon analizi sonuçları, okullardaki işyeri ruhsallığı algısının, öğretmenlerin işlerine gönülden adanmalarını anlamlı olarak yordadığını göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İşyeri ruhsallığı, işe gönülden adanma, öğretmen.

ABSTRACT

Since people who find their work meaningful, think that their work has a great contribution to the society, and do their work lovingly and voluntarily, make a significant contribution to their organizations. It is important for individuals to devote themselves wholeheartedly to their business while performing their duties and responsibilities. From this point of view, in researches, to determine variables that will contribute to the employees' developing an attitude of dedicating wholeheartedly to work is considered crucial for perpetuity, development and success of the organization. It has also been considered that one of those variables is the spirituality at workplace.

The main aim of this study is to analyse the relationship between workplace spirituality perception and work engagement of teachers. The teachers working in schools in Şırnak province have constituted the universe of this study. And, the sample of the research consists of the teachers specifying randomly from 20 schools. It has been seen that the data taken from 176 teachers are valid and the analysis have been carried out with those data. The data have been acquired by way of work engagement and workplace spirituality scales. The workplace spirituality perception of teachers towards their school has been measured with 18 items and work engagement perception of them has been measured with 17 items. By the help of SPSS programme, reliability analysis, descriptive statistics, correlation and regression analysis have been implemented to the research data. Within the scope of this study, the Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient of workplace spirituality scale has been found as .921 and the work engagement scale is .940. That's to say, the scales are highly reliable. In consequence of the research, it has been defined that the workplace spirituality in their schools and work engagement perception of teachers are at medium level. It has been detected that the relationship among research variables is moderate, positive and significant. Also, regression analysis results have showed that the perception of workplace spirituality in schools significantly have predicted teachers' dedication to their work.

Keywords: Workplace spirituality, work engagement, teacher.

**SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN İLETİŞİM BECERİLERİNİN
FARKLI DEMOĞRAFİK ÖZELLİKLERE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ**
EXAMINATION OF SPORTS SCIENCES FACULTY STUDENTS' COMMUNICATION
SKILLS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

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ÖZET

Araştırmanın amacı spor eğitimi veren yükseköğretim kurumlarında öğrenim gören öğrencilerin iletişim becerilerinin farklı demografik özelliklerine göre incelenmesidir. Araştırmanın tasarımı nicel araştırma yaklaşımlarından tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın örneklemini 2021-2022 eğitim-öğretim yılında Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi Spor Bilimleri Fakültesinde öğrenim gören 358 (192 kız ve 166 erkek) öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmanın verileri Kişisel Bilgi Formu ve Korkut Owen ve Bugay (2014) İletişim becerileri ölçeği kullanılarak çevrimiçi ortamda toplanmıştır. Araştırmada veri toplama araçları ile elde edilen bilgilerin analizi için, SPSS 22 paket programı kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırma için elde edilen verilerin analizinde t Testi ve Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi (ANOVA) kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen araştırma bulguları, cinsiyet değişkenine göre iletişim becerileri ölçeğinden almış oldukları puan ortalamaları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark olduğu görülmüştür. Araştırmaya katılan kız öğrencilerin erkek öğrencilere göre iletişim beceri düzeylerinin daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Spor yapma durumu, öğrenim gördükleri bölüm ve sınıf düzeylerine göre ise iletişim becerileri düzeyleri arasında anlamlı bir fark bulunmamıştır. Sonuç olarak, araştırma bulguları öğrencilerin iletişim becerilerinin geliştirilmesine yönelik uygulamalarının artırılması gerekliliğini ortaya koymaktadır. Gelecek çalışmalarda araştırma konusunun daha derinlemesine incelenebilmesi için farklı örneklem ve modellerde kurgulanmış çalışmaların yapılması önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İletişim, İletişim becerileri, spor bilimleri öğrencileri

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to examine the communication skills of students studying in higher education institutions providing sports education according to their different demographic characteristics. The survey model was used for research design. The sample of the study was consisted of 358 (192 female and 166 male) students studying at Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University Faculty of Sport Sciences in the 2021-2022 academic year. The data were collected online using the Personal Information Form and Communication Skills Scale developed by Korkut Owen and Bugay (2014). To analyze the data, the SPSS 22 package program was used. The t-test and One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were used for statistical calculations. According to the research findings, it was determined that there was a statistically significant difference between the mean scores of the communication skills scale in terms of the gender variable. Results also indicated that female students had higher communication skills than male students. There was no significant difference between the levels of communication skills in terms of the sport participation, the department they studied and the grade level. As a conclusion, the research findings reveal the necessity of increasing students' practices for improving their communication skills. Future studies are required to conduct studies that are designed with different samples and models.

Keywords : Communication, Communication skills, sports science students

ZEYTİNYAĞININ TARİHÇESİ VE SAĞLIKLI YAŞAM İÇİN ÖNEMİ
HISTORY OF OLIVE OIL AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN A HEALTHY LIFE JOURNEY

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ÖZET

Akdeniz ikliminin insanlığa bir hediyesi olan zeytinin yağı antik çağlardan bu yana Akdeniz coğrafyası için büyük önem taşımaktadır. Tunç Çağ'larına kadar geriye gidildiğinde Yunanistan ve Ege Bölgesi'ndeki Minos ve Miken uygarlıklarının ekonomisini ayakta tutan başlıca ürünün zeytinyağı olduğu görülmektedir. Zeytinyağının Ege kültürlerinde ve hatta dünyada en erken kullanımına dair gözlem Naksos Adası'ndaki bir mezarda ele geçen kandille ilişkilendirilmesidir. Erken Kiklad kültüründeki bu erken kullanımın ardından ise Ege'de henüz Tunç Çağı'nın saray merkezci yönetimlerinin ekonomisinin odağında zeytinyağı üretimi önemli bir yer tutmaktaydı. Arkeolojik kazılar, üretilen zeytinyağlarının Minos saraylarındaki depo odalarında büyük küpler içerisinde istiflendiğini göstermektedir. Ege'de Tunç Çağı krallıklarının başlıca vergi gelirlerinden birinin zeytinyağı olduğunu söylemek mümkündür.

Akdeniz beslenme tarzında bol miktarda tüketilen zeytinyağının insan sağlığına olumlu etkileri çok fazladır. Kalori değeri ve sindirilebilirlik derecesi yüksek, esansiyel yağ asitlerinin kaynağı ve yağda çözünen A, D, E ve K vitaminlerinin deposu olan zeytinyağı, kendine özgü tad ve kokusu ile tüm bitkisel yağlar arasında ham yağ olarak rafinasyona tabi tutulmadan üretilen hemen hemen tek yağ olma özelliğindedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Zeytinyağı, Akdeniz tarzı beslenme, Bitkisel yağ,

ABSTRACT

Olive oil, which is a gift of the Mediterranean climate to humanity, has been of great importance for the Mediterranean geography since ancient times. Going back to the Bronze Ages, it is seen that the main product that sustains the economy of the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations in Greece and the Aegean Region is olive oil. The observation about the earliest use of olive oil in Aegean cultures and even in the world is that it is associated with a lamp found in a tomb on the island of Naxos. After this early use in the Early Cycladic culture, olive oil production still had an important place in the economy of the palace-centred administrations of the Bronze Age in the Aegean. Archaeological excavations show that the olive oil produced was stacked in large jars in the storage rooms of the Minoan palaces. It is possible to say that one of the main tax revenues of the Bronze Age kingdoms in the Aegean was olive oil.

Olive oil, which is consumed in abundance in the Mediterranean diet, has many positive effects on human health. Olive oil, which has a high calorific value and digestibility, is a source of essential fatty acids and a storehouse of fat-soluble vitamins A, D, E and K, is almost the only oil among all vegetable oils that can be produced without refining, with its unique taste and smell.

Keywords: Olive oil, Mediterranean style diet, Vegetable oil

ZEYTİNYAĞININ ANTİK ÇAĞDAN GÜNÜMÜZE HALK TIBBINDA KULLANIMI
THE USE OF OLIVE OIL IN FOLK MEDICINE FROM ANCIENT AGE TO THE
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ÖZET

Antik çağda zeytinyağının önemli kullanım alanı tıptır. Koslu Hipokrates (M.Ö. 460-377) ve Pergamonlu Galenos'un önerdiği ilaçlar arasında zeytinyağı da yer almaktadır. Galenos'un zeytin ile ilgili görüşü mideyi güçlendiren ve iştah açan bir gıda olduğu şeklindedir. Ona göre zeytinin çeşitli şekillerde hazırlanan biçimleri vardır ancak mideyi güçlendiren ve iştah açan özelliğe uygun olan çeşidi sirke içinde saklanan zeytindir. Antik dönem tıbbi değerlendirildiğinde zeytinyağının merhem gibi ilaçların hazırlanmasında kullanıldığı, yara ve yanıkların tedavisinde ya da çeşitli işlemler sırasında kayganlaştırıcı olarak uygulandığı düşünülmektedir.

Zeytin ve zeytinyağı, geçmişte olduğu gibi günümüzde de halk tıbbi pratikleri içinde önemli bir kullanım alanına sahiptir. Özellikle çeşitli yara tedavilerinde ve yanıklarda yaygın olarak faydası bilinen ve kullanılan zeytinyağının; bebeklerde de pek çok rahatsızlık durumunda kullanıldığı gözlenmektedir. Halk tıbbi pratiklerinde zeytinin çekirdeğinin ve yağının yaygın kullanımı; zeytinin her yönüyle şifa kaynağı olduğunun kanıtı gibidir. Özetle zeytin, tarihin her döneminde yağı ve çekirdeği de dahil şifa kaynağı olarak görülmüş ve halk tıbbi pratiklerinde kullanılmıştır. Halk tıbbını, çeşitli nedenlerle ihtiyaçtan doğan, halkın içinden çıkmış geleneksel pratikler olarak düşünürsek, zeytin ve zeytinyağının da bu tedavi biçimleri içinde en yaygın kullanılanlardan olduğunu vurgulayabiliriz. Zeytinin tarihsel yolculuğuna bakıldığında;

halk kültürünün bir parçası olan, dolayısıyla kültürü ve toplumsal değişimi anlamak için bir gösterge olabilecek geleneksel tedavi bilgi ve uygulamalarının yapılacak çalışmalarla analiz edilmesinin kültürün doğru anlaşılmasına katkı sağlayacağı bir kez daha ortaya çıkmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Zeytinyağı, Halk tıbbı, Tedavi

ABSTRACT

The important use of olive oil in ancient times was medicine. Olive oil is among the medicines recommended by Hippocrates of Kos (460-377 BC) and Galenos of Pergamon. The opinion of Galenos about olive is that it is a food that strengthens the stomach and increases appetite. According to him, there are various forms of olives prepared in various ways, but the type that strengthens the stomach and is suitable for appetizing properties is the olive preserved in vinegar. Considering ancient medicine, it is thought that olive oil was used in the preparation of medicines such as ointments, and was used as a lubricant in the treatment of wounds and burns or during various procedures.

Olive and olive oil have an important area of use in folk medicine practices today as in the past. Olive oil, which is widely known and used especially in various wound treatments and burns; It is observed that it is also used in infants in case of many discomforts. Widespread use of olive pit and oil in folk medicine practices; It is like proof that the olive is a source of healing in all aspects. In summary, olive has been seen as a source of healing in every period of history, including its oil and seed, and has been used in folk medicine practices. If we think of folk medicine as traditional practices that emerged from the people for various reasons, we can emphasize that olive and olive oil are among the most widely used forms of treatment. Looking at the historical journey of olive; It is once again revealed that the analysis of traditional treatment knowledge and practices, which are a part of folk culture and thus can be an indicator for understanding culture and social change, will contribute to the correct understanding of culture.

