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ULUSLARARASI TÜRK DÜNYASI SOSYAL BİLİMLER
ARAŞTIRMALARI KONGRESİ
11-15 EYLÜL 2017 – TİRAN/ARNAVUTLUK

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QALIB SAYILOV – NİYAZİ KURNAZ - ADRIATİK DERJAJ

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İnternet: www.turkdunayasi.biz

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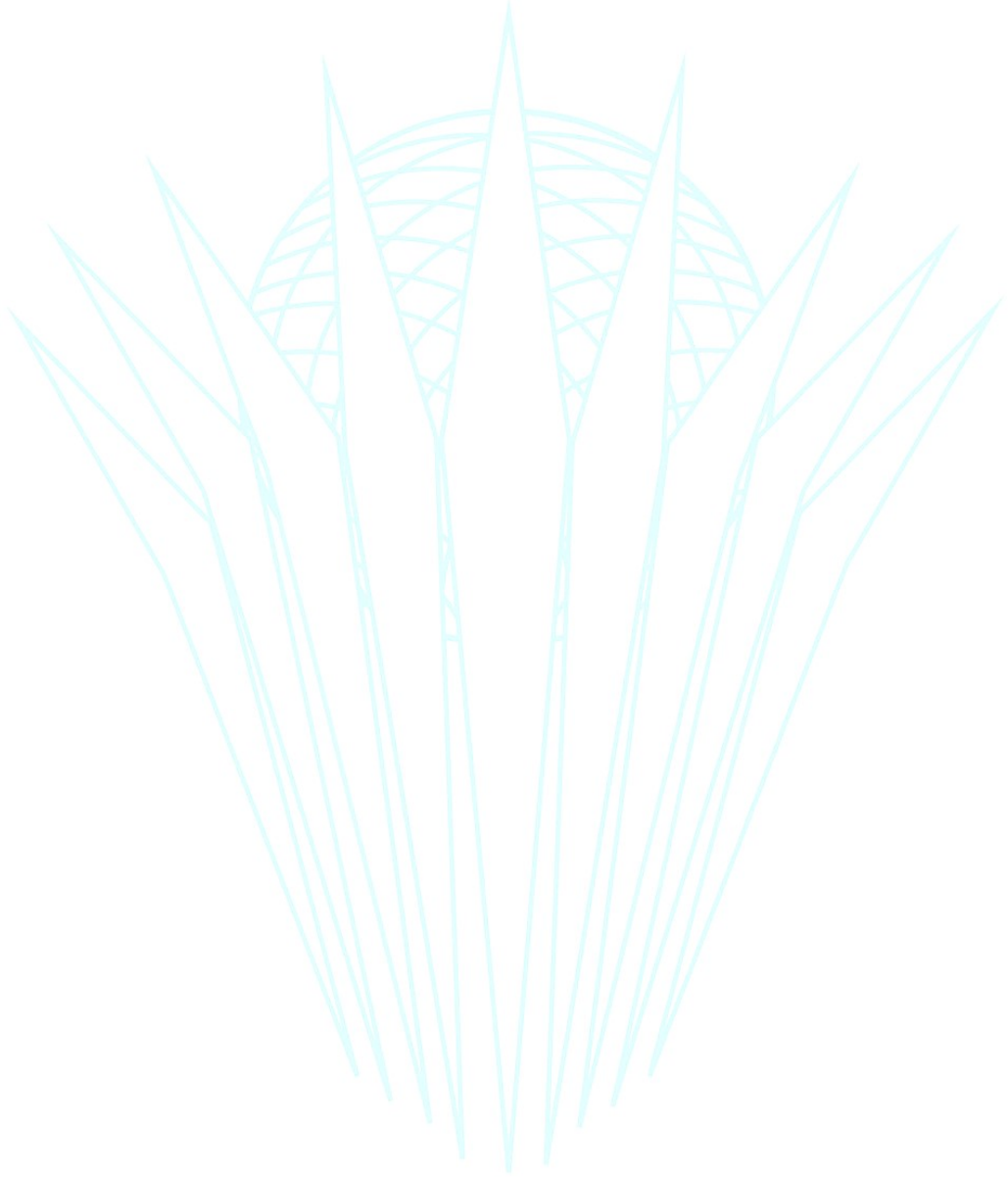
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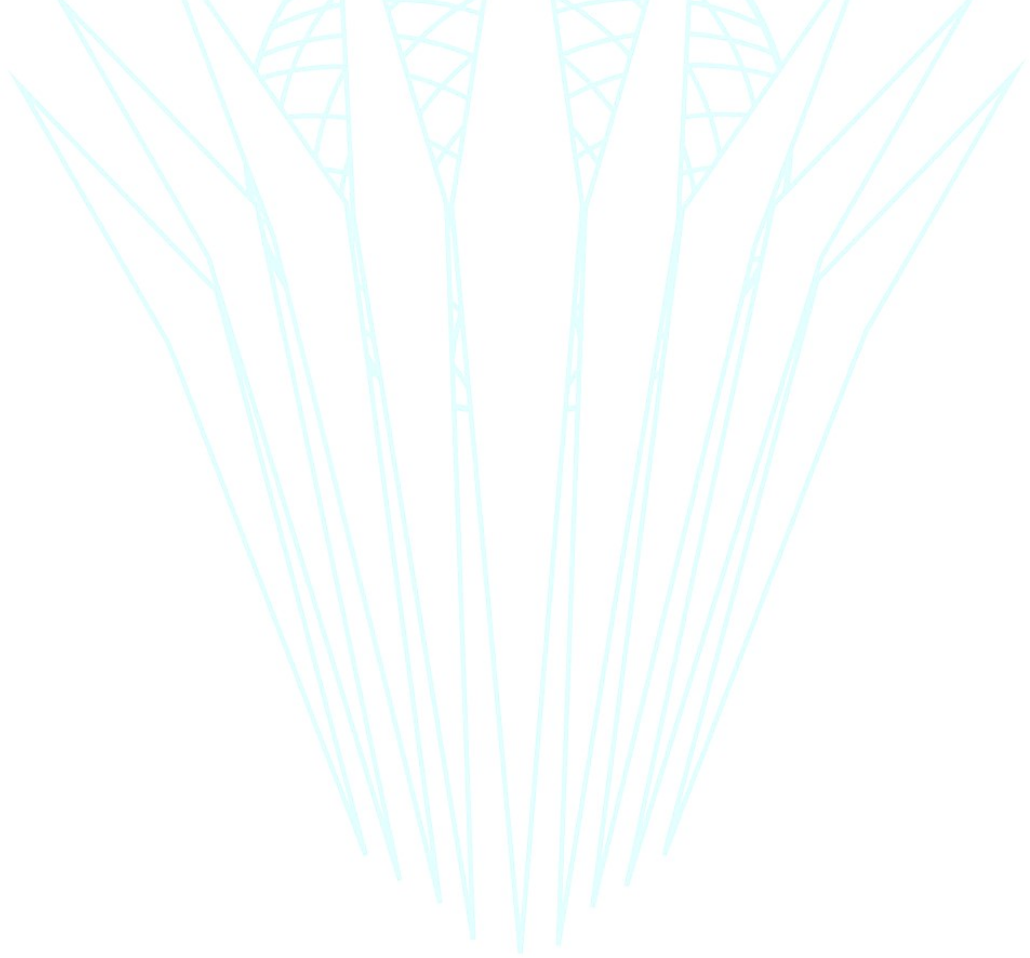
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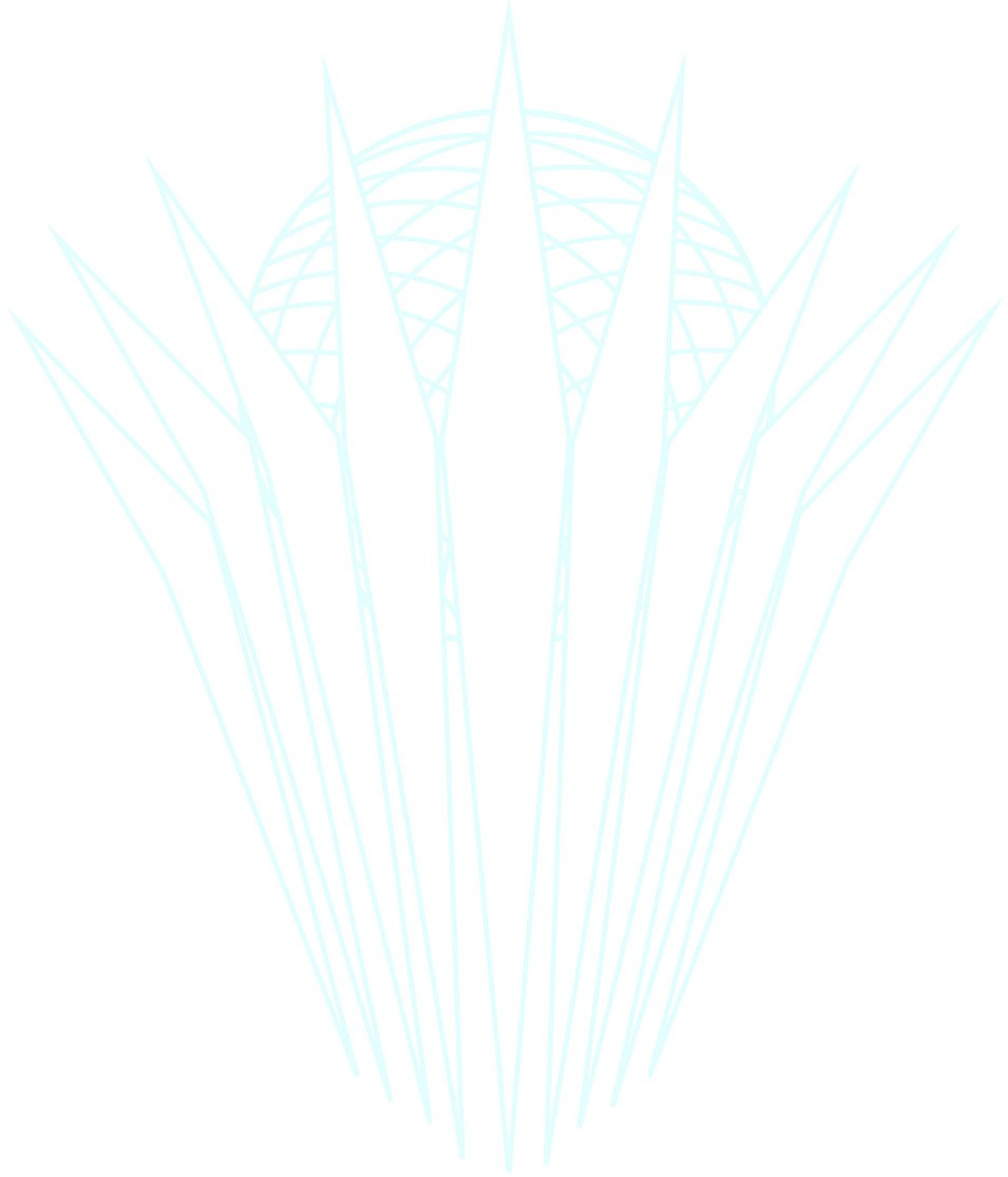
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ORTAK DEĞERLERİN PERFORMANSI: BİRLİK, DÜŞÜNCEDE VE EMELDE

Doç.Dr. Qalib SAYILOV

Özet

Ortak Degerlerin Performansı adı ile son derece keskin stratejik hedefe ünvanlanmış, dünya Türklerinin medeni-sosial ve iktisadi- siyasi istikametlerde ortaklaşmasına yönelik atılmış mühteşem bir adım olan bu ideolojide, sakral etnik-ulusal ve küresel ümumbaşarı humanist amaclara hizmet eden bele bir proje umrumuzdadır.

Geniş mikyaslı iktisadi, intellektüel, medeni-manevi potensiele malik olanTürk dünyasının ortaklaşması, yani bu potensielin vahit bir güce çevrilmesi prosesi hem etnokulturoloji, hem de sosiolojik acıdan mürekkebliliklerle müşahide olunur. Avrasiya materikinin merkezinde Doğudan Batıya çağdaş uluslararası siyasi tamlık için son derece ehemiyetli coğrafiyada kararlaşmış Türk etnik-coğrafi areali dünyayı yönelten dev güçlerin dikkatindedir. Bu etnik-coğrafi areal Özülünde Türkiye Cümhuriyyetinin de dâhil olduğu 6 türk devletini, 10.a kadar özerik türk respublikasını ve siyasi devlet strukturu olmayan türk toplumlarını birleşdirir. Türk toplumlarının yerleşdiği coğrafya tekce iktisadi potensial bakımından, yerüstü ve yeraltı resurslarına göre zengin degildir. Bu coğrafiyada manevi resurslar da tarihen zengin olmuş, zengin olmakda devam ediyor. Bu konqrenin informasiya referansı ile ortaya koyulan esas amac türk toplumlarının tarihi prosesler neticesinde parçalanmış manevi bağlarını yeniden birleşdirmek, dünya humanitar düşüncesinde önemli yer tutmağın ilmi stratejisini tesbit etmektir.

Tarih boyunca Türklük hem siyasal alanda hem de kültürel manevi acıdan açık sistem karakteri taşıyıp, dünyanın muterkki deyerlerini kabula meyilli olduğu gibi, kendisinden özümlü ve olumlu deyerleri de digerlerine ötürmege de yüregiaçık ve eliaçık olmuşdur. Ben çok isterdim ki, bu tarihi geleneksel enene bu gün de korunsun. Biz Türk halklarının medeni-manevi, sosyal-siyasi konularda birleşmesinden konuşarken bu birliyi kendi-kendine kapalı sistem kibi degil, çağdaş humanitar dünyanın ayrılmaz bir terki b hissesi kibi tasvir etmeliyik.

Bu proses Azerbaycanda bir kaç yii önce başlatılmıştır. Son yılların dev projeleri— Bakı-Tiflis-Ceyhan, Bakı-Tiflis-Erzurum gaz ve neft hatlarının çekilmesi, TRASEKA ve TASTİ proqram projelerinin reallaşması, Kara Deniz İktisadi Emekdaşlık Teşkilatının, TÜRKSOyun ve diger lahiyelerin gercekleşmesi iktisadi-sosyal ehemiyete malik olmakla yanaşı, hem dünya türklerini bir-birine yaklaştıran hem de onları çağdaş dünyaya kavuşduran dev proqramlardır.

Uzun yıllardır ki, birçok türk halklarının suverenligi olmamışdır. Bu acıdan onlar kendi külütrlerinden, örf- adetlerinden, dininden, soykökünden ve dilinden ayrılmağa sövq edilmiş, milli kendini derketmege imkân verilmemiştir. Soviet İmperiyası yıkıldıktan sonra özgürlük kazanmış türk halklarının serbest ve ulusal devlet kuruculuqu prosesinde onların kendi milli –manevi deyerlerine, şu deyerleri kendisinde teccessüm etdiren ayrı-ayrı medeni abideilere, Türkün manevi madeniyyet tarihine müraciat hakkaten de artmaktadır. Çağdaş küreselleşme prosesinde, hüsusen de Batıyla intekrasiyada milli-manevi “öz”ün zedesiz korunması için bu anlayışı zaman zerurete çevirmiştir.

Ulusal kendi kavrama, kendinin hankı etno-siyasi toplumun terki b hissesi olduğunu anlamakla, yurduna, ulusal kültürüne, kendi ana diline sevgi, ulusal degerlere sadıklık, milli gürr hasiyyetne sahiblik ve ümumi marakları kavramak demektir. Ulusal kendini kavrama olmadan örf-adetlerin, milli etketin, milli karakterin esas çizgilerinin korunup saklanması, nesilden- nesile ötürülmesi müm-künsüz. Türk dünyasının düzenlediği bu proqram kecmiş ve geleceyi biri-birine en sık bağlayan, zaman ve mekân deyişkenliyinde sabit modellerini

koruyan çok önemli olaydır ki, onsuz ütrk halklarının gelecekteki birliyinden konuşmak bir az zor.

“Ortak Degerlerin Performansı: Düşüncede ve Emelde” ifadesi ne potetika, ne deki, degilişi güzel olan sloqan degildir. Şu ibare Türkün gecmişi, gelecegi hakkında, etnosun kalkınma stratsjisi hakkında ilmi bir düsturdur. Ona göre de onun büyük türk etnosu karşısında mıəyyənləşdirdiyi missiyalara da məhz bu nöqteyi-nerlerden yanaşılmalıdır. Geldiyim neticeye göre, türk halklarının çağdaş küreselleşen dünya, etnik ve küresel konfliktler mengenesinde çırpınan, uluslararası problemler kontekstinde TÜRK etnosunun bütövleşmesi benim hocam Hüseyin İsmayılovun da tesbit etdiği gibi biri digerele karşılıklı temasda olan aşağıdaki istikametleri tavsir edir.

1. Dilde ortaklaşma
2. Kültürde ortaklaşma
3. Dinde ortaklaşma
4. Politikde ortaklaşma

BU birlik dünya üzerinde bir kimseni kıskandırmamalı. Bizim birliğimiz var olma instiktinden ileri gelir. Gelin Türklerin dünyada yaşadıkları probleme baxak. Kafkaslarda Karabağ, Ukraynada Kırım, Güneydoğu, Suriya ve başkaları. Bu siyahını uzatmak mümkün. Amma ne yazıklar ki, dünya üzerinde hep basqıya meruz kalan türk islam camisi. Dünyanın hep yerinde çeşidli çeşidli esgeri küvvütler mevcut. Bu çeşidli asgerler olan yerlerde kan-kada devam ediyor. Ama nerde TÜRK askeri var olmuşsa orada adalet berkarar olmuş.

Nerede türk maneviyatı varsa orada multikültürrelik ve toleranslık oluşur. Küçük sayılı etnoslar büyük halklar içerisinde erimiş ve assimle olmuşlardır. Ama İstanbul yaxasında Bir Polonya kasabası var Avrupalılar kültürün mühafıza olunmasını örnek olarak gelib türkiyeden öğrenirler. Buna başka bir örnek. Azerbaycanda Ovalık erzide Udinlerin Nic isimli bir köyü var, onlar dünyada tek halklardandır ki, tüm erazide tek köy olarak assimle olmamışlar. Bazı dağ ve adalarda bele kültürlür mühafıza olunabilir, ama düzenlik yani ovalıkda mühafıza olma zor. Nic Udileri hiç bir doğa unsuruyla ezole olunmayıb. Ben onlarla söhbet etdikde melum oldu ki, onların dilinin, kültürünün, örf_adetlerinin yaşamasına sebep Azerbaycan türklerinin toleranslıqı ve islamda olan Zimmi hukuklarına münasibetden ileri gelmişlerdir.

Biz yukarıda ortaklaşmadan bahs etdik. Şimdilik şu tpolantprogramında Dilde ortaklaşmadan bahsedecem. Kültürde, Dinde ve Poltikde ortaklaşmadan gelecek programlarda konuşalım İNŞEALLAH!

Dilde Ortaklaşma.

İtiraf etmeyi meçbur kaldığımız hakikat şu. Çağdaş Türk halklarının çoğu biri digerini çetinlikle anlayır, bazen ise hiç anlamıyor. Halklarımızın etno-lingvistik coğrafiyasının şöyle rengarengliyi ütrk halklarının doğal dialektik kalkınmasının sonucu olmakdan daha çok yabancı siyasi-inzobati müdahilenin, sosyal-siyasi olayları doğal tarihi aharından sapdırarak suni kalkınma istikametine yönlendirmeyin neticesi olmuşdur. Bilindiği gibi Altay til ailesine dâhil olan ümümtürk tilinin uzun asrlar boyu diferensiyaya meyyləri cuzi farkları ehate eden dialekt- lehce farkı seviyyesinde olmuştur, ümümtürk edebi tilinin tergibinde avtonomlaşmağa 3 farklı linkivistik meyl aşkarlanır ki, bu da tedqiqatlarda Merkez Asiya_Türküstan türkcesi, Qıpçak türkcesi ve oğuz türkcesi. Fonetik, Leksik ve Qramar seviyyelerde vahid bir tilin recional linkivistik tezahür formaları kibi ortaya çıkan çu amiller farklı til temayülü istikametini 17. 18 ci asrlarda götürmeye başlamışdır. Şu haman devrdir ki, türk halkları arasında coğrafi- siyasi acıdan ayrılımlar, uzaklaşmalar hızlanıyor. Şu haman devrdir ki, şu ayrılımların ve yadlaşmalar ın hızlanmasında meraklı olanların türk dünyasına müdahileleri de intensivlenmişdir. Şöyle

müdahilelerin de neticesi olarak ayrı-ayrı sınırlar dâhilinde milli-siyasi kimliğini de farklı derk eden türk halkları etno-linkivistik lokazisiyanı da tarihi min yıllara, onun diferensiya tarihi 2-3 yüz yılla ölçülür. Birlige gifden yolda ortağ değerlerin, ortak edebi tilinin yaranması prespektivi oratya koyulmalı. Böyle bir prespektivin verimli olmasına esas veren başlıca sebep tilin mühtelif seviyyelerde taşlaşmış daha dürüstü süxurlaşmış halde ümumtürk, linkivistik konstruksiyalarının mövcutlugudur. Otrtak Tütrk edebi tilinin yaradılması ideyası tilçi akademisyenlerin de bakışlarına göre iki vasıta ile mümkündür:

1.Ekspermental usul

2.Doğal usul

Ekspermental usulun karakteri ondan ibaretdir ki, mühtelif tilçi ve türkoloklar grubunun fealiyyeti sonucunda mevcut türk tillerinin, esas da, leksik, kısman fonetiy ve grammar bazası esasında suni til yaratmak ve başka planlı bilerekden proqramlar vasıtasile (orta okuld a tedris, TV ve Radio proqramları, bu tilde tedbirlerin ve sempozyumların keçirilmesi) onu normaya uyarlandırmak.

Doğal usulun karakteri ondan ibaretdir ki, daha çox kalkınmış ve daha çok ifade imkânlarına malik türk tillerinden: örnek Türkiye türkcəsi: ümumtürk edebi tili kibi seçilir ve tüm türk halkları tarafından ümumişlek til kibi de kabul olunur.

Praktik olarak ikinci usul daha verimlidir: çünkü;

a.Başka akrabalık olan halklarda bu tecrübe var,(rus tilinden slavyan halklarının istiade etmesi)

b.Suni til yaratmak kibi zor linkivistik emeliyyatın oluşmasına harçlanan intellektuel enerjiye, vaxta ve paraya kanaet.

c.Tilinden istifade olunan türk halkı ve hemin tili başa düşen grub ve yarımgrubun bu tili tam ve kısmen bilmesi nezere alınmakla en azı 30-40 % artık heyata gecirilmesi vs.

Biz bu gün şerefli gecmişimize dayanarak birliyimizin geleceğine milli-manevi değerler mecmusu, etnik kimlik hazinesi olan ortak değerlerimizden baxirik. Böyle möteber tedbirlerin tarihi tecrübede olduğu kibi ilm ve siyaset adamlarının birge iştirki ile kecirilmesi prespektivile ise derin ve umud hisleri besleyirik.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ortak Değerler, Dil, Kültür, Emel, Düşünce

ARNAVUTÇA - TÜRKÇE ARASINDA DİL İLİŞKİLERİNİN ETNOLİNGÜİSTİK ÇERÇEVESİ

Prof.Dr. Artur SULA

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Adriatik DERJAJ

Özet

Türkçenin Balkan Yarımadasında konuşulan diller ile temasları ve geride bıraktığımız binyılın başından beri kurduğu dil ilişkileri, ünlü dilbilimci, edebiyatçı ve tarihçilerin en önemli çalışmalarının ana konusu olmuştur. Kimisi dil etkileşimi alanı içerisinde değerlendirmeye çalıştığı üstün dil alçak dil ayırımını yaparak kendi anadilini üstün çıkarmaya teşebbüste bulunmuştur, kimisi ise dil bağlantısı alanı içerisinde veren dil, alan dil ayırımını yaparak topolojik bir yaklaşımla hangi dilin bir ötekine göre daha eski olduğunu ortaya çıkarmaya çalışmıştır. Bunların yanısıra, kimi tarihçi dil ilişkilerine antropolojik bir yaklaşımla yanaşarak kendi toplumunun tarihindeki belli tarihi datalara ulaşabilmek için başvurmuştur (ilginç bir şekilde bu tip çalışmalarda Türkçe ve Arnavutça ilk temaslarının Osmanlı ordularının 1400 yılların başında bölgeye gelmesiyle sınırlanmış olmakla beraber, bu tarihten çok önce arnavutlar ile birlikte yaşamış olan ve islam inancını yaymaya gelmiş Bektaşilik pirleri olan Balım sultan, Sarı Saltık ve Türk-Oğuz dünyasından gelen onlarca Alperenlerin ve şahsiyetlerin kültürel ve dilsel etkisinden bahsetmediklerini görüyoruz). Türkçe ve Arnavutça dil ilişkilerini değerlendirmeye çalışan birçok araştırmacılarımız ise, özellikle ölçünlü Arnavutçada kullanılan 1800 ve halk dilimizde kullanılan 10.000 den fazla turkizmaların istatistiklerini ve yüzeysel istilistik değerlerini açıklamasını üstlenmiştir sadece.

Biz bildirimizde, Arnavutçada yerleşen türkçe kökenli sözcük ve deyimlerin, dilimizdeki fonolojik yapısını inceleyerek ve kullanım alanını araştırarak, kaynak dilde yani Türkçede ve onun kardeşlerinden olan Azerbaycan Türkçesi gibi dil varyantlarında, farklı ya da benzer şekillerini (Turqi – Turki, Qerim – Kerim, pambuk – pamuk, th^çevab – sevap-, گجول-gjol, müftü-mifti, kumri-kumru, pusi – pusu) örneklerini baz alarak, iki kültürlerin barındırdığı eşdeğer unsurlarını çıkarmaya çalışacağız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Artzaman, Didaktik, Deyim, Turkizma, Etnolinguistik, Kültür.

ON THE USE OF SOME IDIOMS IN GREEK LANGUAGE

Assit. Prof. Dr. Isida Foçi

Abstract

This article focuses on the use of some idioms in Greek. These prepositions in Greek are known as “stereotypical expressions with a preposition”. We are going to analyze them based on their semantic aspect as well as on their position in the sentence. They are used as the adverb of the verb or as the adverb of the sentence. We are going to focus on the adverb of the sentence and we are also going to study their relation with the other parts of the sentence (subject, object). And finally, we are also studying their movability. It is noticed that some of them are more movable than the others, therefore they take different positions time and again. The others are more standard, they are positioned either on the right or on the left of the part of the speech they define. This approach will be carried out based on the theory of M. Gross (1990).