Keywords: Olive oil, Folk medicine, Treatment

**SARSINTILI VE SIRA DIŐI YAŐAMLARIN SANATSAL ÜRETİME DÖNÜŐÜ:
JUDİTH SCOTT VE YAYOI KUSAMA ÖRNEĐİ**

CONVERSION OF CONVOLUTED AND EXTRAORDINARY LIVES INTO ARTISTIC
PRODUCTION: THE CASE OF JUDITH SCOTT AND YAYOI KUSAMA

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ÖZET

Araştırmada Judith Scott ve Yayoi Kusama örnekleri üzerinden sanatçının otobiyografik verileri ve otoetnografik geçmişinin sanat üretimleri üzerindeki etkisi, geçmişin anı kırıntılarının ve psikolojik etmenlerin eserin oluşum sürecinde materyal ve teknik bakımından yansımaları analiz edilmektedir. Birey olarak sanatçının içinde yaşadığı toplumsal yapı, sosyo-kültürel etmenler ve diğer fiziksel gerçekliklerden etkilenmesi kaçınılmaz olmakla birlikte, ortaya konulan somut görüntü kişisel deneyim ve bireysel duyumsamalardan öncelikli olarak etkilenmektedir. Bu kapsamda bir sanat eserinin deneyimsel yaşamın bir ürünü olduğu görülür. Bu kapsamda sanatın kimi zaman bir arınma, içsel doğaya dönüş, gerçeklikle -ya da dış dünya ile- savaş, görüntünün ruhsal izdüşümü, maddenin yeni bir formu ve ifade yöntemi olarak ortaya çıktığı anlaşılmaktadır. Bilinçaltının bilince taşınma süreci modernizm ve postmodernizm kapsamında pek çok sanatçının eserinin temelini oluşturmakla birlikte örnekleme alınan sanatçıların eserlerinde bu sürecin birey ile dış dünya arasında kurulan iletişimin yerini aldığı, köprü işlevi gördüğü anlaşılmaktadır. Bu kapsamda öncelikli olarak sanat ve psikoloji arasındaki ilişki incelenerek iki alan arasındaki diyalektik gerçeklik analiz edilmektedir. Ardından örnekleme alınan sanatçılar otobiyografik veriler bakımından çözümlenerek bireysel kimlikleri ve deneyimsel yaşantılarındaki belirli noktalar saptanmaktadır. Son aşamada bu noktalar eserlerinde yer alan ifade yöntemleri, kullanılan imgeler, tekrar eden motifler, somut göstergeler ile ilişkilendirilerek bütünsel bir çözümleme yapılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sanat, Psikoloji, Judith Scott, Yayoi Kusama, Otobiyografik analiz, Ruhsal izdüşüm

ABSTRACT

In the research, the effects of the artist's autobiographical data and autoethnographic past on art productions, the reflections of the memories of the past and psychological factors in the formation process of the work in terms of material and technique are analyzed through the examples of Judith Scott and Yayoi Kusama. Although it is inevitable for the artist as an

individual to be affected by the social structure, socio-cultural factors and other physical realities in which he lives, the concrete image revealed is primarily affected by personal experience and individual sensations. In this context, it is seen that a work of art is a product of experiential life. In this context, it is understood that art sometimes emerges as a purification, a return to inner nature, a war with reality -or the outside world-, a spiritual projection of the image, a new form of matter and a method of expression. Although the process of bringing the subconscious to consciousness forms the basis of the works of many artists within the scope of modernism and postmodernism, it is understood that this process replaces the communication established between the individual and the outside world in the works of the artists taken as a sample. In this context, primarily the relationship between art and psychology is examined and the dialectical reality between the two fields is analyzed. Then, the sampled artists are analyzed in terms of autobiographical data, and their individual identities and certain points in their experiential lives are determined. At the last stage, a holistic analysis is made by associating these points with the expression methods, used images, repetitive motifs, and concrete indicators in his works.

Keywords: Art, Psychology, Judith Scott, Yayoi Kusama, Autobiographical analysis, Spiritual projection

***HİÇBİRYER* ROMANINDA ERKEKLİK ANLATISI**
MASCULINITY DISCOURSE in NOVEL *HİÇBİRYER*

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ÖZET

2004 yılında basılan *Hiçbiryer* Fatma Barbarosoğlu'nun ilk romanıdır. Ancak roman yazılmadan önce Barbarosoğlu hikâye, deneme ve araştırma-inceleme kitaplarının yazarı olarak edebiyat dünyasında 1990lı yıllardan itibaren bilinen bir isim olarak karşımıza çıkar. Bu çalışma, daha çok hikayeler üzerinden zenginleşen dindar kadın edebiyatı içerisinde bulunan ender ve yazarın ilk romanlarından biri olduğu için “Hiçbiryer” e dikkat çeker. Ancak genel seyrinde kadın anlatıcıları ve kadın hikayelerinin odakta olduğu dindar kadın edebiyatta sık rastlanmayan bir şekilde erkek bir (anti) kahramanın hikayesini onun gözünden ve çoğunca erkekler arası ilişkiler ağından oluşturması açısından da roman dikkat çekicidir. Bu haliyle *Hiçbiryer*; kişileri, mekan kullanımları ve sessizlik/iletişim gibi güçlü bir tema çerçevesinde ilerleyen kurgusu ile dindar edebiyatın erkeklik anlatısı için güçlü ipuçları vermektedir. *Hiçbiryer* romanında, öykülerde olduğu gibi erkekler kenarda değildir; bu anlamda *Hiçbiryer* romanının anti-kahramanı Şahin'in özelinde ve onun çevresindeki diğer çeşitli erkek kimlikleri aracılığıyla modernlik, geleneksellik, taşra ve şehir yaşamı tartışmaları ile birlikte toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri ve özellikle “erkeklik” merkeze konur. Bildiri, sosyal bilimlerde ve edebiyat eleştirilerinde giderek genişleyen “eleştirel erkeklik çalışmaları” perspektifinden romanın analizini yapmaya ve salt kadın kimliği üzerinden ilerleyen dindar kadın edebiyat eleştirisine farklı bir açıdan katkı sunmayı hedeflemektedir

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hiçbiryer, Erkeklik, Edebiyat, Dindarlık

SUMMARY

Hiçbiryer is Fatma Barbarosoğlu's first novel. However, before the novel was written in 2004, Barbarosoğlu appeared as a well-known name in the literary world since the 1990s, as the author of story essays and research-examination books. This study draws attention to the novel *Hiçbiryer*, as it is one of the rare and first novels of the author in the pious literature, which is enriched mostly through stories. However, the novel is also remarkable in that it creates the story of a male (anti) hero from his eyes and mostly from the network of relations between men, which is not common in pious women's literature, where women's narrators and women's stories are the focus. The novel provides strong clues for about the masculinity

narrative of pious literature with its fiction that of the persons, space usage and the theme of silence/communication. In the novel, the men are not at secondary roles as in the stories; in this sense, gender roles and especially “masculinity” are put at the center along with the discussions of modernity, traditionality, rural and city life, in particular and through various other male identities around Şahin, the anti-hero of the novel *Hiçbiryer*. The paper tries to analyze the novel with the perspective of "critical masculinity studies", which is gradually influential issue in social sciences and literary criticism. Thus, this paper aims to contribute to the pious women's literature criticism, which focuses only on women's identity, from a different perspective.

Keywords: Hiçbiryer, Masculinity, Literature, Piety

STOA FELSEFESİ VE MODERN SİYASAL HAYAT
STOIC PHILOSOPHY AND MODERN POLITICAL LIFE

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ÖZET

Kıbrıslı Zenon tarafından MÖ 3. yüzyılda kurulan Stoa Okulu, Platon'un Akademia'sı, Aristoteles'in Lykeion'u, Epikuros'un Kepos'u ile birlikte Helen Döneminin dört büyük okulundan biri olarak kabul edilmektedir. Helenistik döneme ve bu dönem sonrası Roma Cumhuriyet ve İmparatorluk dönemlerine en uygun siyasi ve ahlaki felsefi yaklaşımlar sunan Stoa Okulu'nun öne çıkan belli başlı düşünceleri arasında "yazgıcılık, kozmopolitizm ve katalepsis" gibi fikirler bulunmaktadır.

Nesneyi gerçeğine tam olarak uyacak biçimde kavrayan imgeleme *katalepsis* adı verilirken Stoa felsefinde yer alan kozmopolitizm düşüncesi giderek Roma yayılmacılığına ve fetihlerine meşruiyet zemini sağlamıştır. Bu düşünceler arasında yer alan yazgıcılık ise bireyin düşünce ve davranışlarına yön vererek bireyin var olan toplumsal ve siyasi hayata uyumunu olanaklı kılmıştır. Roma topraklarında doğup yayılan Hristiyanlık gibi tek tanrılı bir dinin felsefi omurgasını oluşturan unsurlardan biri olan yazgıcılık, Hristiyanlık ve diğer dinlerle birlikte gelinen süreçte günümüz modern siyasi hayatını da etkilemektedir.

Stoa felsefesinde bireyin hayatta mutlu olması için tanrısal yasaya yani yazgıya boyun eğmesi gerekir. Bireyin yazgıya boyun eğmesi bir ahlaki tutum olmakla birlikte bireyi, toplumsal ve siyasi hayatta özgür kılar. Kendi yazgısına boyun eğme biçiminde tanımlanan insan özgürlüğü anlayışı, kişinin toplumsal koşullarından bağımsız bir özgürlük anlayışını da beraberinde getirmektedir. Stoa felsefesinde bu "içsel özgürlük"tür. Böyle bir özgürlük anlayışı da toplumsal eşitsizliği meşrulaştırmakla birlikte "ilahi eşitlik" düşüncesine yol açar.

Modern siyasi hayat eşitsizliklerle doludur. Üstelik son zamanlarda dünya genelinde görülen popülist otoriter yönetimler siyasi, toplumsal ve özellikle de ekonomik alanlarda bu eşitsizliği daha da derinleştirmişlerdir. Modern siyasi hayatta bireyler, içsel özgürlüklerini kullandıklarını düşünerek ve yazgılarına boyun eğerek yani yazgıcılıkla modern siyasi hayatı ve bu hayattaki siyasi sistemleri onaylamakta ve bu sistemleri yeniden üretmektedirler. Bu onayın kökleri ise Stoa felsefesinde yatmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Stoa Felsefesi, Yazgıcılık, İçsel Özgürlük, İlahi Eşitlik

ABSTRACT

The Stoic School, founded by Zeno of Cyprus in the 3rd century BC, is accepted as one of the four great schools of the Hellenic Period, together with Plato's Akademia, Aristotle's Lykeion, and Epicurus' Kepos. Among the prominent ideas of the Stoic School, which offers the most appropriate political and moral philosophical approaches to the Hellenistic period and the Roman Republic and Empire periods after this period, there are ideas such as "fatalism, cosmopolitanism and catalepsy".

While the imagination that grasps the object in a way that fully fits its reality is called catalepsy, the cosmopolitanism idea in Stoic philosophy gradually provided the ground for legitimacy for Roman expansionism and conquests. Fatalism, which is among these thoughts, has made it possible for the individual to adapt to the existing social and political life by directing the thoughts and behaviors of the individual. Fatalism, which is one of the elements that form the philosophical backbone of a monotheistic religion such as Christianity, which was born and spread in Roman lands, also affects today's modern political life in the process that it came with Christianity and other religions.

In Stoic philosophy, in order for the individual to be happy in life, he must submit to the divine law, namely destiny. Although the individual's submission to fate is a moral attitude, it frees the individual in social and political life. The understanding of human freedom, which is defined as submission to one's own destiny, brings with it an understanding of freedom independent of one's social conditions. In Stoic philosophy, this is "inner freedom". Such an understanding of freedom, while legitimizing social inequality, also leads to the idea of "divine equality".

Modern political life is full of inequalities. Moreover, populist authoritarian governments around the world have deepened this inequality in political, social and especially economic fields. In modern political life, individuals, thinking that they are using their inner freedoms and submitting to their fate, approve modern political life and the political systems in this life, and reproduce these systems. The roots of this approval lie in Stoic philosophy.

Keywords: Stoic Philosophy, Fatalism, Inner Freedom, Divine Equality.

**MUTFAK KÜLTÜRÜ AKTARIMININ SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK AÇISINDAN
İNCELENMESİ: GÜRCÜ MUTFAĞI**
EXAMINATION OF CULINARY CULTURE TRANSMISSION IN TERMS OF
SUSTAINABILITY: GEORGIAN CUISINE

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ÖZET

Bir ülkenin mutfak kültürünü oluşturan ve kültürel çeşitliliğine katkıda bulunan etnik mutfaklar, somut olmayan kültürel miras niteliğindedir. Ancak son yıllarda yaygınlaşan fast food tüketimi ve teknolojik gelişmeler hem yemeklerin tüketiminde hem de yapım aşamasındaki üretim tekniklerinde değişime neden olmaktadır. Aynı zamanda bulunan ülke içerisindeki farklı etnik kimliğe sahip kişiler ile yapılan evlilikler ilerleyen jenerasyonlarda asimilasyon sürecini hızlandırmaktadır. Etnik mutfakların sürdürülebilirliği ve gelecek kuşaklara aktarımı bu nedenle kültürel mirasın korunması açısından önem arz etmektedir. Bu kapsamda yapılan çalışmanın amacı; Karadeniz bölgesindeki mutfak kültürünü etkileyen ve önemli sayıda nüfusu bulunan Gürcülerin mutfak kültürünü inceleyerek ortaya koymak ve mutfak kültürünün aktarım durumunu görmektir. Bu doğrultuda Gürcülerin yoğun şekilde ikamet ettiği Ordu ilinde çalışma gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma için nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden görüşme yöntemi kullanılmış olup 6 aile ve 12 kişi ile görüşme yapılmıştır. Diğer 2 katılımcıyla ise aktarım yapabilecekleri birisi olmamasına rağmen kendilerinden önceki kişilerin neler yaptıklarını görmek ve Gürcü mutfağına dair bilgi kazanmak amacıyla görüşme yapılmıştır. Görüşmeye ek olarak Gürcü mutfağındaki temel özellikler, kullanılan malzemeler ve yemeklere de yer verilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda bir sonraki kuşağa aktarımın azaldığı görülmektedir. Gürcü mutfağının temel özellikleri ve kullanılan malzemelerin neler olduğu hakkındaki bilgi düzeyi düşerken 6 aile içerisinde sadece 1 kişi Gürcü yemeklerini kendi evinde yapmaktadır. Bunun nedenleri arasında; Gürcü yemeklerinin damak zevki olarak yeni kuşaklara hitap etmemesi, yapım zorluğu ve dışarda hızlı tüketimin tercih edilmesi faktörleri ön plana çıkmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gürcü Mutfağı, Karadeniz Mutfağı, Kültürel Miras, Sürdürülebilirlik

ABSTRACT

Ethnic cuisines, which constitute the culinary culture of a country and contribute to its cultural diversity, are an intangible cultural heritage. However, fast food consumption and technological developments that have become widespread in recent years are causing changes in both the consumption of food and the production techniques under construction. At the same time, marriages between people of different ethnic identities within the country accelerate the assimilation process in the following generations. Therefore, the sustainability of ethnic cuisines and their transfer to future generations are important for the protection of cultural heritage. The aim of the study conducted in this context is to reveal the culinary culture of Georgians who affect the culinary culture in the Black Sea region and have a significant number of inhabitants by examining the culinary. For this purpose, work was carried out in Ordu province, where Georgians live heavily. One of the qualitative research methods was used for the study and 6 families and 12 people were interviewed. The other 2 participants were interviewed in order to see what the people before them were doing and to gain knowledge about Georgian cuisine, although there was no one they could transfer to. In addition to the interview, the main features of Georgian cuisine, the ingredients used and the dishes were also included. As a result of the study, it is observed that the transfer to the next generation decreases. While the level of knowledge about the main features of Georgian cuisine and what are the ingredients used is decreasing, only 1 person in 6 families makes Georgian dishes in their own home. Among the reasons for this; the fact that Georgian dishes do not appeal to the new generation as a taste buds, the difficulty of their construction and the decency of fast consumption are preferred factors come to the fore.

Keywords: Georgian Cuisine, Black Sea Cuisine, Cultural Heritage, Sustainability

**CAPUTO TYPE IMPLICIT FRACTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION WITH
MULTIPOINT AND MULTITERM INTEGRAL BOUNDARY CONDITIONS**

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ABSTRACT

The Fractional Differential Equations give proofs of the more appropriate models for describing real world problems. Indeed, these problems cannot be described using classical integer order Differential Equations. In the past years the theory of Fractional Differential Equations has received much attention from the authors, and has become an important field of investigation due to existence applications in engineering, biology, chemistry, economics and numerous branches of physics sciences. Fractional Differential Equations have a several kinds of Fractional Differential Equations.

In this work, we establish the existence and uniqueness of solutions for a nonlinear fractional differential equation supplemented with separated multipoint and multi-term integral boundary conditions. The existence results are obtained by utilizing upon the Banach contraction principle and the fixed point theorem of Krasnoselskii for a sum of contraction and compact mappings in Banach spaces. We give two examples to illustrate our main results.

Keywords: Banach contraction principle, existence, Caputo fractional derivative, compact.

EXACT SOLUTIONS FOR INITIAL BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEME

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ABSTRACT

Abstract: In this paper, we study the existence of exact solutions for a class of fractional differential equations involving the New type fractional derivative with initial data. In this research we use the Picard fixed point theorem. Fractional calculus has sparked the interest from researchers ever since its beginning. Fractional differential equations arise from a variety of applications, in various areas such as, applied sciences, physics, chemistry, biology, etc. In 2015, Caputo and Fabrizio published a new paper proposing a new fractional derivative with a non-singular kernel. Next, another one by Losada and Nieto discussing some properties of the so-called Caputo-Fabrizio fractional derivative. Fractional differential equations involving this new derivative have been developed.

Keywords: Fractional equation, Exact solution, uniqueness,; initial data, fixed-point theorem.

NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF CROSS FLUID MODEL OVER THE SURFACE OF PARABOLA

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ABSTRACT

In the last few years, the specialist gained their research in the field of Non-Newtonian fluid due to its large range of applications in industrial and engineering sides. In the automobile industry, vehicles are designed with a paraboloid surface in mind, so that vehicles can withstand minimal resistance. The shape of jet plane, car's bonnet, upper shape of a submarine and shape of a rocket are some useful daily life examples of upper paraboloid surface. The movement over these surfaces depends on boundary layer which is formed within the immediate space on it. At free stream of paraboloid surface the fluid flow will create by the reaction of catalytic surface and stretching between fluid layers.

In this article, Cross fluid model is used to formulate the 2-D boundary layer equations past over the surface of parabola. The Cross fluid model is adequate for many non-Newtonian fluids, and this model characterized the flow behavior of fluids having both properties of shear thinning and shears thickening. The heat and mass transfer rate are calculated by considering variable thermal conductivity and diffusivity. The reaction between catalyst and Cross fluid produces generous difference in temperature consequently made buoyancy-driven flows in the boundary layer region.

The modeled equations of Carreau fluid with mentioned effect are obtained in form of PDEs and then we convert these equations into coupled ODEs by assuming set of similarity transformations. For sake of numerical and graphical results, the resulting ODEs are numerical solved on MATLAB software using BVP4c technique. Computation are achieved on velocity profile by using innumerable values of Weissenberg number, power law index, thickness coefficient of paraboloid surface and buoyancy parameters. The temperature and concentration profiles are attained by Prandtl number, thermal conductivity parameter, Schmidt number, chemical reaction parameter and diffusivity parameter. Also comparison with previous published data is performed and they are in good agreement.

Keywords: Paraboloid Surface; non-Newtonian fluid; Cross Fluid; Velocit; Variable thermal conductivity and Diffusivity.

THERMO-MECHANICAL STRESSES IN ROTATING CYLINDERS, A-REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we have tried to make for modelling of nonlinear thermoelastic stress analysis for cylinders made of ceramic. Material properties of functionally graded cylinder namely, Young's modulus, density, and coefficient of thermal expansion are calculated in radial direction in a power law form. Using equation of equilibrium for an axisymmetric material, the relation between stress-strain and strain-displacement, effect of elasticity modulus, coefficient of thermal expansion, temperature, density on rotating functionally graded body force is analysed. The study provides solution for radial and tangential stress, and radial displacement in closed form. The objective of our analysis is to conduct material comparisons with different material combinations under different pressure conditions. Results for thermo-mechanical stress, and displacement were discussed. The outcome of our analysis leads to an observation that functionally graded rotating material are much better. to thermomechanical loading conditions.

Keywords: Axisymmetric, Stress-Strain, Modulus Of Elasticity, Thermal Conductivity.

BWG**-COMPACTNESS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

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ABSTRACT

In 2014, C. Dhanapakyam, J. Subashini and K. Indirani introduced a new class of sets in topological spaces namely $\beta w g^{**}$ -closed sets and studied the properties of $\beta w g^{**}$ -closed and $\beta w g^{**}$ -open sets in topological spaces. They also studied $\beta w g^{**}$ -continuous mappings and their basic properties. We will extend the concept of compactness via $\beta w g^{**}$ -open sets by introducing $\beta w g^{**}$ -compactness in topological spaces and will investigate their relationships among them as well as their characterizations by making use of generalized mappings including $\beta w g^{**}$ -continuous, and $\beta w g^{**}$ -irresolute functions. The objective of the present talk is to introduce the new concepts called $\beta w g^{**}$ -compact space, $\beta w g^{**}$ -Lindelof space, countably $\beta w g^{**}$ -compact space, almost $\beta w g^{**}$ -compact space, mildly $\beta w g^{**}$ -compact space, and $\beta w g^{**}$ -nearly compact space in topological spaces and investigate fundamental properties and characterizations of these new notions in topological spaces.

2020 AMS Subject Classification. Primary: 54B05, 54D20, 54D30.

Keywords and Phrases: Topological space, open set, $\beta w g^{**}$ -closed set, $\beta w g^{**}$ -open set, $\beta w g^{**}$ -Lindelof space, countably $\beta w g^{**}$ -compact space, mildly $\beta w g^{**}$ -compact space, $\beta w g^{**}$ -nearly compact space.

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GA-MAPPINGS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

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ABSTRACT

In 2010, Said Jafari, M. Lellis Thivagar and Nirmala Rebecca Paul introduced and studied some basic properties of a new class of sets called $\mathcal{G}_\alpha$ -closed sets in topological spaces. In this talk, we introduce $\mathcal{G}_\alpha$ -continuous function, $\mathcal{G}_\alpha$ -irresolute function, $\mathcal{G}_\alpha$ -open function, $\mathcal{G}_\alpha$ -closed function, Pre- $\mathcal{G}_\alpha$ -open function, and Pre- $\mathcal{G}_\alpha$ -closed function, and investigate properties and characterizations of these new types of mappings in topological spaces.

2020 AMS Subject Classification. Primary: 54B05, 54D20, 54D30.

Keywords and Phrases: Topological space, $\mathcal{G}_\alpha$ -open set, $\mathcal{G}_\alpha$ -closed set, $\mathcal{G}_\alpha$ -continuous function, $\mathcal{G}_\alpha$ -irresolute function, pre- $\mathcal{G}_\alpha$ -open function, pre- $\mathcal{G}_\alpha$ -closed function.

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NEW APPROACH TO WEYL'S THEOREM

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ABSTRACT

It is well known that an hyponormal operator satisfies Weyl's theorem. A result due to Conway shows that the essential spectrum of a normal operator N consists precisely of all points in its spectrum except the isolated eigenvalues of finite multiplicity, that's $\sigma_{\{e\}}(N) = \sigma(N) \setminus E^0(N)$. In this paper, we define and study a new class named $(W_{\{e\}})$ of operators satisfying $\sigma_{\{e\}}(T) = \sigma(T) \setminus E^0(T)$, as a subclass of (W) . A counterexample shows generally that an hyponormal does not belong to the class $(W_{\{e\}})$, and we give an additional hypothesis under which an hyponormal belongs to the class $(W_{\{e\}})$. We also give the generalization class $(gW_{\{e\}})$ in the context of B-Fredholm theory, and we characterize $(B_{\{e\}})$, as a subclass of (B) , in terms of localized SVEP.