Key words: Idioms, positions time, adverb, inflexible expressions

DRITËRO AGOLLI ŞİİRİNDE TÜRKÇE UNSURLAR

Assit. Prof. Dr. Alban Foçi

Çok yönlü iletişim olarak adlandırılan lirik şiir, Arnavutluk'un en ünlü şair ve yazarlardan olan Dritëro Agolli'nin kaleminde yeniliklerle dolu tanıştıyor kendisini okura. Agolli'nin şiirleri yazarın iç dünyasının mağaralarında saklanan inciler gibi değerlendirilmekte. Satırların aşığı olan milli yazarımızın eserlerinde arnavut dilinin nasıl inşa edildiğini görebiliyoruz.

Özellikle yetmişli yılların başlarında pekiştirilen 'dilimizi yabancı unsurlardan arındırma' eğiliminde birçok yazarın eserinde farklı bir tutumun tutulduğunu görüyoruz. İşte Agolli bunlardan biridir.

Bildirmizde, "Dëshirë për heshtje" "sakinlik isteği" adlı şiirinde kafiyeyi türkçe unsurlarla oluşturabilen yazarın eserlerinde yaşayan türkçe unsurları üzerinde duracağız.

Të heshtësh fillikat diku në kafe,

Të ndjekësh shushuritjet në filxhanet

Pa një mendim të keq, pa zhurmë e llafe,

Të shohësh shiun tek kërcen në xhamet;

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alıntı, Şiir, Etkileşim, Edebiyat, Arnavutça, Türkçe

CULTURAL TOURISM AS AN ALTERNATIVE STRATEGY IN INTEGRATION OF TURKISH WORLD

Doç.Dr. Sadettin PAKSOY

Prof.Dr. H. Mustafa PAKSOY

Abstract

The notion of Turkish World became a geographical and cultural term that is referred to all Turkish communities since the late of 20th century. Turkish World includes Turkey, Europe and Caucasia, particular regions in China and Russian Federation and Turkish diaspora besides Middle-Asia. Moreover, the term covers the independent and autonomous Turkish republics and other communities. Term of “Turkeli” -synonym for Turkish World- is an old concept referred to all Turkish communities based on geography and culture. Today, it is generally referred to the regions that Turks are the majority group in the community.

Cultural tourism is a type of tourism based on the transmission of common tradition of Turkish communities from past to future and historical buildings which are the important heritage of previous generations. Cultural tourism will help to illuminate us not only the historical knowledge but also an advisor for present and future decisions.

After the collapse of Soviet Union, number of independent Turkish states has raised and some autonomous Turkish states has founded in Russian territory in the beginning of 1990s. Turkey -the only independent state of Turks since 1923- had tried to become a ‘leader’ of new evolution of Turkish World but it is not successful in the end.

Integration of Turkish World is always discussed partially by focusing only the economic relations in a similar way of European Union Integration process. In fact, Turkish World firstly needs to cultural integration. Today, cultural alienation beyond centuries between Turkish communities prevents the capacity of mobility.

One should pay attention to cultural aspect beside the economic aspect to eliminate this alienation problem and establish the Turkish political dominance in the world. Tourism - especially cultural tourism - as an alternative strategy will make this establishment possible.

In this paper; cultural tourism will be evaluated as an alternative strategy on Turkish World integration process, cultural heritages of Turkish states will be pointed out. At last, some suggestions will be expressed to contribute the integration process.

Key words: Turkish World, Integration, Cultural Tourism

ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION OF HAMMURABI LAWS

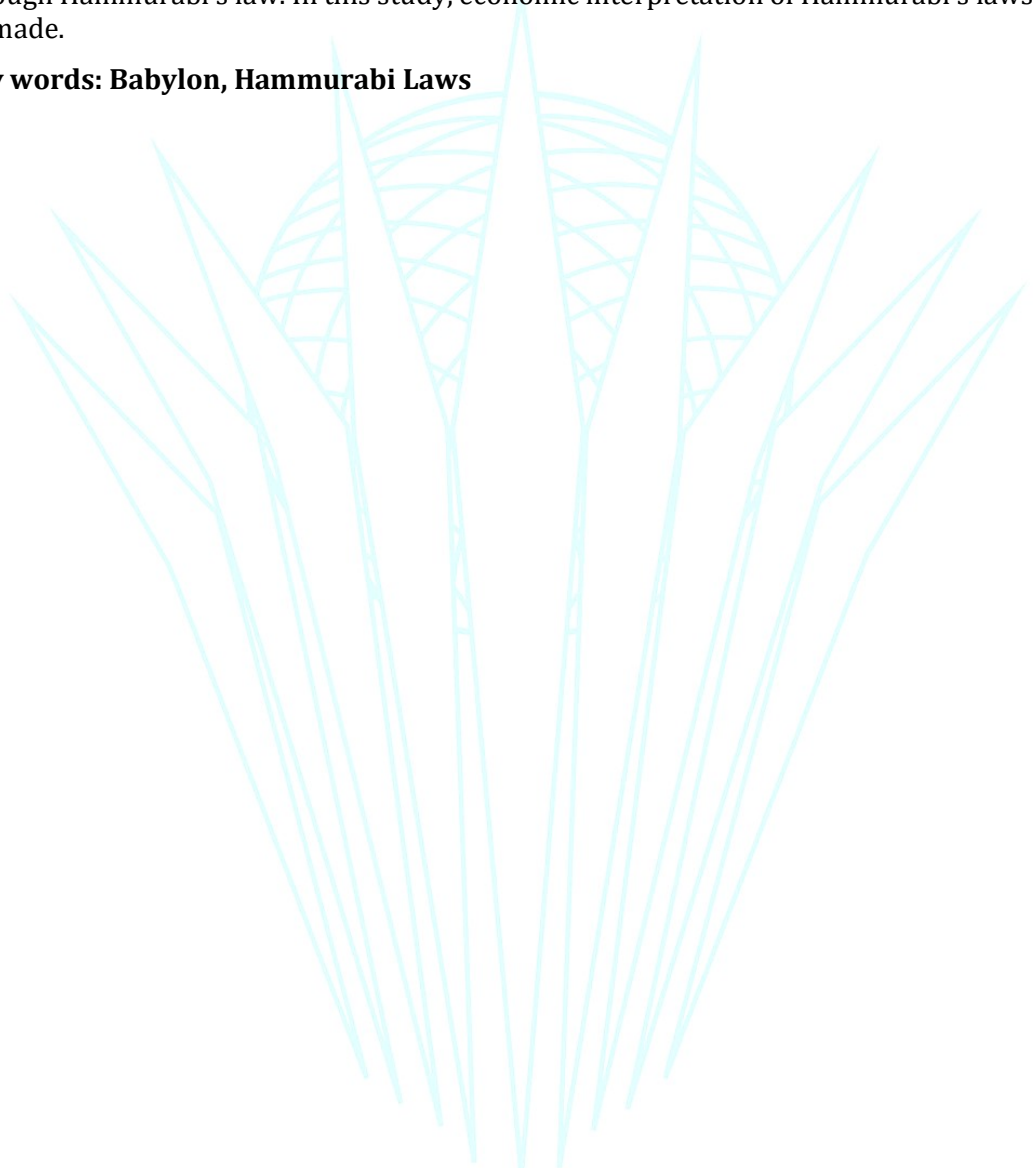
Yrd.Doç.Dr. Özer ÖZÇELİK

Arş.Gör. Ezgi BABAYİĞİT SUNAY

Abstract

Hammurabi, the 6th King of Babylon, is the most important emperor with his country's political, economic and social life. Hammurabi is famous for making his country a law state. It is possible to have knowledge about the social and economic structure of society through Hammurabi's law. In this study, economic interpretation of Hammurabi's laws will be made.

Key words: Babylon, Hammurabi Laws



DEVELOPING OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN INDEPENDENT TURKISH COUNTRIES

Prof.Dr. H. Mustafa PAKSOY

Öğrenci B. Dilek ÖZBEZEK

Doç.Dr. Sadettin PAKSOY

Abstract

Women are half part of the World population. But they do not get the same share of employment, developing and social status. Women must get more share from employment and developing for sustainable development. As a product factor Women join to employment for solving unemployment problems. And women must be independent entrepreneur in order to develop economic growth.

In this study we want to bring out developing of women entrepreneur in Turkish countries whic are Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Turkish Republic of North Cyprus.

Key words: Turkish Countries, Entrepreneurship, Women Entrepreneurship

TURKEY'S NUCLEAR ENERGY POLICY: PROS AND CONS

Emrah AKYÜZ

Abstract

Turkey intends to build three nuclear power stations in the Akkuyu, Sinop and İğneada regions. This policy, however, is still a controversial topic as it has clear advantages and disadvantages. The related literature on this topic is divided into two groups; supporters claim that nuclear energy may decrease Turkey's energy dependency to other countries, as it already imports approximately 80% of its energy demand. In contrast, opponents argue that nuclear energy may pose serious risks to the environment which in turn affect will have potential effects on human health. This research aims to develop a broader perspective in that it first attempts to compare both the advantages and disadvantages of nuclear energy in the light of Turkey's social, political and economic concepts through critical analysis of the related literature. It concludes that the approach to NPPs mainly depends on the values that shape how people perceive its advantages and disadvantages.

Key words: Environmental Values, Energy Policy, Nuclear Energy and Turkey.

BALKANS AND BALKAN GEOGRAPHY IN THE POEMS OF MEHMET AKIF ERSOY

Prof.Dr. Kazim YETİŞ

Abstract

Mehmet Akif lived in the most dangerous period of the Ottoman government and always illustrated the era through his poems. In his works, it is possible to follow all the events of the era. Thus, the Balkan events and the sufferings can be seen as living paintings. The destruction as a result of Balkan Wars, obviously take place in his works. There are two important angles of the subject: First, size of the events is crucial. To portray the facts they must be uncovered first. A breakdown of the events is briefly introduced. Afterwards, the artistic power of Akif, including his skill to portray and animate, will be highlighted as significant elements. Portrayal has a notable place in Akif's art, what he said about this factor will be covered and its status in practice will be examined. Mehmet Akif is an individual whose literal works, thoughts and social life overlap each other. In this respect, his practices will be revealed according to his speeches. Herewith his success of using portrayal will be determined.

Key words: Balkans, Balkan Wars, Mehmet Akif Ersoy, Portrayal, Poetry.

**MEDIATING ROLE OF WORKPLACE ADVOCACY ON EFFECT OF
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT ON JOB EMBEDDEDNESS OF EMPLOYEES: AN
APPLICATION IN LOGISTICS SECTOR EMPLOYEES OF KAYSERİ**

Doç.Dr. Ebru AYKAN

Yrd. Doç. Dr. Hanife AKGÜL

Abstract

In today's business conditions depending on the irrepressible change in the technology and the increased competition based on globalization, enterprises need to use existing human resource which is a strategic resource effectively and efficiently and to keep employees in the organization in order to sustain their productivity. For this purpose, enterprises should have a structure that takes decisions in line with interests of their current qualified employees and guards and protects their rights in order to retain them. Raising employee advocacy and organizational support perceptions of the employees is important to show that they make decisions that are appropriate for their interests and that they value their employees to affect their job embeddedness levels which enable the qualified manpower, to whom the enterprises spend big investments, to commit work, prevent them to quit their jobs and tie them to the organization. At this point, the fact that employees feel the presence of a management structure that protects their rights will affect employees' job embeddedness and provide a comeback to the enterprise as productivity.

When the related literature is examined, it is seen that in general, the relationship of job embeddedness with its consecutives (worker's participation, continuity, performance) are studied but the relationship of the mentioned concept with its premises has not been examined, too much. In this study which was evaluated as significant in terms of filling the gap in related literature related to the relationship of employee advocacy and organizational support perceptions with job embeddedness, it was aimed to determine the mediating role of workplace advocacy in the effect of organizational support on the employees' job embeddedness.

This was a descriptive study and the general survey model was used in the study. The sample of the study consisted of employees of the enterprises operating in the logistics sector in the province of Kayseri. A questionnaire including four sections was used to collect data in the study. "Employee Advocacy Scale" developed by Yeh (2007) for employee advocacy perception and adapted into Turkish by Akgündüz and Şanlı (2016), "Organizational Support Scale" developed by Eisenberger et al., (1986) to measure the perceived organizational support and adapted into Turkish by Aykan (2007) and "Global Job Embeddedness Scale" developed by Crossley et al., (2007) were used. Correlation and regression analyses were performed in the analysis of the data.

It was determined in the study that the support perceived by the employees of logistic sector enterprises in Kayseri and employee advocacy had positive effect on their job embeddedness and workplace advocacy had a mediating role in the effect of organizational support perception of the employees on their job embeddedness.