Keywords: $(W_{\{e\}})$ -operators, $(B_{\{e\}})$ -operators.

ADDITIONAL RESULTS FOR SEMI-B-FREDHOLM OPERATORS

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ABSTRACT

In this talk, we continue the study of semi-B-Fredholm operators in which we give some additional results for semi-B-Fredholm operators. Among other things, quasi semi-B-Fredholm operators and their index are defined and studied, and some known results in Kato's theory are generalized.

Keywords: semi-B-Fredholm operators, quasi semi-B-Fredholm operators, index.

NEW APPROACH TO A-WEYL'S THEOREM

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ABSTRACT

In this presentation, we will present and study the new spectral properties named (bz) and $(w_{\pi_{00}^a})$ in connection with a-Weyl type theorems, which are analogous respectively to a-Weyl's theorem and a-Browder's theorem. Among other results, we prove that a bounded linear operator T satisfies property (bz) if and only if T satisfies a-Browder's theorem and $\sigma_{uf}(T) = \sigma_{uw}(T)$, where $\sigma_{uf}(T)$ and $\sigma_{uw}(T)$ are respectively, the upper semi-Fredholm spectrum and the upper Weyl spectrum. Furthermore, the property (bz) is characterized for an operator T through localized SVEP, and its preservation under direct sum of two bounded linear operators is also examined. The theory is exemplified in the case of some special classes of operators. We also prove the following new result that's $\sigma_{uf}(T) = \sigma_{uw}(T) \Leftrightarrow \sigma_{ubf}(T) = \sigma_{ubw}(T)$ for every bounded linear operator T .

Keywords: upper semi-Fredholm spectrum, property (bz), property $(w_{\pi_{00}^a})$, direct sum of operators

EXTENDED PROPERTIES OF (bz) AND $(W_{\pi_{00}^a})$

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this talk is to define and study new properties named (bz) and $(W_{\pi_{00}^a})$ as new approach to a-Weyls theorem and a-Browders theorem for bounded linear operators acting on infinite dimensional Banach spaces. which are analogous respectively to a-Weyl's theorem and a-Browder's theorem. Furthermore, the property (bz) is characterized for an operator T through localized SVEP. We also prove the following new result that's $\sigma_{uf}(T) = \sigma_{uw}(T) \Leftrightarrow \sigma_{ubf}(T) = \sigma_{ubw}(T)$, for every bounded linear operator T .

Keywords: a-Weyls theorem, a-Browders theorem, property (bz), property $(W_{\pi_{00}^a})$.

ЖАНРОВО-СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКОЕ СВОЕОБРАЗИЕ «РОМАНА-ЦИТАТЫ»

В. МЕДВИДЯ «КАСЫМ-БЕК»

**GENRE-STYLISTIC ORIGINALITY OF V. MEDVID'S NOVEL-QUOTES
"KASYM-BEK"**

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В 1920 году украинский писатель Вячеслав Медвидь (1951 г. р.), лауреат Национальной премии им. Т. Шевченко, опубликовал короткий роман «Касым-бек». «Предшественником» этого произведения стало эссе «Галерный каторжник и надзиратель» (1994). Сюжет эссе, призыв к историческому примирению украинцев и турков стали основой первой части романа В. Медвидя. Но в «Касым-беке» писатель значительно расширяет круг мотивов и проблем. Его персонажи переосмысливают восприятие украинцами восточной, османской, культуры, ислама, межкультурных взаимоотношений.

В. Медвидь активно использует в произведении постмодернистские приемы, о чем свидетельствует прежде всего жанровое определение – «роман-цитата». Писатель строит текст как сцепление фрагментов из Корана и толкований Корана, путевых заметок И. В. Гете, Стендаля, Г. Мелвилла, исторических исследований известных украинских ученых А. Крымского, М. Грушевского, Ю. Мыщика и др., а доминируют фрагменты из украинских дум – произведений героического эпоса. Значительная часть фрагментов используется почти без изменений, но часто В. Медвидь прибегает к стилизации, прежде всего к стилизации языка писем XVII века. Также в романе происходит постмодернистское накладывание исторических эпох и личностей, реального и предполагаемого.

Постмодернистская форма используется в «Касым-беке» для изложения неомодернистского содержания. Персонажи романа размышляют над проблемами межкультурной толерантности, заимствования из «враждебных» культур полезных ценностей, ответственности перед грядущими поколениями, что такое настоящая свобода и т. д. Главный герой романа Якимовский в письмах к Богдану Хмельницкому излагает мысли писателя об исторических перипетиях XVII века, об их следах в

настоящем, о необходимости учитывать исторический опыт в решении современных проблем.

Ключевые слова: Вячеслав Медвидь; жанр; роман-цитата; турецкая культура; ислам.

ABSTRACT

In 1920, the Ukrainian writer Vyacheslav Medvid' (born 1951), laureate of the National Prize T. Shevchenko, published a short novel *Kasim-bek*. The "predecessor" of this work was the essay *Galley convict and overseer* (1994). The plot of the essay, the call for historical reconciliation of Ukrainians and Turks became the basis of the first part of V. Medvid's novel. But in *Kasim-bek* the writer significantly expands the range of motives and problems. His characters rethink the perception of Eastern, Ottoman, culture, Islam, intercultural relations by Ukrainians.

V. Medvid' actively uses postmodernist techniques in his work, as evidenced primarily by the genre definition – "novel-quote". The writer constructs the text as a combination of fragments from the Qur'an and interpretations of the Qur'an, travel notes by J. W. von Goethe, Stendhal, G. Melville, historical research by famous Ukrainian scientists A. Krymsky, M. Hrushevsky, Yu. Mytsyk, etc., and dominated by fragments from Ukrainian Dumas – works of heroic epic. Much of the fragments are used almost unchanged, but often V. Medvid' resorted to stylization, especially the stylization of the language of the letters of the XVII century. Also in the novel there is a postmodernist overlap of historical epochs and personalities, real and imagined.

The postmodernist form is used in *Kasim-bek* to express neomodernist content. The characters of the novel reflect on the problems of intercultural tolerance, borrowing useful values from "hostile" cultures, responsibility to future generations, what is real freedom, etc. The main character of the novel Yakymosky in his letters to Bohdan Khmel'nytsky their traces in the present, the need to take into account historical experience in solving today's problems.

Keywords: Vyacheslav Medvid'; genre; novel-quote; Turkish culture; Islam.

**ЖАНРОВО-СТИЛЕВАЯ СПЕЦИФИКА СОВРЕМЕННОГО РЕПОРТАЖА НА
ПУТЕВУЮ ТЕМАТИКУ В ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ
ЕЖЕНЕДЕЛЬНИКАХ**
GENRE AND STYLE SPECIFICITY OF MODERN TRAVEL REPORTING IN SOCIO-
POLITICAL WEEKLYS

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье проанализированы репортажи на путевую тематику, опубликованные на страницах общественно-политических изданий «Украина молода», «День», «Экспресс», «Краина».

Целью исследования является анализ жанровой модификации традиционного репортажа на путевую тематику в современных общественно-политических еженедельниках. Предметом исследования является явление трансформации репортажа в так называемую «трэвел-журналистику». Этим термином в украинском журналистиковедении обозначается любой текст, повествующий о передвижении в пространстве его автора. Объектом – воплощение репортажной жанровой формы в общественно-политических изданиях «День», «Украина молода», «Экспресс», «Краина».

В исследовании изучен язык изложения и композиционные особенности репортажей на путевую тематику. Автор констатирует, что современные репортажи на путевую тематику посвящены описанию посещенных автором мест, предоставлению сведений о местности, содержат впечатление репортера от увиденного во время путешествия и таким образом выполняют развлекательную и просветительскую функцию.

Несмотря на аудиовизуальные медиа, которые оперативнее печатных изданий информируют украинцев о неизвестных уголках нашей Родины, других странах, традициях народов мира, репортаж на путевую тематику не теряет своей актуальности и часто появляется и на страницах всеукраинских медиа (журнал «Краина», газет «Экспресс», «Украина молода», «День»).

Ключевые слова: репортаж на путевую тематику, печатные издания, репортер, жанр, модификация.

ABSTRACT

The article analyzes reports on travel topics published on the pages of the socio-political publications «Ukraina moloda», «Den'», «Express», «Kraina».

The aim of the study is to analyze the genre modification of the traditional travel report in modern socio-political weeklies. The subject of the study is the phenomenon of the transformation of reporting into the so-called «travel journalism». This term in Ukrainian journalism refers to any text that tells about the movement in the space of its author. The object is the embodiment of the reportage genre form in the socio-political publications «Ukraina moloda», «Den'», «Express», «Kraina».

The study studied the language of presentation and compositional features of reports on travel topics. The author states that modern travel reports are devoted to describing the places visited by the author, providing information about the area, contain the reporter's impression of what he saw during the trip, and thus perform an entertaining and educational function.

Despite the audiovisual media, which inform Ukrainians about unknown corners of our Motherland, other countries, traditions of the peoples of the world more quickly than print media, the travel report does not lose its relevance and often appears on the pages of all-Ukrainian media (magazine «Kraina», newspapers «Ukraina moloda», «Den'», «Express»).

Keywords: travel report, printed publications, reporter, genre, modification.

**A ROMANIAN APPROACH ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL COMMUNITIES`
TRANSFORMATIONS IN CONTEXT OF NEW ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
EXIGENCIES: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture represents a major component of the rural economy, especially in emergent economies and often the rural communities are highly dependent of its evolution and performance. The recent transformations of the rural paradigm imposed dramatic and irreversible trends for numerous rural communities. In recent decades, rural communities have faced numerous and varied challenges generated not only by the tendencies manifested by centralization or concentration, by heavy dependence on agricultural activities and incomes but also by climate change phenomena, environmental request, by the Common Agricultural Policy greening measures and the changing of living standards. The agricultural land, rural communities and water represent strategic assets for any country and in context any transformations developed under the new environmental policy exigencies designate a high research topic in literature.

The main aim of the paper is to present and analyze the impact of the environmental policy evolution on the agriculture and rural communities` trends from a Romanian approach. To this objective we develop an extended framework quantify the environmental policy exigencies on rural transition and agricultural developments through analysis of the interaction between the land use changes, population evolution, agricultural output, coupling relationship between environment, agriculture and rural development.

This study revealed a dynamic process of the rural transformation, environmental exigencies and policies tendencies, by computing and trending the main relevant indicators in the field. Our findings show that the agriculture and rural communities both in Romania and in selected European MS has registered important transformations and adaptations generated by the

environmental policy exigencies but there is a relatively low level of interest from rural-policy actors. Based on the research main findings, this paper intends to offer a critical discussion of the European rural policy from the Romania perspective, arguing that the environmental policy exigencies and the new agricultural policy reforms should be taken into consideration by both policy-makers and planners for implementing viable strategies in achieving sustainable rural development. has an important effect on the religious emotions, thoughts and lives of people and even that there has been an increase in people's tendency towards religion in such pandemic periods.

Keywords: agriculture, environmental policy, rural economy, greening measures, population.

Statements & Declarations

The authors have no CONFLICT OF INTEREST or financial interests to declare in the presentation at the congress. Also no ETHICAL APPROVAL is necessary.

**ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC:
MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK OF EU, USA AND TURKEY**
COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNİN EKONOMİK SONUÇLARI: AB, ABD VE TÜRKİYE’NİN
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ABSTRACT

After the Covid-19 virus, known to have emerged in Wuhan, China in 2019, spread rapidly to all countries, it was described as a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020. Although it emerged as a health crisis, it is observed that the effects of disease/death rates, mutation of the virus and vaccine studies are rapidly reflected in both economies and all sectors as a result of globalization. The fact that social and economic dynamics are also affected by this process causes supply and demand shocks to be experienced simultaneously. This situation leads to the solution effort on both a national and global scale in terms of the management of the pandemic process and ensuring macroeconomic stability in the short term against possible cyclical imbalances. Especially since 2008, it has been observed that countries have focused on monetary expansion by ignoring production at the point of producing solutions to economic problems, and this situation continues during the pandemic process. In addition, recovery scenarios such as U, V, L, W, K-shaped related to the exit processes of economies from the crisis are on the agenda. These recovery definitions are evaluated not only on a global and national scale, but also on a sectoral scale. It is tried to minimize the effects of the crisis with the decisions and policies implemented to reduce the negative effects of the pandemic taken by public authorities and central banks. In this context, it is aimed to evaluate the reflections of the pandemic in macroeconomic terms and to convey policy recommendations taking into account the monetary and fiscal measures implemented by the EU, the USA and Turkey in the fight against the pandemic.

Keywords: Covid-19 Pandemic, Macroeconomic Outlook, Growth, Trade, Inflation, Unemployment.

ÖZET

2019 yılında Çin'in Wuhan kentinde ortaya çıktığı bilinen Covid-19 virüsünün hızla tüm ülkelere yayılmasının ardından Dünya Sağlık Örgütü tarafından 11 Mart 2020'de pandemi olarak nitelendirilmektedir. Bir sağlık krizi olarak ortaya çıkmasına rağmen hastalık/ölüm oranları, virüsün mutasyonu ve aşı çalışmalarının etkilerinin küreselleşmenin bir sonucu olarak hem ekonomilere hem de tüm sektörlerle hızla yansıdığı gözlenmektedir. Sosyal ve ekonomik dinamiklerin de bu süreçten etkilenmesi arz ve talep şoklarının eş anlı olarak yaşanmasına yol açmaktadır. Bu durum pandemi sürecinin yönetimi ve ortaya çıkabilecek konjonktürel dengesizliğe karşı kısa vadede makroekonomik istikrarın sağlanması açısından hem ulusal hem de küresel ölçekte çözüm arayışlarını doğurmaktadır. Özellikle 2008'den bu yana ülkelerin ekonomik problemlere ilişkin çözüm üretme noktasında, üretimi göz ardı ederek parasal genişlemeye odaklandığı ve bu durumun pandemi sürecinde de devam ettiği gözlenmektedir. Ayrıca ekonomilerin krizden çıkış süreçlerine ilişkin U, V, L, W, K tipi gibi toparlanma senaryoları gündeme gelmektedir. Söz konusu toparlanma tanımlamaları yalnızca küresel ve ulusal ölçekte değil, sektörel ölçekte de değerlendirilmektedir. Kamu otoriteleri ve merkez bankaları tarafından alınan pandeminin olumsuz etkilerini azaltmaya yönelik kararlar ve uygulanan politikalarla krizin etkileri en aza indirgenmeye çalışılmaktadır. Bu bağlamda çalışmada pandemiyle mücadele boyutunda AB, ABD ve Türkiye'nin uyguladıkları parasal ve mali önlemler dikkate alınarak; makroekonomik açıdan pandeminin yansımalarının değerlendirilmesi ve politika önerilerinin aktarılması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19 Pandemisi, Makroekonomik Görünüm, Büyüme, Dış Ticaret, Enflasyon, İşsizlik

**THE EXAMINATION OF KOSTEM OLIVE OIL MUSEUM IN TERMS OF,
LOCATION, ARCHITECTURE, EXHIBITION AND COLLECTION**

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to set forth that museums are places that transfer tangible and intangible cultural heritage to future generations through exhibitions and collections. Kostem Olive Oil Museum falls under the concept of olive oil production technologies and gastronomy museum. This research was conducted through literature review, and by paying visits to the Museum. In Kostem Museum, olive oil production through the centuries are exhibited. In the museum there is an organic farm in the back yard. Fine dining restaurant is at the entrance, facing the front yard. There is a café and market shop where the visitors can buy organic farm products as well as olive products and books. In the future Museum will have a wine tasting facility in the Museum area. The meeting hall is used for educating the young and old generations about olive oil history. In this study, metaanalysis method was applied and the data were analysed through content analysis. According to the results of the research, it was determined that the Kostem Museum is a very good example of transferring tangible and intangible heritage to next generations.

Keywords: Olive oil Museum, rural architecture, gastronomy museum, olive

SİNEMA-GERÇEKLİK İLİŞKİSİ BAĞLAMINDA “TROYA” NIN İNCELENMESİ A REVIEW OF “TROY” IN THE CONTEXT OF FILM-REALITY RELATIONSHIP

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ÖZET

Sinema ve gerçeklik ilişkisi, filmleri üç gruba ayırarak incelenebilir. Bunlar, filmde geçen olayların ve ana karakterlerin gerçek olduğunu öne sürenler, gerçeğe iliştilirilmiş öyküleri işleyenler ve gerçek oldukları konusunda iddiasız filmlerdir. İlginç bir şekilde, Wolfgang Petersen'in 2004 tarihli filmi “*Troya*” bu üç şıktan hiçbirine sığmaz! Çünkü gerçek olduklarından çok gerçek olmadıklarını barındırdıkları gerçeküstü unsurlarla ele veren ‘mitolojik’ öykülerden birisini temel alan “*Troya*”, istisnai bir durum olarak Grek Mitolojisindeki tanrılar, mucizeler, insan görünümündeki olağanüstü güçlerden arındırılmış, Klasik Epik formatında izleyiciye sunulmuştur.

Epik Filmler'in seyircilerinde merak uyandıran başlıca unsur, bu filmlerde gösterilen olayların ve kişilerin gerçekliğidir. Ancak, “kaç filmin kahramanı gerçekten yaşamıştır”? Bu kafa karıştırıcı argümanın nedeni, tarihi filmlerin, seyirci tarafından konusu günümüzde geçen filmlere oranla gerçekle daha fazla özdeşleştirilmesidir. “*Mitoloji 101*” Kitabı'nın yazarı Katleen Sears, “*Troya*”nın gerçeklerden kopuk olduğundan bahsederken, aslında ortak bilinçaltındaki bir olguyu ifade ediyor. Katleen Sears'a göre, gerçek, mitte yazılı olan, bugüne kadar öğretilen gelen tarihi bilgiler ve kaynaklardır. Arkeolojik bulgular sayesinde, insanlık tarihinin her geçen gün daha da geriye gittiği, tarihi gerçeklerin de hızla değiştiği günümüz dünyasında yazılı kaynaklar ne derece gerçekçidir? Troya Savaşını, Homeros dışında başka kaynaklar, farklı olarak aktarmıştır. İlias'da olayların akışını değiştiren, Troya Hükümdarı'nın oğlu Paris'in Sparta Kralı'nın eşi Helen'i Troya'ya kaçırmasıdır. Ancak, Agamemnon'un Traialı İlos tarafından yenilen atalarının intikamı istemesi, Akil'in Priam'ın kızı Polyxena'ya olan ümitsiz aşkı, Akaların yöre ticaretini tamamen ellerine almak istemeleri ve Luviler'in gün geçtikçe güçlenmesi savaşın esas nedenleri arasındadır. Epik Filmler'de gerçeklik konusundaki beklenti, metne sadakat yanı sıra, dekor, kostüm, mekan tasarımı gibi görsel unsurların aktardıkları çağa uyup uymamasıdır. Film yapımcılarının tamamen belgesel bir film yapmayı amaçladıklarını da düşünmüyoruz. Jon Salomon: “*Otantikite, Troy gibi bir filmi değerlendirmek için zayıf bir kıstastır. Çünkü otantikite, bilginin, nesilden nesile değişim gösteren, geçici bir*

unsurudur. Film, eğer 1870lerde, Hendrich Schliemann'ın eseri olan 'Troy' üzerine yapılsaydı o zaman otantik olurdu ama onun da 20-30 sene sonra otantikitesi kalmayacaktı".

Anahtar Kelimeler: Epik Filmler, Mitoloji, Gerçek, "Troya", Arkeoloji

ABSTRACT

The relationship between cinema and reality can be examined in three subgroups. These are 'the movies that claim that the events and main characters in the movie were real', 'films deal with stories attached to reality' and 'films unpretentious about being real'. As an interesting fact, , Wolfgang Petersen's 2004 film "*Troy*" doesn't fit in any of these three options! It's because "Troy", which is based on one of the 'mythological' stories that reveal that they are not real with the surreal elements they contain, was presented to the audience in the Classic Epic format, purified from the gods, miracles and extraordinary powers, as an exceptional case.

The main element that arouses curiosity in the audience of Epic Films is the reality of the events and characters shown in these movies. However, "how many movie protagonists were for real? The reason for this confusing argument is that historical movies being more associated with reality by the audience than movies set today. Katleen Sears, the author of the 'Mythology 101' Book, while talking about the fact that "Troy" is disconnected from the reality, she actually refers to a phenomenon in the common subconscious. According to Katleen Sears, truth is the historical information and sources written in myth that have been taught to this day. How realistic were the written sources in today's world, where the history of humanity goes further and further and the historical facts change rapidly, thanks to archaeological findings? The Trojan War was reported differently by sources other than Homer. What changes the course of events in Ilias is the abduction of Helen, the wife of the King of Sparta, to Troy by Paris, the son of the Trojan Ruler. However, Agamemnon's desire to avenge his ancestors who were defeated by Ilos of Troy, Achille's desperate love for Priam's daughter Polyxena, Achaean's will to take over the trade of the region completely, and the Luwians' getting stronger day by day, were among the reasons of the war. In Epic Films, the expectation about reality is whether the visual elements such as decor, costume, and production design fit the era they convey, as well as fidelity to the text. We don't think that the filmmakers intended to make a purely documentary film. "*Authenticity is a poor criterion for judging a movie like Troy. Jon Salomon: Because authenticity is a temporary element of knowledge that changes from generation to generation. If the film had been made in the 1870s on the work of Hendrich Schliemann, 'Troy', then it would have been authentic, but it would not have been authentic 20-30 years later*".

Keywords: Epic Films, Mythology, Reality, "Troy", Archeology

**IMPACT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REMUNERATION COMMITTEE AND
ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS ON PERFORMANCE-BASED MANAGEMENT
REWARD AND CORPORATE PERFORMANCE**

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ABSTRACT

During the last two decades, numerous studies have focused on the relationships between management compensation, corporate governance and firm performance. Studies on the design of management compensation plan and its effects on firm performance are related to those on agency problems arising primarily from the separation of ownership and control and the misaligned incentives between managers and shareholders. The misalignment of management incentives could lead to dysfunctional behaviour that could affect firm value adversely. Hence, a proper design of management compensation plan is crucial to resolve the manager–shareholder agency conflicts. This study examines the relationships between a certain corporate governance related mechanism i.e. the effectiveness of remuneration committee, and organisational i.e. factors ownership structure, and firm leverage and management compensation plan design, and how performance-based management reward affects firm performance. In the main market of Bursa Malaysia, 207 out of 828 companies in different industry sectors were randomly selected as a sample. This constituted 25 percent of the total listed companies which comprise more than 56 percent of total market capitalisation. The results of this study indicate that corporate governance related factors such as the effectiveness of remuneration committee, and organisational factors such as ownership structure and firm leverage have a significant influence on the design of management compensation plan, which in turn affects firm performance. The results of this study show that it is the effectiveness of the remuneration committee rather than the existence of the committee that matters.

Keywords: Remuneration committee, Organizational factors, Management reward, Corporate performance.

**SHARP POLARIZATION IN THE GEORGIAN MEDIA AND POLITICAL AGENDA
(ON THE EXAMPLE OF MIKHEIL SAKASHVILI'S RETURN TO GEORGIA)**

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ABSTRACT

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union till present day, the media environment has been characterized by extreme polarization. Mikheil Saakashvili left the country back in 2013. His return to Georgia on October the 1st 2021, has turned out to be an indicator of an utterly polarized environment in the media. The bi-polarity existing in the Georgian political realm, in the form of *Georgian Dream* (the governmental party) versus *United National Movement* (the opposition party), has transformed into the bi-polarity of the media as well. The Georgian media have stretched beyond the concepts of the *fourth governing power* and *watchdog*, and have turned into the *makers* of politics.