Key words: Job Embeddedness, Employee Advocacy Perception, Organizational Support Perception

**ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS
OF THE PARTICIPATION BANKS OPERATING IN TURKEY: AN APPLICATION**

Doç.Dr. Niyazi KURNAZ

Arş.Gör. ALİ KESTANE

Öğrenci Murat DEMİR

Öğrenci Birsen KARAASLAN

Abstract

Along with the changing competition environment and increasing technology, the accounting scandals and the financial crises that have taken place in recent years have caused significant changes in the management and audit activities of the companies and have enabled the establishment of internal control systems in the companies. As a result, many national and international regulations have been made on the internal control system, which play a key role in the survival of the companies. The COSO model, which has been widely accepted among the regulations, has a large place in the activities of the companies that efficiency and efficiency of companies activities are of great importance in the reliability of the financial reports with the law and regulations.

In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of internal control systems of participation banks operating in Turkey. In this direction, the questionnaire technique was used in obtaining the data related to the internal control systems of the banks and necessary analyzes were made in the "SPSS" program and the results were presented. As a result of the study, some suggestions have been made about the measures and decisions that the banks should take in future regarding the effectiveness of the internal control systems.

Key words: Internal Control Systems, Participation Banks, Efficiency

A LOOK AT SCHOOL EDUCATION IN TURKISH CHILDREN'S NOVELS

Dr. Nilüfer İŞYAR

Abstract

In our presentation, randomly selected 13 children's novels were searched by scanning among Turkish children's novels with social content. It has been investigated how the right to education, which is a constitutional right, is reflected in children's novels, and studies were carried out under two headings: child education subject among 'village families' and 'urban families'.

In our research on Turkish children's novels, it has been found that families in general focus on the issue that the child should receive school education. As a demonstration of this understanding that the problems of society can only be overcome through education. Besides, the harms of the peasants and the poor families, not adequately addressing education, have been emphasized in many books. Children's books generally deal with the relationship between uneducatedness and material distress as two-sided. So, sometimes the reason for uneducatedness is shown as a result of material problems and sometimes material insufficiencies are directly linked to lack of adequate education.

It is seen in the studied novels that in village families it is not easy to go to school; it usually requires going to town or city. It means that, for education, sheltering near the relatives or fellows living in cities is inevitable. However, the villagers cannot send their children to the school under the pretext of many works waiting for the children in the fields in general. Village traditions can also prevent especially girls, from being sent to the school. On the other hand, education can sometimes be seen as the only way for the child to get rid of poverty and peasantry. In the meantime, teachers working in the villages can occasionally encourage or motivate the villagers in the direction of being more conscious about their children's education. It can be said that such efforts can partly be successful. Villagers who have material wealth can have a much warmer reception for their children's education. As far as we can understand, if the children can succeed in education in spite of all these hardships, one day in the future they may have high-ranking tasks and jobs. However, it should be accepted that this is a very weak possibility under the current conditions of the country.

The novels are filled with examples showing that the urban families are guiding their children to more diverse educational institutions, based on material strengths. In other words, education is extremely important topic for urban families. Children are often sent to classrooms and some similar reinforcement institutions for success in some targeted exams. For the children of the urban families, education and school life have a very important place in their lives. So much so that they may not even have the time for playing games. Vitamin pills are also given in this intense hustle and bustle for the children; so that children who fall hard can gain energy. In the city environment, failure in education is not easily forgiven in the face of all these opportunities. Therefore, children feel their weight fully on their shoulders.

Key words: Education, Children's novels, Family, School, Children.

NEW PARAMETERS AND VARIABLES OF TURKEY'S SYRIAN POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF RELATIONS WITH THE TRUMP'S US

Prof.Dr. Ömer Göksel İŞYAR

Abstract

Some policies such as the support of the Atlantic system to the PYD in Syria, the vision of Turkey after the plane crisis, the 15 July psychosis, and the desire of the US to get rid of dependency on Turkey in Syria have already pushed Turkey to the axis of Eurasia since 2016. Following the Troika meetings between Turkey, Russia and Iran and the Moscow Declaration on December 20, 2016, a ceasefire and resolution was reached in Aleppo on December 22, with the will of Turkey. Then, as of December 30, 2016, a ceasefire system was introduced throughout Syria. Following the January 23, 2017 Astana Process was launched. There were 3 common points between the Troika countries:

- 1) Turkey's priorities on the issue of leaving Assad's power were not yet clear,
- 2) In Kobani, the establishment of a separate authority belonging to the PYD was rejected,
- 3) The preservation of the territorial integrity of the Syrian state was accepted.

On January 20, 2017 a new factor entered the equation: the Trump administration in the United States. Trump gave instructions to establish 'Safe Zones' for Syria 5 days after he came to power (25 January). In the face of this proposal, Turkey doubted so much. Had this new plan triggered a split in favor of PYD in Syria? Was it meant to establish a safe zone in favor of PYD? Turkey has entered into some negotiations with the United States on this plan. In this frame, we (Turkey) have 3 recommendations:

- 1) The establishment of a "national army" for the northern security zone,
- 2) The creation of no flight zones,
- 3) For PYD, however, a regional cantonal entity is to be admitted to the east of the Euphrates.

The new Turkey could play a role in directing the not yet clear Trump policy on Syria. In this process, there were also some moderate turbulences and uncertainties in the Eurasian orientation of Turkey. In Syria, terrorist attacks in important centers such as Damascus and Hama suddenly increased. Russia, meanwhile, took advantage of these ambiguities and tried to attract the PYD as before. At the Astana Summit, Moscow presented a new 'draft constitution' for Syria. In the draft, she submitted for Kurds in Syria a formulation of 'cultural autonomy'. At this point, Turkey's doubts against the axis of Eurasia increased. With Merkel's visit to Turkey, the European axis / parameters have begun to come to the forefront again.

With coming of Trump, the Russian-American relations on Syrian affairs have strengthened as a decisive factor. Turkey, on the other hand, was outside of this decisive axis in one sense. As a result, the US and Russia have moved against the Turkish-backed FSA (Free Syrian Army), and they participated the process of being a buffer for PYD. Turkey, on the other hand, tried to use the Barzani parameter in the fight against DAES and PYD. When the Turkish armed elements and FSA took over El Bab on February 24th;

- 1) In Tadif in the south, as of February 27, they met with a buffer of the Russian-backed Syrian army,
- 2) On 2 March, Damascus-PYD reconciliation commenced. Accordingly, the Syrian troops would be a barrier between the FSA and the PYD in Munbic,
- 3) In Russia, these 2 regional supportive parameters were activated. Russians flagged first in Munbic and then in Afrin with the PYD emblem.

During the Trump era, the United States failed to lose support for the PYD. She maintained her determination on making Rakka operation with PYD-YPG. Under the name of Syrian Democratic Forces, all kinds of heavy weapons continued to be given to PYD-YPG. For Turkey, PYD was perceived as a greater threat than DAES. Turkey's Euphrates Shield Operation was thus surrounded and tried to be damped. Under these circumstances, Turkey also understood that it was inevitable to agree with the international coalition on Munbic. The Turkish troops had to finish the first phase of the Euphrates Shield Operation on March 29th when Russians "accidentally" hit Turkish soldiers in El Bab. Turkey has approached to a realistic point of view. At this point she approached the Trump politics. Negotiations on safe zones continued. We would not oppose the cantons in the east of the Euphrates if they cut their connection with Kandil. But we did not accept the existence of the PYD in Munbic and Rakka. Turkey has tried to convince the US that the Rakka operation should not be done with PYD (we could take an active role). We proposed the establishment of a national army for the Rakka operation.

On the other hand, the Syrian army was preparing to assault in Idlib near the border with Turkey, where the military was shooting the Heyet Tahrir al-Sham' (HTS) militants. Russia also assisted Syria in these operations. The Kudus Army of Iran also played a major role. In this environment, a further cleavage between Turkey and the Eurasian forces has appeared. At this stage, the 'chemical weapons' parameters were re-activated in Syria. April 4 was the attack of Han Sheikhun. The fragile ceasefire in Syria has been seriously damaged. Turkey accused Syria of 'crime against humanity' and approached the axis of the Atlantic again. Relaxing Trump management expanded the Kobani military base before the upcoming Rakka operation. Under these circumstances, Turkey re-accepted the military intervention parameter against the Assad regime. Indeed, on April 7, the US shot Syria's Al-Shayrat air base. Turkey has criticized the operation as insufficient, as she supported this campaign at all. Therefore, she has moved away from Russia's Syrian policy. But Trump continued to adhere to the 'PYD Rakka operation' parameter, despite all criticisms. Meanwhile, Turkey has lived an isolation in foreign affairs during the referendum process. The Trump administration also offered proposals to diplomatically resolve the Zarrab File to convince Turkey in this process. But Turkey continued strictly to object to the operations with PYD. Moreover, the Turkish Armed Forces carried out the operations of Sincar and Karacok on April 25 and showed its determination about the issue. Then the Astana Process between Troikas was revived.

As the result, we cannot see a continuity and stability in the parameters of the Turkish foreign policy on the Syrian crisis. Turkey, which has to follow zigzag policies due to regional and international uncertainties, tries to maintain its policy most rationally. In this environment, every state has endeavored to maximize its own interests and has not abandoned its old connections easily. In this sense, Russia has backed Assad; and the US, however, could not stop supporting the PYD-YPG. In this case, Turkey, on its own, is firmly adhered to the parameters of establishing and maintaining its own security and regional order.

Key words: Turkish Foreign Policy, Syrian Crisis, USA, Russia, Eurasia, Atlantic.

**THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF TURKISH VERSION OF THE BRIEF
FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS SCALE**

Prof.Dr. Ahmet AKIN

Abstract

The aim of this research is to Turkish to examine the validity and reliability of Turkish form of the Brief Family Relationships Scale (Fok, Allen, Henry, & Team, 2014). Participants were 192 secondary school students. Turkish form of the Adolescents Brief Brief Family Relationships Scale consists of 16 items and three subscales. Confirmatory factor analysis demonstrated that 16 items loaded on three factors ($\chi^2= 99.22$, $df= 101$, $RMSEA= .000$, $SRMR= .054$, $CFI= .99$, $IFI= .99$, $GFI= .94$, $AGFI= .92$). Cronbach alpha internal consistency reliability coefficient of the scale was .73. Corrected item total correlations varied between .22 and .51. These results demonstrate that the Turkish form of the Adolescents Brief Brief Family Relationships Scale is a valid and reliable instrument.

Key words: Family relationship, validity, reliability

**THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF TURKISH VERSION OF THE SHORT FORM
OF THE ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION SCALE**

Prof.Dr. Ahmet AKIN

Abstract

The aim of this research is to Turkish to examine the validity and reliability of Turkish form of the Short Form of the Academic Procrastination Scale (Yockey, 2016). Participants were 159 university students. Turkish form of the Short Form of the Academic Procrastination Scale consists of 5 items. Confirmatory factor analysis demonstrated that 5 items loaded on one factor ($\chi^2= 7.61$, $df= 4$, $RMSEA= .076$, $SRMR= .031$, $CFI= .99$, $IFI= .99$, $GFI= .98$, $NFI= .97$). Cronbach alpha internal consistency reliability coefficient of the scale was .84. Corrected item total correlations varied between .56 and .74. These results demonstrate that the Turkish form of the Short Form of the Academic Procrastination Scale is a valid and reliable instrument.

Key words: Academic Procrastination, Validity, Reliability

**NATIONAL IDENTITY, MUFTI ISSUE, EDUCATION OR ECONOMIC CRISIS.
WHICH ONE IS THE DOMINANT DISEASE OF WESTERN THRACE MINORITY?**

Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ahmet SERDAR

Abstract

Today Western Thrace is a region which is located at northeastern part of Greece. 1/3 of region's population consists of Muslim Turks. Theoretically all rights of the Western Thrace Turkish Minority are guaranteed by international treaties, such as Lausanne Treaty. But in practise, Turkish Minority faces with violation of its collective rights which are creating social diseases among minority members. Reorganization of national identity is one of them. Election of religious leaders called "mufti"s and education of new generations are permanent social problems of Turkish Minority. On the other hand, economic crisis is today's current problem of all Greek citizens including Turks of region. In this study I try to analyze these social diseases separately and measure its importance according to empirical study which was made among 105 samples.

Key Words: Economy, Rights, Minority, Western Thrace

MANIPULATIVE TRADING PRACTICES REGULATION OF THE CAPITAL MARKET LAW

M. Murat AKTAŞ

Abstract

Financial markets regulations mostly seeks to prevent manipulation. The drafters of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in the United States were convinced that there was a direct link between excessive speculation and manipulation, the stock market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression of the 1930s. Manipulation crime schemes can be divided into two main different schemes as “information-based manipulation fraud” and “manipulative trading practices fraud”. This paper aims to briefly explain the Turkish regulation on “manipulative trading practices fraud”, which is stated under the Turkish Capital Market Law (Law Nr. 6362) sec. 107(1). According to the sec. 107(1), those who make purchases and sales, give orders, cancel orders, change orders or realise account activities with the purpose of creating a wrong or deceptive impression on the prices of capital market instruments, their price changes, their supplies and demands, shall be sentenced to imprisonment from two years up to five years and be punished with a judicial fine from five thousand days up to ten thousand days. However, the amount of the judicial fine to be imposed due to this crime cannot be less than the benefit obtained by committing the crime.

Key Words: Capital Market Law, Information-Based, Manipulation Fraud

A DIFFERENT GLANCE AT THE STORY OF “A STRANGE CRUELTY” BY OMER SEYFETTİN: OUR LINGERING ILLNESS: BIGOTRY

Prof. Dr. Abdullah ŞENGÜL

Abstract

One of the biggest problems of Islamic geography which includes Turkey, too, is the perception problem of the current era. While intelligence, science, and reasoning were the most important characteristic of that geography, in time, it has seen that this geography had moved away from this mindset. The real reason why there are blood and tears in the Islamic geography today should be looked for this mindset changing. In this study, we want to draw attention to every sense of the corruption in the society which is done by bigotry. The story which tells about corruption that was lived in the late period of Ottoman Empire is centered in our study. Moreover, this corruption had been lived in the Balkan geography which shows that Ottoman’s Balkan politics had broken. We tried to discuss the term of “bigotry” in a wide range in the introduction part of our study. We want to show how concept of bigotry has been perceived in Turkish culture. It is seen that this term has been tried to explain by relating to religion but it has meanings except for religious meanings. Also, somehow it has shaken deeply the community life.

Key Words: Omer Seyfettin, Story, Religion, Society, Bigotry

COMPARISON OF KIDS GAMES PLAYING IN TURKEY AND KYRGYZSTAN IN TERMS OF STRUCTURE

Doç.Dr. Mehmet Çeribaş

Abstract

To approach holistically to cultures of Turkic tribes who had experienced different processes in historical, geographical and socio-cultural contexts, and to put forward determinations and analyses with regard to cultural efficiency by this point of view have great importance. The said point of view will also help us understand that way of thinking against internal and external factors among tribes contains similarities as well as showing that Turkic tribes are nourished from the same source.

Emerged by the way of mimicking (nature, human and animal mimics) largely, kids games are among notable cultural outputs in terms of their mythological origins and ritual features, as well. Kids games with mythological origins and ritual features contribute us also to ascertain way of life and mentality to which they belong. In addition to these features, kids games are also one of cultural elements undergoing very little change, such as proverbs, taboo sayings, and swearwords. Although factors (agents) such as technological developments, game (play) means, game spaces, inter-kids mediums of communication, education process and style entail change in games, we confront as a fact that games have largely kept their genuineness. In keeping genuineness of games, way of kids' thinking and their skills suitable to medium of oral culture can be regarded as reasons which have firstly come to mind.

In this study, we will compare kids game playing in Turkey and Kyrgyzstan in terms of structure (play space/ground, play time, toys, methods of player-selecting, ways of oral expression); in these contexts, we will attempt to put forward similarities and differences between cultures of Turkish and Kyrgyz; and will try to ascertain under which factors similarities and difference in games develop and emerge.

Key words: Kid, Game (Play), Game structures, Turkey, Kyrgyzstan.

INFORMATION-BASED MANIPULATION REGULATION OF THE CAPITAL MARKET LAW

M. Murat AKTAŞ

Abstract

Much of the regulation of financial markets seeks to prevent manipulation. The drafters of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in the United States were convinced that there was a direct link between excessive speculation and manipulation, the stock market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression of the 1930s. Manipulation crimes can be divided into two main different schemes as “information-based manipulation fraud” and “manipulative trading practices fraud”. This paper aims to briefly explain the Turkish regulation on “information-based manipulation fraud”, which is stated at the Turkish Capital Market Law (Law Nr. 6362) sec. 107(2). According to the sec. 107(2), those who give false, wrong or deceptive information, tell rumors, give notices, make comments or prepare reports or distribute them in order to affect the prices of capital market instruments, their values or the decisions of investors and gets benefits by this ways shall be sentenced to imprisonment from two years up to five years and be punished with given a judicial fine up to five thousand days.

Key Words: Capital Market Law, Information-based, Manipulation fraud

STRONG STRUCTURES IN BUSINESS LIFE: BUSINESS PARTNER OR JOINT VENTURE

Doç.Dr. Mahmut YARDIMCIOĞLU

Öğr.Gör. Mesut BİLGİNER

Arş.Gör. Yahya GÜNAY

Arş.Gör. Melek YARDIMCIOĞLU

Abstract

National and international interest groups sometimes overlap and sometimes conflict when pressure to political and economic borders of the globalization process in the present day. Therefore, coming from joint venture to agenda , such as in terms of business partnership, joint venture and consortium need to be handled for about our local law and tax legislation.

In the present day for association expressed business partnership or joint venture with can not to be exactly define about in legal framework together provided that it is not connection accounting for the shares in joint ventures which are accepted as ordinary partnerships with the Standard on the Shares of TAS-31 Joint Ventures and regardless of shape to realization of the activities and business partnership; it has been arranged the reporting of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the partnership in the financial statements of joint venturers and investors. However it has been abolished with TFRS-11 Joint Accords Standard valid from janurary 2013 and TAS-31 Standard is published in Official Newspaper dated 28 October 2011 and numbered 28098. This standart is aimed at 'arranging the principles of financial reporting to be made by entities that have a share in jointly controlled agreements' (joint agreements)

Ihis study is aimed to in terms of business partnership or joint venture to investigate the place of Turkey Accounting Standards and Financial Reporting Standards and present sample applications and records.

Key words: Joint Ventures , Joint Arrangements, TFRS, TAS

**INVESTIGATION OF INTERACTION OF THE BUSINESS MARKET ACCOUNTING
EDUCATION: SAMPLE OF KAHRAMANMARAŞ**

Doç.Dr. Mahmut YARDIMCIOĞLU

Arş.Gör. yahya GÜNAY

Arş.Gör. Melek YARDIMCIOĞLU

Abstract

When considered economic changes and developments in the world it seems that constantly increasing the need for professionals with knowledge and skills for to meet the expectations and needs of the labor market. Especially members of the profession who are responsible for the execution of transactions related to money namely it is supply of importance that constantly increase and to be open to innovations necessity of knowledge and skills of professional accountants. Because of these reasons they with their employed or will employ of labor market in qualifications of professional accountants are closely related to the institutions that provide education in the field of accounting. Perceptions from accounting education is to reveal the adequacy of the job market accounting education given at universities while expectations from accounting education uncover the situation of what the job market wants to be in accounting education. Welcome level of expectations of perception is expected parallel increase to changing conditions and innovations. Accounting education is given in vocational high schools and universities of in some parts. The purpose of this study aims to examine the interaction with the labor market of the accounting education given at universities.

Key words: Accounting, Accounting Education, Labor Market

CONTRIBUTIONS OF NASAF'S FAMOUS LAWYERS ON FIQHY HERITAGE

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Ahmet ÖZDEMİR

Abstract

Nasaf City is a city between Ceyhun and Samarkant on the road connecting Buhara to Balkh. There are seven lawyers trained in this area. These, Ebû Mutî' Mekhûl b. Fadl Nasafî, Ebû Ali Hüseyin b. Hıdr b. Muhammed Feşîdeyze'î Nasafî, Ebu'l-Abbas Ca'fer b. Muhammed b. el-Mu'tezz Mustağfirî Nasafî, Ebu'l-Muîn Meymûn b. Muhammed Nasafî, Ebû Hafs Necmuddîn Ömer b. Muhammed b. Ahmed Nasafî, Ebu'l-Fadl Burhânuddîn Muhammed b. Muhammed Nasafî, Ebu'l-Berekât Hâfızuddîn Abdullah b. Ahmed Nasafî.

In this study, after briefly giving information about the life of these jurists, the works will be tried to be determined through the works and students and the effects on later generations. Our Fiqh heritage is our fundamental common values. Investigation of the juridicals grown in a region of Turkestan geography in terms of their effects for the following centuries; it is expected that it will be beneficial to show mutual interaction, to expose the efforts and efforts shown for the formation of the legacy of fiqh, and to provide model role models -in terms of study and usefulness- for the newly grown generation.

Key words: Fiqh Heritage, Fiqh History, Jurist, Nasaf, Turkestan

**A CONSERVATIVE CULTURAL DYNAMIC IN TURKISH SOCIETY: GIFT CULTURE
AS A (COMMON) VALUE**

Doç.Dr. Mehmet BİREKUL

Abstract

It could be said that the basic behavioural factor is to construct mutual love in gift, which is given for make someone happy, joyful, honoured, celebrated or given as remembrance. People apply to gift in order to organize their relationship each other. Gift has been one of the most important links that provides social solidarity. Gift theory, in a way, is a theory of social solidarity. The main assertion of this theory is to strengthen the social connections and finding solutions to the social problems. That is why, gift requires a specific attention. The power of gift in terms of determining the relationship with people can easily be understood by looking at the time taken for getting the gift, labour given for the preparation of the gift, and the price of the gift. Thus, the behaviour of gift exchange is one of the most important subjects of modern anthropology because the one of the main subjects dealt by anthropologists is gift / potlatch. From the viewpoint of modern anthropology, gift is not only a platform that means the exchange of a set of goods, but is also exchange the mutual relationships and a cognitive and practical patter against modern capitalist mentality.

From this point forth, gift exchange as a behaviour, which we melodiously maintain in our daily life by not realizing it, actually becomes a rule-bound social and cultural dynamics. Considering Turkish society, gift exchange culture appears as a behaviour patter that spreads all of the veins and forms of the social life. From a casual encounter to behaviours of daily life, which were ritualized, gift has always been keeping its importance for Turks. In tis study, within the frame of this theoretical basis, the social reflections of the gift / gift culture, which is a common heritage in terms of "value" that is based on an important cultural accumulation within Turkish society and which is changed in form, shape, process (geography / culture etc.), will be subjected to anthropological and sociological evaluation and findings obtained through interviews, surveys and participants observations will be shared.

Key words: Anthropology, Gift, Daily Life, Sociology, Ritual.

OTTOMAN'S DIVAN POETS HOLDING TITLE

Doç.Dr. Abdullah AYDIN

Abstract

Turkish literature between 13th and 19th centuries is classified as Divan Literature, Classical Turkish Literature and Old Turkish Literature. When left out the Turkish Literature shaped under the impact of West after 1850, this era is better to be named as Ottoman Literature.

In this almost six centuries long era, the number of poets that were mentioned through biography sources directly or indirectly is about seven thousand. The reason why this big number of poets came into being lies under the fact that family members of dynasty were engaged in poetry and even some of them organized divans. Poetry rather than prose, and divans composed of selected poems and odes are prioritized by Ottoman writers and poets.

The high number poets, as a matter of course, led to some kinds of rating among poets. Today's distinction is done through titles like first grade and second grade while it was done in previous periods through titles like "sultans of poets", "kings of poets" and "chiefs of poets". This tradition of giving title seen in others Turkish societies apart from Ottoman territory is still living in Republic of Turkey era. It has been determined that sixty poets, forty of them during Ottoman era, are entitled to show their levels at poetry. Taken the high number of poets, it is highly likely that the number of entitled poets will increase in new studies.

This paper will focus on the reason of titles, the content of titles and by whom and why these titles were given, and some sort of information about poets and the sources in which they are mentioned with their titles will be given.

Key words: Sultan of Poets, Ottoman Literature, Poet, Title, Classical Turkish Literature.

**SAFIYUDDİN ERDEBİLİ'S MANUSCRIPT "RISÂLE FÎ BEYÂNI TAHKÎK VA
TEDKÎKI'L-ÂYÂT" IN KASTAMONU MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY**

Doç.Dr. Burhan BALTACI

Abstract

Single works that interpret a single ayat or a group of ayat of Quran, majority of which are in manuscript libraries, are too many. Researching and revealing of these have importance with regards to the History of Tafsir. In this study, as a contribution to these activities, Safiyyuddîn Erdebîlî's Risâle fî Beyâni Tahkîk va Tedkîki'l-Âyât which is present in Kastamonu Manuscript Library were examined. Such kind of works may be present in our libraries as independent single books or in general, in the form of tractates which constitute the books. The author of the Risâle fî Beyâni Tahkîk va Tedkîki'l-Âyât, which is in the Kastamonu Manuscript Library, is noted to be Founder of the Safavid sect Safiyyuddîn Erdebîlî (Shaikh Sâfi ad-Dîn Ishâq Ardabilî) (735/1334). This work is among the "169 a-173 a" foils of the work recorded under the 37 Hk 1763/28 number of Kastamonu Manuscript Library. Our study will make a content analysis of the work and its evaluation in terms of hermeneutics.

Key words: Safiyyuddîn Erdebîlî, Ayat Tafsirs, Risâle fî Beyâni Tahkîk va Tedkîki'l-Âyât.

**DETERMINATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING PATIENT SATISFACTION AND
PATIENT LOYALTY IN HEALTH INSTITUTIONS USING HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Öğr. Gör. Hasbiye DİZMAN

Abstract

The studies initiated by the Ministry of Health within the scope of the 2003 Health Transformation Project can be expressed in two chapters. These; The reorganization of health services and the use of health information systems. We can refer to these health information systems as Hospital Management Information Systems. Hospital management information systems can be defined as information systems that provide multi-modular management, which enables institutions to record administrative, financial and medical data in digital environment, data integration, storage, distribution and management. The use of hospital management information systems is thought to create a sub-basis for future applications such as tele-medicine.

It is important to determine factors affecting customer satisfaction and customer loyalty in health institutions using hospital management information systems. Because, given the health care services, it will affect the patient satisfaction and the continuity of loyalty. For this purpose, 140 health data were collected by conducting a face-to-face survey on health in different illnesses in Turkey. In this study, data analysis was performed according to a two-step methodology using SPSS v.24. The first step is to test the reliability of the scales used. The second step was to determine the structural model and factors by conducting factor and correlation analysis. Cronbach alpha, a common method used to measure the reliability and internal consistency of the scale, was used. According to this, Cronbach alfa is 0,953, and the 26 questions on the scale show that they express a whole with a homogeneous structure at a good level.