In their work *Comparing Media Systems*, Paolo Mancini and Daniel Hallin, discuss the polarized-pluralistic model. According to the theory, there exist mass media with opposing editorial policies, that highlight one specific issue through their favorable prism (Mancini; Hallin 2004).

The aim of the research is to define the change of polarization degree of the mass media after the return of Mikheil Saakashvili to Georgia. The research will use qualitative and quantitative methods. We will study the media narrative and the cases of photo-manipulations through content analysis, and will outline the key words. We will record and analyze the interviews with field experts, politicians and journalists. Through structural content analysis, we will establish the space and time allotted to specific topics in the overall timing grid by the mass media. We will identify the frequency of biased media political narratives and photo-manipulations by certain mass media.

The objects of the present research are the main news programs on the following channels: *Imedi*, *Mtavari Arkhi (Main Channel)* and the *Public Broadcaster*. The study will also look into the online media data from October 1st through October 31st, namely, *netgazeti.ge*, *on.ge*, *Media-checker*, *Radio Freedom*, *Georgia and the World*. The subjects of the research are politicians, field experts and journalists.

It is expected that the return of Saakashvili to Georgia will make the media-polarization even sharper. The pro-governmental media will qualify his comeback as an attempt to de-stabilize

the country, while the anti-governmental media will try to present Saakashvili as a ‘way out’ of the hard political, economic and social situation, and the Public Broadcaster will spread the governmental narrative.

Keywords: Polarization, Watchdog, Media-narrative

COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNİN İNSANLAR ÜZERİNDEKİ FOBİK ETKİLERİ
PHOBIC EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC ON HUMANS

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ÖZET

İnsanlık nesiller boyu birçok pandemik (bulaşıcı) hastalıkla karşı karşıya gelmiş ve bu hastalıkların bulaşması sonucunda insanlar uzun süren tedavilere maruz kalmışlardır. Ayrıca bu hastalıklar nice ölümlere de sebep olmuştur. Çoğu kişi bu pandemik hastalıklara yakalanmaktan korkmuş ve kaygı duymuştur. Hatta bu kaygı ve korkular giderek şiddetini artırmış ve birçok kişi için fobik düzeye ulaşmıştır.

Günümüzde pandemik hastalıkların örneklerinden biri olan Koronavirüs (COVID-19) ile mücadele verilmektedir.

Yapılan bu çalışmada, Koronavirüs (COVID-19) salgınının, insanlar üzerindeki fobik etki düzeyini ölçmek amaçlanmıştır. Aynı zamanda bu çalışmada, fobik etkinin fazla veya az görüldüğü gruplar incelenmiş ve sonrasında fobik etkinin neden bir grupta fazla olup diğer grup veya gruplarda az olduğu tartışılmıştır.

Pandemi süreci dolayısıyla dijital ortam yoluyla yürütülen çalışma “Google Form” kullanılarak oluşturulmuş ve sosyal medya aracılığı ile insanlarla paylaşılarak veriler elde edilmiştir.

Çalışma web (ağ) tabanlı olduğundan evren ve örneklem belirlenmemiştir. Hazırlanmış olan form, sosyal medya vasıtası ile İzmir, Bursa, Aydın, Çanakkale gibi şehirlerde yaşayan toplam 181 kişiye ulaştırılmış ve fobik etki düzeyini ölçmek için bu kişilerden elde edilen veriler kullanılmıştır. Toplam 181 kişi ile yürütülen çalışmada veri toplama formu olarak demografik bilgiler ve 20 sorudan oluşan ölçekli sorular kullanılmıştır.

Verilerin analizi için “IBM SPSS Statistics “ (International Business Machines; Uluslararası İş Makineleri, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences; Sosyal Bilimler İstatistik Paketi, Statistics; İstatistik Bilimi) programı kullanılmıştır. Bu program dâhilinde, istatistiki verilere ulaşabilmek için, Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi (ANOVA) Testi, Bağımsız Grup t Testi, Kruskal-Wallis H Testi, Ki-kare Testi ve Mann-Whitney U Testi uygulanmıştır.

Yapılan analiz sonuçlarına göre katılan kadınların sayısı 128 erkeklerin sayısı 53'tür. Anket sonuçlarına bakıldığında, katılım gösteren kişilerin %55,8'inin evli, %43,6'sının bekâr olduğu görülmektedir. Katılımcılar arasında boşanmış yalnızca 1 kişi görülürken, eşi ölmüş (dul) olan hiçbir kimsenin ankete katılım göstermediği görülmektedir. Sonuçlara göre, evli olanların koronafobisi bekârlara oranla daha fazla olarak hesaplanmıştır. Alınan verilere göre Koronavirüs'ün fobik etkisi en fazla 25-34 yaş aralığında olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pandemi, COVID-19 salgını, Fobi, Koronavirüs.

SUMMARY

Humanity has faced various pandemic diseases for generations, and as a result of the infection of these diseases, humans have been exposed to long-term treatments. Furthermore, these diseases caused many deaths. Most of the people were afraid and have been felt anxious about catching these pandemic diseases. In fact, these anxieties and fears gradually increased in severity and reached a phobic level for many people.

Nowadays, the fight against Coronavirus (COVID-19), one of the examples of pandemic diseases, is being carried out.

The purpose of this study is to measure the level of phobic effect of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) epidemic on people. In addition in this study, the groups in which the phobic effect was observed more or less were examined, and then it was discussed why the phobic effect was higher in one group and less in the other group or groups.

This study created using "Google Form" was carried out through digital media due to the pandemic, and data was obtained by sharing it with people through social media applications.

Since the study is web-based, the population and sample were not determined. The prepared form was delivered to total of 181 people living in cities such as İzmir, Bursa, Aydın, and Çanakkale via social media and the data obtained from these people were used to measure the level of phobic effect. The study was carried out with a total of 181 people. Demographic information and scaled questions consisting of 20 questions were used as data collection form in the study.

The "IBM SPSS Statistics" (International Business Machines; Statistical Package for the Social Sciences; Statistics) program was used for the analysis of the data. One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Test, Independent Group t-Test, Kuruskal Wallis H Test, Chi Sguar Test and Mann-Whitney U Test were applied to obtain statistical data.

According to the results of the analysis, the number of women participating is 128 the number of men is 53. Also, looking at the results of the survey, it is seen that 55.8% of the participants are married and 43.6% are single. While there is only 1 divorced person among the participants,

it is seen that no one whose spouse is dead (widow) did not participate in the survey. According to the results, the corona phobia of married people was calculated to be higher than that of singles. It has been observed that the phobic effect of the Coronavirus is most common in the 25-34 age range.

Keywords: Pandemic, COVID-19 epidemic, Phobia, Coronavirus.

**COVID-19 PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDE ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE OLUMLU
VE OLUMSUZ DÜŞÜNME DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**

**EXAMINATION OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE THINKING LEVELS OF
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS**

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, Covid-19 pandemi sürecinde uzaktan eğitim almak zorunda kalan üniversite öğrencilerinin bu süreçte yaşadıkları olumlu olumsuz düşünce düzeylerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın bir diğer amacı da öğrencilerin olumlu olumsuz düşünce düzeylerinin, cinsiyet, sınıf, sosyo- ekonomik düzey gibi değişkenler açısından farklılaşıp farklılaşmadığını araştırmaktır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak Bozkurt (1998) tarafından geçerlik güvenirlik çalışması yapılmış olan geliştirilmiş olan “Geliştirilmiş Otomatik Düşünceler Ölçeği (ODÖ-G)” kullanılmıştır. Araştırma evrenini oluşturan 320 kişi Türkiye İzmir ilinde iki devlet üniversitesinde 2020-2021 Eğitim-Öğretim yılında uzaktan eğitim almakta olan öğrencilerdir. Araştırma örnekleme seçkisiz olmayan örnekleme yöntemlerinden olan uygun örnekleme yöntemi ile tespit edilmiştir. Araştırmanın veri analizinde ölçekler ve alt ölçekleri; Veriler; dağılım analizi, Ortalama Analizleri, Shapiro – Wilk testi uygulanarak kontrol edilmiş, Normal dağılım gösterenler de Bağımsız Örneklem ‘t’ testi (Independent Samples T test) ve Tek Yönlü Varyans (One-Way Anova) yapılmış alt kavramlar arası farklılıkların Tukey testi ile anlamlı ilişki gösterip göstermediği kontrol edilmiştir. Normal Dağılım göstermeyenler de ise Mann Whitney – U ve Kruskal Wallis testleri uygulanmış olup anlamlı farklılıklar arası ilişki ise Tukey Testi ile incelenmiştir. Yapılan bu çalışmanın sonuçlarına göre Katılımcıların Geliştirilmiş Otomatik Düşünceler Ölçeği toplam puanlarından aldıkları puanların, öğrenci sınıfları arasında, annelerinin öğrenim durumları, babaların öğrenim durumları doğum yerleri durumları arasında yapılan incelemede istatistiksel olarak farklılık tespit edilmiştir. Katılımcıların Geliştirilmiş Otomatik Düşünceler Ölçeği toplam puanlarından aldıkları puanların, ailelerin ekonomik durumları, baba mesleği ve anne

mesleği, ailelerin birliktelik durumları arasında yapılan incelemede istatistiksel olarak farklılık tespit edilmemiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Olumsuz düşünme, olumlu düşünme, geliştirilmiş otomatik düşünceler, üniversite öğrencileri.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to examine the positive and negative thinking levels of university students who had to take distance education during the Covid-19 pandemic process. Another aim of the study is to investigate whether the levels of positive and negative thoughts of the students differ in terms of variables such as gender, class, socio-economic level. As a data collection tool in the research, the "Developed Automatic Thoughts Scale" (AMS-S), which was developed by Bozkurt (1998) for validity and reliability study, was used. 320 people who make up the research population are students who are studying distance education at two state universities in Izmir, Turkey in the 2020-2021 academic year. The research sample was determined by the convenient sampling method, which is one of the non-random sampling methods. Scales and subscales in data analysis of the research; Data; Distribution analysis, Mean Analysis, Shapiro – Wilk test was applied, Independent Samples 't' test (Independent Samples T test) and One-Way Anova (One-Way Anova) were applied for those with normal distribution. checked to see if it is displayed. Mann Whitney – U and Kruskal Wallis tests were applied to those who did not show normal distribution, and the relationship between significant differences was examined with the Tukey Test. According to the results of this study, a statistical difference was found between the scores of the participants from the Total Points of the Enhanced Automatic Thoughts Scale, between the student classes, the educational status of their mothers, their fathers' educational status, and their place of birth. No statistical difference was found between the scores of the participants from the Total Scores of the Enhanced Automatic Thoughts Scale, the economic status of the families, the father's occupation and mother's occupation, and the family's coexistence.

Keywords: Negative thinking, positive thinking, developed automatic thoughts, university students.

**KORUMA TEDBİRLERİNDEN TUTUKLAMA VE UYGULAMADA YAŞANAN
SORUNLAR**

ARREST FROM PROTECTIVE MEASURES AND PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTATION

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ÖZET

Ceza Muhakemesi Kanununun 100 ve devamındaki maddelerde düzenlenen tutuklama tedbiri, suç şüphesi altında olan kişiye, kanunda yazılı nedenlerin varlığı halinde, geçici olarak uygulanan, özgürlüğü kısıtlayıcı, salıverilme ya da kesin hüküm verilinceye kadar olan bir tedbirdir.