Five factorials were reached in the results of the factor analysis. These are Efficiency, Patient Satisfaction, Reliability, Agency Image and Quality.

This study will then be applied to Turkey and evaluated by the Structural Equation Modeling approach.

Key words: Hospital Management Information Systems (HMIS), factors affecting patient satisfaction and patient loyalty.

**INVESTIGATION OF THE OPTIMIZING FACTORS OF THE OPTIMIZED TURKISH
AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WITH MULTI-CHOICE PREFERENCE MODELS**

Kübra ÇELİK

Abstract

The aim of study is to examine the factors that effects development level of selected Turkish and Europe countries. Besides known regression models, specific variables have been developed to analysis the variables that cannot be expressed numerically in econometric analysis. One of those special variables are qualitative variable. The qualitative variables may take place in the econometric models as dependent variable. The qualitative preference models are examined in two parts as two choice and multiple choice. Firstly, in this study the explanation of quality preference models with two and multiple choice as well as the advantages and disadvantages according to each other are shortly pointed out. In the empiricial part, a logit model is created for 38 countries by using the data of 2015. According to the result of analys, the factors that affect the level of the developments of countires are found as schooling rate, purchasing power parity, GDP per- person and the ratio of female members in the parliament.

Key words: Logit Model, Level of Development

**THE EVALUATION OF CANAL ISTANBUL IN THE CONTEXT OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE POSSIBLE EFFECT ON INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**

Meliha ÇİNAR

Abstract

The regime of transiting the Turkish Straits was defined by the 1936 Montreux Straits Convention. Increasing ship traffic and increasing ship dimensions on the Turkish Straits due to the changing conditions of the term can cause accidents in the Istanbul Strait (the Bosphorus) and the passage of the ships in some sizes can be difficult. It is highly probable that the vessels transporting hazardous materials, travelling through the Straits are likely to cause damage to the city as a result of an accident. The reorganization of the transition system in the Bosphorus via the national watercourse project has come onto the agenda. The watercourse project, which is expressed as Canal Istanbul, is planned as an alternative way to the Bosphorus Strait. There is no article contrary to the Montreux Straits Convention regarding the opening of a new watercourse to bypass the straits. In this study, the route, structure and functioning of the Canal Istanbul Project are examined and the transitional regime is evaluated in terms of international law.

Key words: Canal Istanbul, Montreux Convention, Watercourse, Turkish Straits

THE LONELINESS FACTORS IN ELDERLY PEOPLE

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Hanife AKGÜL

Today, loneliness is an important problem among problems of the elderly in developed and developing countries. Being a natural and essential period of life, old age is asserted as the period in which individual is alone or experiences the feeling of loneliness much within all periods of the life. Being alone is one of the biggest fears of the elderly. Therefore, becoming isolated is one of the most crucial problems of the elderly in our age. While the number of the elderly increases in parallel to demographic data, the number of solitary elderly also increases correspondingly. This rapid increase in elderly population and long life span cause to increase the problems associated with elderly day by day. The most important ones of these problems are; loneliness, loss of independence, uselessness, poverty, lack of financial assurance, disability, chronic disorders, dementia, and needs of care and support.

In the present study conducted using literature review method, the issues of old age, loneliness, and loneliness in old age were theoretically investigated; factors causing loneliness in elderly people were researched, examined, and discussed within the frame developed under the titles of individual factors, familial and social factors, physical factors, social and cultural factors, life events and situations. Studies conducted in both Turkey and in different cultures were briefly reviewed for the issue of loneliness in elderly people. Strategies reducing loneliness in elderly people were investigated and recommendations were presented.

Key words: Elderly, loneliness, loneliness in elderly people.

**WEAVING AND WEAVING PRODUCTS IN THE BRONZE AGE ANATOLIA IN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS**

Öğr.Gör. Hülya KARAOĞLAN

Abstract

It was inevitable to produce fabric for the first people. Before mankind weaved, he learned to feel from the woolen wool of animals. In the following process, the production of straw from plant stalks was started. As a matter of fact, mine remains were found from the bases of Çatalhöyük houses.

The number of textile products that remained up to date from prehistoric times is very small, but the tools made of stone bone baked clay used in weaving, which is the subject of this work, can stay under the soil for thousands of years. And every day archaeological excavations are carried out on the last day.

The beginning of the weaving history and the progression process; We are very clearly aware of the finds found in archaeological excavations in many parts of the world. In Anatolia, the beginning of weaving corresponds approximately to 6000 BC. At Çatalhöyük, woven textile remains unearthed in excavations by James Mellaart in 1961 were discovered. In Anatolia, BC2. In the millennium, a wide variety of data has come to bear on the fact that tissue has become a sector.

Anatolia is the richest geography known from the point of view of the history of civilization and the making of the first human being as a host to many civilizations starting from the cave experience. In this study, we tried to give information about the history of weaving in Anatolia by injuring the names of fabrics and genres written in written documents related to weaving in Bronze Age Anatolia from archaeological data.

Key words: Anatolia, Archeology, Weaving, Weaving Materials, Bronze Age.

WOVEN LOOMS AND LOOM WEIGHTS USED IN TEXTILE BEFORE BC.II.

Öğr.Gör. Hülya KARAOĞLAN

Abstract

Dressing is an important part of history. To dress, we need to weave fabric. For this the first people learned to spin ropes of animal fur. In the course of the weaving, he discovered the weaving looms and therefore the loom weights.

Archaeological finds are more concerned with the materials of daily access. Metals are made of terracotta and textile products, respectively. The spindles made from terracotta stone and bone are weaving, loom weights, shuttles weaving combs looms and spindles. In many parts of the world these archeological excavations have been brought to the surface and continued to be excavated.

Important information has been obtained about how the texture was made thanks to the depiction of the archaeological finds before BC.II. It is also known that fabric types and names used in textiles from written sources were made in Anatolia from neighboring regions of Anatolia and from neighboring regions in the Middle Bronze Age.

In this study, the first weaving used by primitive people in the production of weaving was explained by using the weights and working methods, their properties, the place of the weaving, and the archaeological finds.

Key words: Weaving Counter Weights, Weaving Looms, BC II. Bin, Textile.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF “TÜRKİYE” [TURKEY]

Doç.Dr. Mehmet Nadir ÖZDEMİR

Abstract

Turks are a nation who speak Turkish and live in Turkey. At first sight, this does not seem like an original statement. The name of Türkiye has been given to Anatolia, who speaks Turkish, by Europeans since the first invasion of it by Turks in XIth Century. However, Turks did not adopt this as their country's official name until 1923. And when they adopted, they used the name which is clearly European origin (Türkiye). The public used to call itself as Turk and they called their language Turkish. However, at Ottoman times, the term Turk was rarely used and it was mainly used to call the Turkmen nomads or then the illiterate and impolite villagers of the Anatolian towns who speak Turkish, to humiliate them. This is Bernard Lewis's view. The name of Türkiye is encountered in Western resources following IInd Crusades. The Arabic term “berrü't Türkiyye” started to be used at the beginning of XIVth Century. Again, “Turquia, Turkia” are registered as Türkiya. The Turk-Islam statement preferred by historian Osman Turan is an equation which shows the historical formation process of our country which is essentially called as Türkiye(a). Turk-Islam composition does not necessarily express a valor or racist approach. It is an equation which proves the ferment of the Anatolian lands where the Turks have been living more than a thousand years. We hope that this statement is well understood and comprehended.

“Christian Arab” term can be used. However, “Christian Turk” is almost nonsense. Even today, a Non-Muslim in Turkey can be called as a Turkish citizen, but not as a Turk. This naming is important in understanding the history of the Anatolian geography we live on.

This subject is examined in our paper with references to various dimensions considering the opinions of our researchers.

Key words: Turk, Turkey, Ottoman, Crusades, Turk-Islam

**POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION IN WORK LIFE AND IT'S EVALUATION IN TERMS
OF LABOR LAW**

Öğr. Gör. Erkan BİLGE

Abstract

Either in European Convention on Human Rights or in International Labor Organization norms, or in Turkish Republic Constitution and domestic law; there are regulations on prohibition of discrimination and equal treatment. These regulations are made for workers in order not to incur any discrimination or inequality during recruitment, work life or dismissal. Concept of positive discrimination expresses equalizing the existing unequal situation by unequal behavior or practices, unless it is corrected by equal treatment. Positive discrimination has legally emerged as an exception to the principle of equality, and has been using to form legitimate framework of acts contrary to the principle of equality and prohibition of discrimination. Hence, in Turkish Republic Constitution and international sources, there are regulations which legalize positive discrimination.

The aim of this study is to set boundaries of “equal treatment principal” in labor law. It is obvious that positive discrimination in practice is discrimination essentially. Therefore, it should be known which acts are contrary to the principle of equality and create discrimination and which are rated as positive discrimination in legal perspective. Absence of special regulations relating positive discrimination in labor law and prevalence of positive discrimination in work life, are making the subject significant. Yet, in Labor Law it is regulated that compensation will be paid by the employer if any behavior or practice is regarded as discrimination.

Key words: Discrimination, Positive Discrimination, Equal Treatment Principal, Labor Law

**THE PERCEPTION OF TURKEY IN DALMATIA: A RECENT ANALYSIS OF
TURKISH-CROATIAN RELATIONS**

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Pınar YÜRÜR

Abstract

The country reached the goal of entering the European Union in the Western Balkans, only Croatia, which is currently in the position of Turkey from the Balkans to the EU opened the door.

Turkey and Croatia shares a common vision with regard to the Balkans. In all the Balkans, Croatia has least Turkish population and cannot be described as the Diaspora country for Turkey. Therefore positive perceptions towards Turkey in the Croatian society in the lives of Turkish and other Muslim communities in the Balkan countries is lower than it is observed. However, this to follow a more active foreign policy of Turkey for cooperation in the Balkans should not be considered as an obstacle in front of it. Up until this time there has been no serious conflict between the two countries.

Croatia's entry to NATO is Turkey's strong and continuous support always in the way of highlights. Which has been standing since 1994 Turkish-Croatian Friendship Society in Croatia in the recent period of increased positive perception of Turkey gives the impression of watching activities. Living in Croatia and the population is approximately 2% of the Muslim community who constitute the perception of Turkey in Croatia also on governance should be considered. Croatia, which is an important partner in the region during this period, where various dilemmas are on the agenda in Europe, has the potential of an important country where common historical and cultural friendship bridges for Turkey can be established.

The aim of the study is to analyze the factors that affect the perception of Turkey in Croatia, the areas of joint cooperation and the dynamics between the two countries, which is an example for stability in the Balkans.

Key words: Turkish-Croat Relations, Turkish-Croat Friendship Association, Perception of Turkey, Western Balkans

FUTURE OF JOB SATISFACTION: PREDICTIONS FOR INDUSTRY 4.0

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Başak DOĞAN

Abstract

Industry 4.0 phenomenon, which is expected to lead major transformations in work life, expresses integration of advanced technologies into industry. This integration process and its potential benefits attract many researchers. Most of the studies about Industry 4.0 focus on technological and productional dimensions of the process. Yet, studies about human, which will be the most affected component by the process, and about behavioral process need to be done. Organizational behavior studies aim to understand behaviors of employees in organizations and to render the employee more effective, productive and happy. Thus, it targets to mediate the organization to perform more effective and productive. Therefore, it would be useful to evaluate the process from the behavioral perspective in the Industry 4.0 process, where competition will be driven by productivity.

Job satisfaction is one of the leading issues most studied and most related to productivity in organizational behavior. Job satisfaction is defined as perception of employees about job and what job provides and an emotional response to this perception. The existence of various factors determining whether the employee is satisfied with his work or not, has been revealed by many academic studies made from past to present. However, these studies are structured in work environments with physical presence, which are called "workplace". In Industry 4.0 process, it is possible to reach the opinion that if the "workplace" environment, whose boundaries has started to change with the concept of virtual organization, is going to become even more different, also some differences may occur in factors affecting job satisfaction.

The aim of this study is to discuss how changes may occur in employees' job satisfaction with Industry 4.0 phenomenon. Within the scope of the study, connected with other behavioral processes, local and foreign literature was searched and predictions are made.

Key words: Job Satisfaction, Organizational Behavior, Industry 4.0

METAPHORIC PERCEPTIONS OF THE ELDERLY CONCERNING DEATH

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Hanife AKGÜL

Doç.Dr. Ebru AYKAN

Abstract

Introduction and Aim: Death is reality, presence and the inevitable of life. It is an inevitable end which people are aware of throughout their lives and gives meaning to life. All steps of an individual from birth are toward death. Meaning that life shall have a definite end, death has been regarded as a significant event in all societies and at every stage of life. Individuals in the period of old age that is regarded as the last stage of life are considered to be closer to death than those in other periods of life. The purpose of this study is to determine the perceptions of individuals aged 65 years and over concerning death through metaphors.

Methods: This is a qualitative study. The sample of the study consisted of a total of 70 people who were determined based on voluntary basis. The study was conducted on elder individuals aged 65 years and over living in the city of Kayseri in 2016. Opinions of the participants included in the study were taken by giving a form that included the sentence "Death is like.....because". It was tried to determine with which metaphors the participants would point out their perceptions concerning death as well as common features of the metaphors.