Ceza Muhakemesinde asıl olan delillerin toplanarak yargılamanın makul sürede bitirilmesi ve karar verilmesidir. Kamu yararı için uygulanan bu tedbir ile insan haklarına sahip olan şüphelinin hakları arasında denge kurulması şarttır. Bu çalışmada, ifade, sorgu, koruma tedbirlerinden tutukluluk kavramı, tutuklama tedbirinin niteliği süresi, şartları, tutuklama sorgusunda uygulamada yaşanan sorunlar, bu sorunların çeşitleri, örnek yargı kararları ışığında ele alınmıştır. Konuya dair evrensel ilke ve uygulamaların tutuklama kararı veren mercilerce kavranması ve uygulanmasının önemi belirtilerek çalışma tamamlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tutuklama, Koruma Tedbiri, ifade, sorgu

ABSTRACT

The arrest measure regulated in Articles 100 and following of the Criminal Procedure Code is a measure that is temporarily applied to a person under suspicion of crime, in the presence of reasons written in the law, restricting freedom, until his release or a final verdict.

The main thing in Criminal Procedure is to collect the evidence and conclude the trial within a reasonable time and make a decision. A balance must be struck between this measure, which is implemented for the public good, and the rights of the suspect, who has human rights. In this study, the concept of detention, which is one of the protection measures for expression, interrogation, the quality of the detention measure, its duration, the conditions, the problems encountered in the application of the detention interrogation, the types of these problems, are discussed in the light of sample judicial decisions. the work has been completed.

Keywords : Arrest, Safeguard, Statement, Interrogation

**PSİKOLOJİK DANIŞMANLAR İLE PSİKOLOJİK DANIŞMAN ADAYLARININ
KARİYER ADANMIŞLIKLARI VE KARİYER KARARI PİŞMANLIKLARI
CAREER COMMITMENT AND CAREER DECISION REGRET OF PSYCHOLOGICAL
COUNSELORS AND COUNSELING CANDIDATES**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada ilişkisel tarama yöntemi kullanılarak rehber öğretmenler ile rehberlik ve psikolojik danışmanlık lisans programı öğrencilerinin kariyer adanmışlıkları ile kariyer kararı pişmanlıkları incelenmiştir. Uygun örnekleme yoluyla ulaşılan, online olarak araştırma formlarına cevap veren 367 kişinin cevapları veri setine dahil edildi. Araştırmada Kişisel bilgi formu, Kariyer Adanmışlığı Ölçeği ile Mesleki Karar Pişmanlığı Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Analiz öncesinde veri seti üzerinde yapılan incelemelerde dağılımın normal dağılım özelliğinde olduğu görülmüştür. Bu nedenle, parametrik testler uygulanarak veriler analiz edilmiştir. Yapılan analizler sonucunda, kariyer adanmışlığı puanlarının cinsiyete göre anlamlı derecede farklılaşmadığı; ancak kariyer kararı pişmanlığı puanlarının erkekler yönünde anlamlı derecede farklılaştığı görülmüştür. Mezun olunan ya da devam edilen lisans programı açısından bakıldığında mezun olup çalışan psikolojik danışmanların kariyer adanmışlığı puanlarının lisans öğrencilerine göre anlamlı düzeyde yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Kariyer kararı pişmanlığı ölçeğinden alınan puanların da lisans düzeyinde farklı bir programdan (alan dışı) mezun olup rehber öğretmen olarak görev yapanlar yönünde anlamlı derecede farklılaştığı görülmüştür. Yapılan regresyon analizi sonuçlarına göre kariyer kararı pişmanlığı ve eğitime devam etme / çalışıyor olma durumu değişkenlerinin kariyer adanmışlığı düzeyindeki toplam varyansın yaklaşık %17'sini açıkladığı; ancak cinsiyetin anlamlı bir yordayıcı olmadığı görülmüştür. Çalışma sonunda, elde edilen bulgular ilgili alan yazın ışığında tartışılmış ve öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kariyer adanmışlığı, kariyer kararı pişmanlığı psikolojik danışman, psikolojik danışman adayı.

ABSTRACT

In this study, career commitment and career decision regret of counselors and guidance and psychological counseling undergraduate program students were examined using relational screening method. The responses of 367 people who filled in the online research forms, reached through convenience sampling, were included in the data set. Personal information form, Career Dedication Scale and Professional Decision Regret Scale were utilized in the study. In the analyses conducted on the data set, it was observed that the data set were normally distributed. For this reason, the data were analyzed through parametric tests. As a result of the analyses, career commitment scores did not differ significantly according to gender; however, it was observed that career decision regret scores differed significantly in male participants' favor. In terms of the undergraduate program graduated or continued, it was seen that the career dedication scores of the graduate and working psychological counselors were significantly higher than the undergraduate students. It was observed that the scores obtained from the career decision regret scale differed significantly in favor of those who graduated from a different program (non-field) at the undergraduate level and worked as a school counselor. According to the results of the regression analysis, career decision regret and continuing education / working status variables predicted approximately 17% of the total variance in the level of career commitment; however, gender was not found to be a significant predictor. At the end of the study, the findings are discussed in the light of the related literature and suggestions are provided.

Keywords: career dedication, career regret, psychological counselor, psychological counselor candidate,

CAN RELIGION BE MEASURED?

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**İNGİLTERE'DE COVID-19 HARCAMALARININ İZLENMESİNDE ÖZERK KAMU
KURUMLARIN ROLÜ**

**THE ROLE OF AUTONOMOUS PUBLIC BODIES IN MONITORING COVID-19
EXPENDITURES IN THE UK**

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ÖZET

Birçok ülkede olduğu gibi İngiltere’de de COVID-19 pandemisinin finansal etkileri dramatik boyutlara ulaşmıştır. Pandeminin yayılımını engellemek için alınan kısıtlama tedbirleri 2020 yılının birinci çeyreğinden üçüncü çeyreğine ülkenin GSYİH’sında G7 ülkeleri arasındaki en büyük düşüşün yaşanmasına neden olmuştur. Bunun yanı sıra pandeminin kamu ekonomisindeki yükü de daha önce benzerine az rastlanan seviyelere çıkmıştır. İngiltere’nin pandeminin başlangıcından Eylül 2021 tarihine kadar yaptığı toplam kamu harcaması resmi olarak 370 milyar pound olarak hesaplanmıştır. İngiltere’de 1980’li yıllardan itibaren kamu yönetimi sistemindeki dönüşüm kamu kurumları içerisinde yarı özerk ve ya özerk kurumların önemini giderek arttırmıştır. Yapısal yetki devri olarak adlandırılan bu süreç sonucunda birçok kamu kurumu dikey hiyerarşi modelinden ayrılarak Yeni Kamu İşletmeciliğinin esaslarına uygun bir şekilde yeniden yapılanmıştır. Bu kapsamda doğrudan bürokratik unsurlara bağlı olmayan, ana bürokratik unsur ile sözleşmesel bir ilişki içerisinde çalışan, özel sektör işletme teknikleri kullanan birçok kurum kamu sektöründe istihdam edilen personelin %75’ine sahip hale gelmiştir.

İngiltere’de pandemiye yönelik kamu harcamalarının izlenmesine birçok resmi ve gayri resmi kurum katılım göstermiştir. Bunlar içerisinde üniversiteler, düşünce kuruluşları, meclis komisyonları ve yukarıda bahsedilen kamu kurumları sayılabilir. Ulusal Denetim Ofisi ve Bütçe Sorumluluk Ofisi yarı özerk kurumlara örnek teşkil etmektedir. Ulusal Denetim Ofisi bu süreçte bağımsız kamu harcaması gözetmeni olarak yapılan harcamaların şeffaflığına büyük katkıda bulunmuştur. Benzer şekilde Bütçe Sorumluluk Ofisi’de bütçe için sürdürülebilirlik, risk ve performans değerlendirmeleri yapmaktadır.

Pandemi döneminde yapılan harcamaların bağımsız kurumlar tarafından sürekli izlenmesi ve değerlendirilmesi elbette şeffaflık ve hesap verebilirlik açısından İngiliz hükümetinin iyi yönetim uygulamalarına; kamu harcamalarında etkinlik, etkililik ve verimliliğin artışına katkıda bulunmaktadır. Bağımsız bütçe gözetimi tüm gelişmiş ülkelerde yeni gelişmekte olan

bir anlayış olmasına rağmen pandemi gibi bir acil durumda dahi kamu harcamaları üzerindeki gözetimi sağlayarak kamu yönetimi ve finansmanı açısından kıymetini ispatlamıştır.

Public Accounts Committee – National Audit Office – Office for Budget Responsibility – Office for national statistics

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, Kamu Maliyesi, Bütçe Gözetimi, Bağımsız Kurumlar

ABSTRACT

As in many countries, the financial effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have reached dramatic proportions in the UK. The containment measures taken to prevent the spread of the pandemic caused the largest decline in the country's GDP among the G7 countries from the first quarter of 2020 to the third quarter. In addition, the burden of the pandemic on the public economy has increased to unprecedented levels. The UK's total public spending from the start of the pandemic to September 2021 is officially estimated at £370 billion. The transformation in the public administration system in England since the 1980s has gradually increased the importance of semi-autonomous or autonomous institutions among public institutions. As a result of this process called structural delegation of authority, many public institutions were separated from the vertical hierarchy model and restructured in accordance with the principles of the New Public Management. In this context, many institutions that are not directly dependent on bureaucratic elements, working in a contractual relationship with the main bureaucratic element and using private sector management techniques have become 75% of the personnel employed in the public sector.

Many official and unofficial institutions have participated in monitoring public expenditures for the pandemic in the UK. These include universities, think tanks, parliamentary commissions and the above-mentioned public institutions. The National Audit Office and the Office of Budget Accountability are examples of semi-autonomous institutions. In this process, the National Audit Office contributed greatly to the transparency of expenditures as an independent public expenditure monitor. Similarly, the Budget Responsibility Office conducts sustainability, risk and performance evaluations for public spending.

In terms of transparency and accountability of the British government's good governance practices; continuous monitoring and evaluation of expenditures made during the pandemic period by independent institutions contributes to the increase of efficiency, effectiveness and austerity in public expenditures. Although independent budgetary oversight is a newly developing phenomenon in all developed countries, it has proven its worth as an instrument of public administration and finance by providing oversight on public expenditures even in an emergency such as a pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, Public Finance, Budget Monitoring, Independent Agencies.

BAŞKALARI İÇİN ÇABALAMAK YAŞAM TATMİNİNİ GETİRİR Mİ? YAŞAM TATMİNİNİN, PROAKTİF KİŞİLİK, GENEL ÖZ YETERLİK, ÖZGEÇİLİK VE AKTİVİSTLİK BAĞLAMINDA İNCELENMESİ

DOES STRIVING FOR OTHERS BRING LIFE SATISFACTION? INVESTIGATION OF LIFE SATISFACTION WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF PROACTIVE PERSONALITY, GENERAL SELF-EFFICIENCY, ALTRUISM AND ACTIVITY

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ÖZET

Kişinin sahip olduğu hayatı ne kadar sevdiği ile ilgili olan yaşam tatmini (Veenhoven, 1996), hayatın bütününden memnuniyet derecesini ifade eden, geniş yelpazede değerlendirilmesi gereken bir kavramdır (Ryan ve Dziurawiec, 1996). Günlük rutinlerden, önemli kararlara kadar sahip olunan seçeneklerin değerlendirilmesindeki temel unsurlardan bir tanesi yaşam tatmini ve mutluluğa erişebilme gayesidir (Hoffmann vd. 2014; Ojeda vd., 2011). Bu bağlamda çalışmanın amacı, aktivistlik ve özgecilik gibi başkaları için ve/veya toplumsal olaylara yönelik sahip olunan motivasyonun, proaktif kişilik ve genel özyeterlik değişkenleri ile yaşam tatminini açıklanması olarak belirlenmiştir. Çalışmanın örneklemini Isparta ilindeki sağlık çalışanları (doktor, hemşire, sağlık memuru, ebe) oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma kapsamında 442 katılımcıya ulaşılmış ve kontrol sorusunu işaretleyen 18 katılımcı çalışma dışında bırakılarak 424 anket ile analizlere devam edilmiştir. Çalışma dahilinde oluşturulan modelin sınanması amacıyla SPSS AMOS programından faydalanılmış olup elde edilen uyum iyiliği değerlerinin kabul edilebilir seviyede olduğu ifade edilebilir ($\chi^2 = 3006$; $\chi^2/sd = 2,338$; RMSEA = 0,041; GFI = 0,89; AGFI = 0,885; NFI = 917; CFI = 0,929; TLI = 0,934). Modele göre proaktif kişilik bağımsız değişkeni genel özyeterlik, özgecilik, aktivizm ve yaşam tatmini değişkenlerini pozitif yönlü ve anlamlı bir şekilde etkilemiştir. Bağımlı değişkenlerden genel özyeterlik özgecilik ve yaşam tatminini pozitif yönlü ve anlamlı bir şekilde etkilerken, özgecilik de aktivizmi pozitif yönlü ve anlamlı bir şekilde etkilemiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Özgecilik, Aktivistlik, Proaktif Kişilik, Genel Özyeterlik, Yaşam Tatmini