Results and conclusion: Content analysis method was used as appropriate to qualitative research design for the purpose of evaluation of the obtained data. The metaphors related to death were divided into categories. These categories were formed as "Absolute truth", "A new beginning", "Converging with God", "Separation", "Settlement of past accounts", "Life balance", "Being rescued from the world problems", "Concretization", "Being a mediator", "Justice", "Extinction", "Obscurity", "Reaching Tranquility", "Waiting", "Gathering place", "Converging", and "Being captive". The elderly expressed death with positive metaphors in general.

Key words: Death, Elderly, Metaphor.

**ANALYSIS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE TURKISH WORLD COUNTRIES
(TURKEY, KAZAKHSTAN, AZERBAIJAN AND KYRGYZSTAN) IN TERMS OF THE
REFLECTION TO THE GLOBAL COMPETITION OF PER CAPITA INCOME**

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Orhan KANDEMİR

Dr. Murat KÜRKCÜ

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Tahir BENLİ

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Gülay ÖRMECİ

Abstract

The World Economic Forum (WEF) has been measuring the countries' competitiveness levels with the Global Competitiveness Index since 2005. The Global Competitiveness Index consists of three main components (basic requirements, efficiency enhancers, innovation and sophistication factors) and 12 subcomponents that determine these components. While the index is being calculated, the index components are weighted according to the levels of the gross domestic product per-capita that countries have. As the value of gross domestic product per-capita increases, the weight of innovation and sophistication factors increases in the calculations but the weight of basic requirements decreases. This situation has showed that countries with a high per capita income can allocate more resources to innovation and the increasing of productivity and therefore these countries are more advantageous in the global competition. In this context, in the study it is aimed the evaluating of the reflection to the global competitiveness of per-capita income levels of Turkish World countries consisting of Turkey, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan with the global competition index data published by the World Economic Forum. The countries have been evaluated separately, comparisons have been made and countries' strengths and weaknesses in terms of components of global competition have been exhibited.

Key words: Per-Capita Income, Global Competitiveness Index, Countries Turkish World Countries.

**CRETE NARRATION BY EVLIYA ÇELEBI AND KATIP ÇELEBI TWO PROSIEST IN
17TH CENTURY TURKISH LITERATURE**

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Vesile ALBAYRAK SAK

Abstract

In our classical literature, the word (kalam) is treated in two groups in terms of form and function. One is the verse by the function of hanging in meaning bride; And the other is the prose which is used to spread the same materials to the head of this bride. One is the way of expressing situation, purpose, imagination, truth, thought in the order of the idea or the sensation. Spread type verse which did not attract attention comparing to poetry was awoken in 17th century, used by pure and fancy features, revealed several works in prosaic types. such as, collection of biographies, biographic works, history, letters, gloss, prophetic biography, work about beauties of a city, itinerary etc.

EvliyaÇelebi and Kâtip Çelebi were two notable figures of 17th century prose. The prose characteristics of KâtipÇelebi, which gives more than twenty works on history such as history, geography, sociology and bibliography living in the same century with Evliya Çelebi, which is the only one with a unique reputation and which is known as the most important masterpiece of Turkish prose itinerary.

In our study, the description of Crete in Itinerary of Evliya Çelebi in the 17th century nararation and the description of Crete in Tuhfetü'l-Kibâr fi Esfâri'l-Bihar, an important work of KâtipÇelebi in terms of Ottoman maritime history will be examined in terms of prose tradition.

Key words: Prose, prosiest , 17th century, Crete

İÇ DENETİM HİZMET KALİTESİ VE FİNANSAL RAPORLAMA KALİTESİ

Ayşenur KOCABIYIK

Öz

İç denetim hizmet kalitesi ve finansal raporlama üzerine yapılan önceki araştırmaların çoğu iç denetim hizmet kalitesi belirleyicileri ile finansal raporlama kalitesi ve denetim etkinliği arasında pozitif bir ilişki bulmuştur. Denetim etkinliği ise yeterlilik ve bağımsızlık etkileşimi görüşlerine dayanmaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı, iç denetim hizmet kalitesinin, kaliteli finansal raporlamayı teşvik etmesi sonucu yeterlilik ve bağımsızlığı makul derecede tanımlayıp tanımlayamayacağını incelemektedir. Çalışma, iç denetim hizmetlerinin firmalara nasıl fayda sağlayabileceğini daha iyi anlamaları ihtiyacına işaret etmektedir. Aynı zamanda çalışma, araştırmacıların, standart belirleyicilerin, düzenleyicilerin ve uygulayıcıların devam eden tartışmalarıyla ilişkili olduğundan finansal raporlama alanında iç denetim hizmet kalitesi belirleyicilerinin anlayışını genişletmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İç Denetim, İç Denetim Hizmetleri, İç Denetim Hizmetlerinin Kalitesi, Finansal Raporlama Kalitesi, Denetim Etkinliği.

THE IMPACT OF ARAB SPRING ON FOREIGN TRADE OF TURKEY WITH ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Tahir BENLİ

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Orhan KANDEMİR

Dr. Murat KÜRKCÜ

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Gülay ÖRMECİ

Abstract

Arab Spring, which started with a young man burning himself in Tunisia at the end of 2010, has further deepened in 2011 with popular movements emerging with social demands such as the increasing of job opportunities, elimination of injustices in income distribution, and freedom. The Arab Spring, which started in Tunisia, quickly leapt into the peripheral and middle east countries such as Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Syria, Iraq, Iran and Bahrain and deeply affected the socio-economic structure of the concerned countries. Therefore, this process is also reflected in the commercial relations both among themselves of the region countries and with countries outside the region. These events naturally also reshaped the commercial relations of Turkey, which is a Muslim country with leader status and close to the region, with other Islamic countries directly or indirectly affected by the Arab Spring. In this context, it is aimed the investigation of the effect on export, import and therefore foreign trade volume among Turkey and Islamic Countries of the phenomena of Arab Spring in the study. To achieve this target, Turkey's foreign trade with the member countries of the Islamic Cooperation Organization will be compared by dealing with separately before and after the Arab Spring. In this respect, like it can be accessed the possibility of detailly analyzing the past and present situation of Turkey's commercial relations with the Islamic countries it will be tried to be made inferences about how should be in the future too. It is thought that the development of trade relations with Islamic countries supplied more important than ever, in this era when relations with the EU and the US show fragility.

Key words: Arab spring, Islamic Countries, Foreign Trade

FROM KYRGYZ EPICS TO KYRGYZ HISTORY, CULTURE AND TRADITIONS

Doç.Dr. Gülnisa AYNAKUL

Abstract

The Kyrgyz people have preserved the oldest methods of nomadic martial art for a long time. The political situation, geographical and climatic conditions of the country have led the Kyrgyz people to use the steppe nomadic style of war and methods until the middle of the 19th century. The history of Kyrgyz is full of tough battles and endless struggles. The Kyrgyz people have passed long difficult way, protecting the independence and freedom of the people against enemies invading their lands. The Kyrgyz people have protected their homeland, national unity, language and culture by struggling against occupation forces for centuries. Warfare time, military expeditions, raids, conflicts of the clans, protecting animals from thieves, retreating from the battlefield when necessary, required that soldiers always had to be ready for war, use horses skilfully and have the qualities such as physical strength, endurance, agility, speed and mind agility. In other words, Kyrgyz people needed skills and qualities provided by traditional Kyrgyz games and sport competitions that young people played, liked and enjoyed since very early ages. Kyrgyz epics such as Manas, Er Tabyldy, Kurmanbek, Janysh-Bayish, Er Töshtük, Janyl Mirza etc. and notes of Russian and foreign travellers, scientists who visited the Kyrgyz land, have valuable information reflecting Kyrgyz culture and Kyrgyz traditions, traditional Kyrgyz games and sports. There are also informations about patriotic feelings of Kyrgyz people, their understanding of bravery, heroism etc.

Key words: Kyrgyz Culture and Traditions, Traditional Kyrgyz Games, Traditional Kyrgyz Sports, Turkish Epics, Kyrgyz History

FORESTRY ACTIVITIES WITHIN KUMLUCA REGION (ULUS-BARTIN) AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE RURAL ECONOMY

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Şaban ÇELİKOĞLU

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Evren ATIŞ

Abstract

The forests, along with the raw materials they provide to many industrial branches, contribute to the economy by being a substantial source of income for the forest villagers. Forestry is a sector which requires intensive labor and manpower from lumbering stage to transportation even though the technology is also being used commonly. Such case allows forestry to remain as a substantial employment for the countryside.

Sökü and Ardıç forest areas remaining within Bartın Department of Forestry in Western Black Sea are substantial forestry activity areas for Kumluca region. There is one forestry cooperative for each one of the villages of Konuklu, Kızıllar, Bağdatlı, Hisar and Yılanlar those benefit from the mentioned region. Zafer, Uluköy, Üçsaray, Öncüler, Ceyüpler and Akörensöküler villages are parts of Zafer cooperative. Approximately 400 families from the mentioned settlements carry out forestry activities in a year. Approximately 65% of such families benefit also from retirement pensions while the rest of them generates all of their incomes from forestry activities. On the other hand, due to the limited employment facilities within the region, unemployment is an important problem among the young population. In this context, even though the retirement pension is available, most of the families make use of forestry as a family business in order to increase their household incomes.

In this study, on Kumluca region scale, the place and importance of forestry activities in rural economy as well as the problems and sustainability of such activities are discussed. Therefore, field studies have been carried out during the periods when forestry activities intensify, interviews have been made with families and data have been obtained from forestry cooperatives and Bartın Department of Forestry.

Key words: Forestry, Rural Economy, Sustainability

EXPORT ORIENTED HELICULTURE IN TURKEY

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Evren ATIŞ

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Şaban ÇELİKOĞLU

Abstract

Snail, considered to be one of the food of animal origin, is a nutrient being commonly consumed in some countries due to its high protein, iron and calcium content and low cholesterol content compared to bovine and chicken meat. Snail is being consumed widely throughout the world and mostly in European countries such as France, Italy, Germany and England.

The facts such as spontaneous reproduction in the nature, having cheap and easy processing procedures, being sought after in the menus of luxurious restaurant and being a preferred content in cosmetic creams make the snail become a product having high profit margin. There is a high demand for snails throughout the world, particularly in European countries. However, production and trade of snails is limited since heliciculture is not a widespread practice and snails cannot be found in the nature in large numbers. This product, which is not being consumed in Turkey, is considered to be a product solely for export purposes. Turkey is one of the leading countries in the world in the field of processed snails. Turkey alone covers one third of the snail trade in the world. France is the leading country in snail exports. Other exporting countries can be listed as European countries such as Italy, Germany, Czech Republic and Poland as well as other countries such as China and Japan.

Turkey has very favorable climatic conditions for snail reproduction and therefore a vast amount of the product is being collected from nature. Approximately 5 thousand tons of snails are being collected per year in the country. Besides, another 5 thousand live snails are being purchased for processing mainly from Bulgaria and Greece. The products gets processed and packed in the facilities located in various provinces before being exported. Snail exports generate approximately 10-15 million dollars per year. This economic activity which requires extensive labor from collection to processing makes contribution to employment and local economy.

In this study, Export Oriented Heliciculture in Turkey has been discussed, the contributions of said activity to the national economy, employment and local economy has been discoursed, and suggestions have been developed regarding the steps to be taken in order to provide sustainability and improvement of this economic activity.

Key words: Snail, Heliculture, Export, Local Economy.

ASSISTANCE TO THE EAST TURKISH STATES OF THE INDIA GOVERNMENT

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Tekin TUNCER

Abstract

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

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

THE LOYALTY AND CARE OF THE CONTRACTOR IN THE TURKISH LAW OF OBLIGATIONS

Arş.Gör. Gaye TUĞ LEVENT

Abstract

The work contract is a contract that obliges the contractor to take a piece of work and the owner of the work undertakes to pay a price for it. The obligations of the contractor in the Turkish Code of Obligations are regulated under the contract of works.

When a contractor pays borrowing on a work contract, he is obliged to act in the interest of the contractor, the other side of the contract, and to avoid harming him. Both the loyalty and the diligence make up the scope of this double-sided liability. Loyalty and carefulness are generally regarded as a consequence of the honesty rule set forth in Article 2 of the Turkish Civil Code and are evaluated according to the nature of each concrete event. This can cause disruptions in practice.

In this study, the contractor 's loyalty and care will be examined within the frame of the Turkish Code of Obligations, and the limits and scope of the loyalty and due diligence will be informed in this work, and the solution to the disputes encountered in practice will be emphasized.

Key words: Contractor, Articles of Interest, Loyalty Borrower, debt of care, Turkish Code of Obligations.