ABSTRACT

Life satisfaction, which is related to how much someone love his/her life (Veenhoven, 1996), is a concept that expresses the degree of satisfaction with the whole of life and should be evaluated in a wide range (). From daily routines to important decisions, one

of the basic elements in the evaluation of options is life satisfaction and the aim of achieving happiness (). In this context, the aim of the study is to explain the motivation for others and/or social events such as activism and altruism, proactive personality and general self-efficacy variables and life satisfaction. The sample of the study consists of health workers (doctor, nurse, health officer, midwife) in Isparta province. Within the scope of the study, we reached 442 participants and 18 participants who marked the control question were excluded from the study, and the analyzes continued with 424 questionnaires. SPSS AMOS program was used to test the model created within the study, and it can be stated that the goodness of fit values are at an acceptable level ($\chi^2 = 3006$; $\chi^2/sd = 2,338$; RMSEA = 0,041; GFI = 0,89; AGFI = 0,885; NFI = 0,917; CFI = 0,929; TLI = 0,934). According to the model, the independent variable of proactive personality affected the variables of general self-efficacy, altruism, activism and life satisfaction positively and significantly. While general self-efficacy among the dependent variables affected altruism and life satisfaction positively and significantly, altruism also affected activism positively and significantly.

Keywords: Altruism, Activism, Proactive Personality, General Self-Efficacy, Life Satisfaction

**DENETİM KOMİTESİ GAYRETİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER: FİNANSAL
UZMANLIK VE DENEYİM**
FACTORS AFFECTING AUDIT COMMITTEE DİLİGENCE: FINANCIAL EXPERTISE
AND TENURE

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ÖZET

Denetim komitesi şirketin muhasebe sisteminden, finansal bilgilerinin kamuya açıklanmasından, bağımsız denetimin ve şirketin iç kontrol sisteminin işleyişinden ve etkinliğinden sorumlu önemli bir kurumsal yönetim mekanizmasıdır. Denetim komitesinin bu görev ve sorumlulukları yerine getirebilmesi için sık sık toplantı gerçekleştirmesi gerekmektedir. Denetim komitesi toplantılarının sayısı, denetim komitelerinin gayreti hakkında kamuya açık tek sayısal haberdır. Önceki araştırmalar, denetim komitesi toplantı sayısının finansal raporlamayla ilgili birçok “iyi” sonuçla ilişkili olduğunu, ancak denetim komitesi gayretinin belirleyicileri ile ilgili çok az ampirik kanıt olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu çalışmada denetim komitesi gayretinin en önemli göstergesi olan denetim komitesi toplantı sıklığının denetim komitesi üyelerinin finansal uzmanlığı ve deneyimi ile ilişkili olup olmadığı araştırılmaktadır. Bu kapsamda 2018-2019 yılları arasında BİST’te işlem gören finansal olmayan şirketlerden elde edilen 460 gözlem kullanılarak regresyon analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmanın bulguları, denetim komitesi deneyiminin denetim komitesi gayretini istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ve pozitif etkilediğini göstermektedir. Denetim komitesinde uzun süre görev yapan üyeler, firmaya özgü raporlama sürecine aşina olacakları için daha az toplantı gerçekleştirerek daha etkin çalışmaları muhtemeldir. Öte yandan denetim komitesi finansal uzmanlığı ile denetim komitesi gayreti arasında anlamlı ilişki bulunamamıştır. Çalışmamızın sonuçları önemli ve faydalı ampirik sonuçlarla literatüre katkıda bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Denetim Komitesi Gayreti, Denetim Komitesi Toplantı Sıklığı, Deneyim, Finansal Uzmanlık

ABSTRACT

The audit committee is an important corporate governance mechanism responsible for the company's accounting system, public disclosure of financial information, the operation and effectiveness of the independent audit and the company's internal control system. In order for the audit committee to fulfill these duties and responsibilities, it is required to hold frequent meetings. The number of audit committee meetings is the only publicly available numerical report on the effort of audit committees. Previous research shows that the number of audit committee meetings is associated with many “good” results on financial reporting, but there is little empirical evidence on the determinants of audit committee effort. In this study, it is investigated whether the frequency of audit committee meetings, which is the most important indicator of audit committee effort, is related to the financial expertise and experience of audit committee members. In this context, regression analysis was carried out using 460 observations obtained from non-financial companies traded in the BIST between 2018-2019. The findings of the study show that audit committee experience has a statistically significant and positive impact on audit committee effort. Long-term members of the audit committee are likely to hold fewer meetings and operate more effectively because they will be familiar with the firm-specific reporting process. On the other hand, no significant relationship was found between audit committee financial expertise and audit committee effort. The results of our study contribute to the literature with important and useful empirical results.

Keywords: Audit Committee Diligence, Audit Committee Meeting Frequency, Tenure, Financial Expertise

**YÖNETİM KURULU ÜYELERİNİN DENEYİMİNİN FİRMA PERFORMANSI
ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ: BİST100 UYGULAMASI**

**EFFECT OF EXPERIENCE OF BOARD MEMBERS ON FİRM PERFORMANCE: AN
APPLICATION ON BIST-100**

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ÖZET

Yönetim kurulu, şirketler için en önemli kurumsal yönetim mekanizması olarak görülmektedir. Bu kurulda esasen şirketin temel strateji ve politikaları belirlenmekte ve böylelikle şirketin geleceği için hayati öneme sahip kararlar alınmaktadır. Yönetim kurulunun temel sorumluluğu hissedarlarının ve ilgili paydaşların çıkarlarını gözetirken, şirketin piyasa değerini ve firma performansını mümkün olan en üst seviyeye çıkarmaktır. Yönetim kurulunun sorumluluklarını yerine getirebilmesi için hem sektör hem de firma bazında deneyimli yöneticilerden oluşması gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, yönetim kurulu üyelerinin deneyiminin firma performansı üzerine etkisini araştırmaktır. Bu kapsamda 2018-2020 yılları arasında BİST100’de işlem gören finansal olmayan şirketlerden elde edilen 225 gözlem kullanılarak regresyon analizi yapılarak yönetim kurulu üyelerinin deneyiminin firma performansı ile ilişkisi test edilmiştir. Yönetim kurulu deneyiminin ölçümünde yöneticilerin mevcut şirketteki ortalama görev süresi ile mevcut sektördeki ortalama görev süresi kullanılmıştır. Firmaların finansal performans ölçümünde ise aktif karlılığı kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın bulguları, yönetim kurulu üyelerinin mevcut şirketteki ortalama görev süresinin firma performansı ile pozitif ilişkili olduğunu göstermektedir. Bir şirkette uzun süredir görev yapan yönetim kurulu üyeleri, firmanın iç ve dış çevresi hakkında daha fazla bilgi sahibi olması muhtemeldir. Bu yöneticilerin firma ile iş ortamı hakkında

uzmanlık kazanarak, firma performansını olumlu etkilemeleri kaçınılmaz olacaktır. Çalışmamızın sonuçları önemli ve faydalı ampirik sonuçlarla literatüre katkıda bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yönetim Kurulu, Deneyim, Firma Performansı

ABSTRACT

The board of directors is seen as the most important corporate governance mechanism for companies. On the board, the basic strategies and policies of the company are determined and thus vital decisions are taken for the future of the company. The main responsibility of the board of directors is to maximize the market value and performance of the firm while looking after the interests of its shareholders and relevant stakeholders. For the board of directors to fulfill its responsibilities, it should consist of experienced managers both based on the sector and the company. The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of board members' experience on firm performance. As such, a regression analysis is conducted using 225 observations obtained from non-financial companies traded on the BIST100 between 2018 and 2020, and the relationship between the experience of the board members and the firm performance is tested. In the measurement of the experience of the board of directors, the average tenure of the managers in the current company and the average tenure in the current sector are used. As for the financial performance measurement of the companies, the return on assets is used. The findings of the study show that the average tenure of board members in the current firm is positively related to firm performance. Board members who have served in a firm for a long time are likely to know more about the internal and external environment of the firm. It will be inevitable for these managers to gain expertise about the company and the business environment and to positively affect the performance of the firm. The results of our study contribute to the literature with important and useful empirical results.

Keywords: Board, Tenure, Firm Performance

E-DÖNÜŞÜM SÜRECİNDE KURUMSAL YÖNETİŞİM
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN E-TRANSFORMATION PROCESS

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ÖZET

Önemi son yıllarda gittikçe artan, “İşletmenin üst yönetiminin yönetilmesi” şeklinde ifade edilen Kurumsal yönetim kavramı, işletmelerin rekabet gücünü arttırmasında ve karşılaştıkları sorunların çözümünde farklı bir bakış açısı ortaya koymaktadır. Yaşanan ekonomik ve sosyal krizler, iklim değişikliklerinin beraberinde getirdiği çevresel sorunlar, istikrarsızlık, salgın/pandemi gibi nedenler işletmelerin sahip olduğu paydaşların talep ettiği bilgi düzeylerinde yukarı doğru bir ivme kazandırmıştır. İşletmelerin özellikle karar alma, risk yönetimi, performans değerlendirme ve tabiiki stratejik planlama süreçlerinin, yaşanan kriz dönemlerinin özelliklerini içeren bir politikaya sahip olmasının gerekliliğinin önemini arttırmıştır. Kurumsal yönetim yaklaşımı, işletmelerin sorunlarını daha kolay çözebileceği ve varlıklarını yarınlara daha güçlü bir şekilde aktarmalarını sağlayan ve en önemlisi uzun vadede işletmenin maliyetlerini azaltan, verimliliğini ve performansını ters orantılı bir şekilde arttıran bir yaklaşımdır. Özellikle dijitalleşmenin etkisi ile birlikte kurumların ve kurum yöneticilerinin kurumsal yönetim bağlamında gelişmeleri ve bu gelişimin her iki paydaya etkisi çalışmada ortaya konmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: E-Dönüşüm, Yönetişim, Yönetim

ABSTRACT

The concept of corporate governance, which is expressed as "managing the top management of an enterprise", whose importance has increased in recent years, reveals a different perspective in increasing the competitiveness of enterprises and solving the problems they encounter. Reasons such as economic and social crises, environmental problems accompanies by climate changes, instability, epidemic/pandemic have accelerated the knowledge levels demanded by the stakeholders of the enterprises. It has increased the importance of the necessity for businesses to have a policy that includes the characteristics of the crisis periods, especially in decision making, risk management, performance evaluation and of course strategic planning processes. The corporate governance approach is an approach that enables businesses to solve their problems more easily and transfer their assets to the future more strongly, and most importantly, reduces the costs of the business in the long run and increases its efficiency and

performance in an inverse proportion. Especially with the effect of digitalization, the developments of institutions and corporate managers in the context of corporate governance and the effect of this development on both denominators will be tried to be revealed in the study.

Keywords: E-Transformation, Governance, Administration

**CHOREOGRAPHY AND LITERATURE CONNECTION ON THE BASIS OF
TRAGEDY OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE “ROMEO AND JULIET”.**

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the connection between choreographic art and literary works, the influence of literature on choreography in general. And also the contribution of the great playwright William Shakespeare and his works to the development of ballet. Enriching choreographic creativity by fusing all the arts into a single whole.

Keywords: Dance, Ballet, Literature, Connection, William Shakespeare, «Romeo and Juliet», Choreographer, Composer.