THE EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNING ON ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR

Prof.Dr. Yavuz DEMİREL

Arş.Gör. Enes Uğur TOHUM

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of organizational learning on organizational citizenship behavior by examining the relationship between organizational learning and organizational citizenship behavior. In this manner, a study was held on 155 employees in public sector in A city in Turkey. In the study, learning is examined in two main dimensions, which are individual and organizational learning. Individual learning is a process of self-training and developing his/her abilities of an individual. The concept of learning that begins at the individual level transforms the organizations to learning organizations. Here, the important point is how much the information obtained at the individual level transferred to the whole organization, and how this information handled; rather than the level of individual learning. On the other hand, organizational learning states customs, rules, roles, organizational strategies, possessed technologies, and cultural applications. Also, organizational learning refers exchanging, contributing, detracting or transforming the existing organizational information, such as useful capabilities at individual or organizational levels. Another crucial concept, emphasized in this study is organizational citizenship behavior. Organizational citizenship behavior, which is based on informal behaviors and voluntariness refers the circumstances, when extra actions taken by employees, beyond expected behaviors and regular duties in job description. In the study, organizational citizenship behavior examined in two major dimensions. The first dimension, individual oriented organizational citizenship behavior states whole the behaviors that fall within an interaction between individuals, formed under the effect of factors such as character, personal specifications, adaptation to work environment. On the other hand, the second dimension, organization oriented organizational citizen behavior states the behaviors that their results are in an interaction between individuals and organization; such as preventing any negative attitude towards the organization or expressing or realizing any useful idea for the organization, active participation of members to organizational system and mechanism. In the study, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between organizational learning and organizational citizenship behavior, and organizational learning affects organizational citizenship behavior positively.

Key words: Learning, Organizational Learning, Organizational Citizenship Behavior

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Adil AKINCI

Abstract

Public investment expenditures are needed to ensure the physical and social infrastructure necessary to achieve main objectives of fiscal policy which are economic growth, sustainable economic growth and sustainable development. With an increase in public investment expenditures, it is possible to increase living standards of the society and increase the international competitive power of the country. The dynamics of sustainable economic growth are being created with increased living standards and the higher competitive power. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between public investment expenditures and economic growth during 2002:Q4 - 2016:Q2 periods. The relationship between public investment expenditures and economic growth is examined with the ARDL cointegration test which is a time series method. As a result of the findings obtained from the analysis results, a long-term relationship between public investments and economic growth has been found.

Key words: Public Investment Expenditures, Economic Growth, ARDL, Time Series Analysis

TROGLODYTE SHELTER, HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA

Doç.Dr. Sabri KARADOĞAN

Abstract

People have settled in areas where they can easily be accommodated, their basic needs are readily available and they can protect themselves from external hazards.

In Anatolia, very old, planned and complex settlements were established, Besides, first and primitive (troglodyte) residential and settlement forms designed according to the geographical environment are also seen intensely.

Such houses and settlements are seen in Central Anatolia Region, Eastern Anatolia Region and Southeastern Anatolia Region where geological structure is appropriate.

In this study have been researched, the distribution, characteristics and geographical relations of the troglodyte dwellings house and settlements around Eğıl Silvan (Hassuni), Batman, Hasankeyf, Gercüş in the Southeastern Anatolia region of Turkey and mostly in the Dicle (Tigris) basin.

Key words: Southeastern Anatolia, Troglodyte Dwellings, Eğıl, Hasankeyf Hassuni

**THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PACKAGING AS THE FIFTH 'P': A RESEARCH
ABOUT YOUNG ADULTS' PERCEPTIONS OF CIGARETTE PACKS.**

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Burcu MUCAN

Abstract

Packaging is often called the fifth 'p' of the marketing mix. It is an effective marketing medium for all consumer products and helps build consumer relationships through possession and usage (Ford, Moodie, & Hastings, 2011:1). The tobacco industry is increasingly turning to innovative packaging to promote their products (Moodie & Ford, 2011:174), due to jurisdictions for most forms of marketing tobacco are prohibited by law, such as the United Kingdom (UK). The importance of packaging is held in the literature part and perceptions of cigarette packs on young adults were measured in the research part. Eight focus groups were conducted with 47 young adult smokers between 18-24 ages in Manisa (Turkey) and Kutahya provinces, in December 2016. So as to measure the perceptions of young adults on cigarette packs in Turkey, this study was analyzed with Nvivo 11 program. According to results, it was revealed that cigarette packs were misleading the consumers and considered less harmful but more attractive by consumers. This study revealed that if plain packaging become compulsory in Turkey for tobacco products, for youngs start smoking and misleading by colours will be able to prevent. Therefore, this study has an importance with the contribution to Turkish government, law makers and consumers.

Key words: Packaging, Cigarette Packs, Focus Group, Nvivo11

**A NEW APPROACH FRAME TO SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION:
ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMATICAL**

Doktora Öğrencisi Güller ŞAHİN

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Zeki YILMAZ

Prof.Dr. Levent GÖKDEMİR

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the environmental problematical within the scope of countries created Shanghai Cooperation Organization and Turkey, which is a collaborator of this organization during 1996–2013 period. We tried to determine the environmental problematical using a panel data analysis by considering the possible effect of population density, gross domestic product, energy use and trade on carbondioxide emissions.

Test findings for determining the static panel data model suggested Fixed Effects Estimator as the suitable model. According to resistant standard error forecast findings – under the assumption of heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation, cross-sectional dependence– population density, gross domestic product and energy use are statistically significant on environmental pollution, whereas trade is insignificant. The negative relation between carbondioxide emissions and gross domestic product doesn't diverge theoretical-based expectations. In terms of economic significance population density and energy use increase carbondioxide emissions, about 0.39% and 1.03%, respectively. As a basic politics inference in line with findings obtained, the countries within the analysis need to focus on, especially, energy politics to improve environmental quality.

Key words: Environmental Problematical, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Panel Data Analysis.

ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS IN MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Ahmet Oğuz

Öz

Birbirleri ile bağlantılı yapay sinir hücrelerinden oluşan yapay sinir ağlarında temel amaç, insan beyninin en önemli fonksiyonlarından biri olan öğrenme ve öğrendiklerini yorumlayabilme yeteneğinin yapay ortamda bilgisayarlara ve makinelere kazandırılmasını sağlamaktır. Aynı zamanda dinamik doğrusal olmayan sistemlerin modellenmesinde etkin çözümler getiren Yapay Sinir Ağları; 1943 yılından bugüne kadar tahminleme, sınıflandırma, ilişkilendirme, optimizasyon amacıyla birçok alanda kullanılmış ve artık günümüzde az da olsa sosyal bilimlerde de kullanılmaya başlanmıştır.

Bu bağlamda; istatistiksel tekniklerin aksine herhangi bir matematiksel model ya da varsayım gerektirmeyen Yapay Sinir Ağları bu çalışmada teorik olarak analiz edilmiş ve Makro Ekonomi açısından Yapay Sinir Ağlarının güçlü ve zayıf yönleri ile bileşen ve öğrenme kuralları ortaya konularak; Yapay Sinir Ağları Yönteminin açıklayıcılığının net, tahmin sonuçlarının tutarlı ve isabetliliğinin yüksek, iyi bir öngörü performansına sahip bir teknik olup olmadığı gösterilmiş ve bugüne kadar yapılmış çalışmalarda elde edilen bulgular sayesinde etkin bir karşılaştırma yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Macroeconomics, Artificial Neural Networks, Analysis

**TURKISH TRAINING APPROACHES IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
OF TURKISH REPUBLIC**

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Turan ÇAKIR

Abstract

Pre-school education is accepted as a crucial period for the lifelong success of children. Language development and qualification of training in this period contribute to achievements of children in each of learning processes. National education policies assign education systems of countries. Putting the education policies into practice is actualized via the education programs. In Turkish Republic, it is a mandatory to conduct all educational activities in compliance with legal plan and programs. Contents of pre-school education programs of developed countries aim to improve the readiness level of children to read-write and bring them in school maturity by developing linguistic skills. Studies show that qualified education programs in early childhood ease to continue to the pre-school education. Qualitative data collection and content analysis technique are used in this qualitative research aims to survey Turkish teaching approaches of pre-school education programs. Pre-school education programs are analyzed under the titles of general purposes of education, purposes, and principles of pre-school education, characteristics of program. It is seen that Turkish teaching approaches in programs resemble each other in spite of changes made in programs.

Keywords: Pre-School Education Programs, Turkish Education

COMPARING THE PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION IN COUNTRIES OF TURKISH WORLD

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Turan ÇAKIR

Abstract

At first, while Ottoman Empire was going out of existence, the Turkish Republic that is the last and only independent Turkish State in the world was announced by the victories of the Independence War against the occupying imperialist powers in 29th October 1923 by Atatürk and fellow fighters. Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus that declared its independence in 15th November 1983 followed Turkey. Finally, the number of independent Turkish States reached seven by the independence declaration of Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The cognate republics in Turkish world strengthen the unity and solidarity with each passing day via intergovernmentalism relations. The major need in cooperations of Turkish Republics is the solidarity in cooperative education and cultural domain concerning being provided the integration and collaborations to establish in future in all areas. The purpose of this research is to reveal the similarities and differences of pre-school educations programs between Turkish States. The document analysis is conducted by reviewing the legal regulations and records of the public enterprises responsible for education in these countries. We used qualitative data collection and content analysis technique based on analysis principles for analyzing the data.

Keywords: Independent Turkish States, Pre-School Education

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WAR PAINTINGS AND THE FLAG IMAGE IN TURKISH PAINTING ART

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Serkan ÇALIŞKAN

Abstract

The war arising from many issues such as religion, political disputes between the states, ethnicity is a phenomenon that keeps up-to-date in our day. Thanks to today's technology, information about wars is spread rapidly from many sources to the world and it becomes easier for different societies to reach this information. When the periods during which this technology could not be possessed in the historical process are taken into account, information about wars reaches us by means of historical documents such as government correspondences and also reaches the present day by means of many written or visual art works. When we place aesthetic concerns on one side, nowadays, these works acquire the qualification of a document by means of the articulation of disciplines, such as history, sociology and art, to each other and the relationship they established with each other. When Turkish painting art is examined based on these explanations, war descriptions in the Turkish miniature art before Westernization frequently appear us. After modernization, war paintings were also among the subjects preferred by the artists. It is known that the production dates of war paintings have been discussed not only during and after the war periods but also by some artists today in Turkish painting history. Artists who study the subject of war often include the flag image in their compositions. It is known that the flag has contained symbolic uses both in today and in past wars. When it is considered from this point of view, the descriptions of flags representing the nation in war paintings are frequently encountered. In studies containing flag, the flag image is often based on the themes of heroism such as state, public, Turkism, freedom and resistance. Although the style is mostly figurative in paintings that contain flags, impressionistic effects are also encountered. When war-themed paintings in Turkish painting art are examined with this reference, it is seen that both land and sea wars are depicted such as the Dardanelles Battle, the Balkan War, and the War of Independence. Within the context of the topics described above, the use of war and flag image in the studies of Turkish artists such as Zeki Faik İzer, Şeref Akdik, Abidin Elderoğlu, Avni Arbaş, Diyarbakırlı Tahsin and Hüsnü Tengüz, and what the meanings the flag has will be investigated in this study.

Key words: Turkish Painting Art, Flag, War Paintings

**THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF STUDENTS' WHO PREFER UNIVERSITY
OF DUMLUPINAR DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, REASONS FOR CHOOSING AND
PERSPECTIVE TO THE DEPARTMENT**

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Süleyman Emre ÖZCAN

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Özer ÖZÇELİK

Abstract

The aim of this study is to reveal that the demographic structure of students' who study at the university of Dumlupınar Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, reasons for choosing and perspective of the department. 4th class of students were chosen for the questionnaire because of their experiences and knowledge. Questionnaire was conducted on randomly chosen students from formal and evening education. Questionnaire consists on three parts. While the first part involves demographic questions, the second part consists of questions about the students' perspectives about their departments. In the last part, there are questions about the contents and process about the lessons.

Key words: Reasons of Preference, Department Of Economics, Perspectives To The Department

THE AHISKA TURKS: THE COMMUNITY OF TURKISH WORLD EXPOSED TO MIGRATION

Arş.Gör. Berna GÜNDÜZ

Abstract

The Ahiskan Turks, a society that has been faced with an ongoing human tragedy since the 19th century and which has been expelled from its homeland by being exposed to migration, still continues to live with the negativities that this exile has brought to the scene. The Ahiskan Turks living in the the Ahiskan region, which is within the borders of Georgia and located in the border line of Turkey, were ordered to be deported by the Soviet regime in 1944 and it has triggered the current problems of the Ahiskan Turks. The problems of this people, who were subjected to mandatory migration to Central Asia, emerged when they were expelled from their homeland and continued as they move to different geographical regions from the places where they were exiled. The Ahiskan Turks, faced with problem of migration, tried to struggle with these difficulties in the new territories where they were deported such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan and they entered into new geographical pursuits mainly in the United States. In this context, in this study it will be examined how the Ahiskan Turks, who have been detached from their homelands and whose repatriations have been prevented or delayed for strategic reasons, have made efforts to protect their national unity and consciousness by evaluating their past lives. The reasons for the exile policy imposed by the Soviet Union will be emphasized. In the regions where they were sent, the reasons for the various opressions they were subjected to, particularly in Fergana, will be tried to be evaluated and the new process of immigrations the exile caused and their consequences will be explained. To what extent the problems, which Ahiskan Turks are exposed to, are and should be carried in international platforms and in the agenda of human rights organizations will be focused.

Key words: The Ahiskan Turks, identity, exile, adaptation, violation of rights

LONG RUN RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ECONOMIC SECTOR SHARES AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: THE CASE OF TURKEY

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Süleyman Emre ÖZCAN

Arş.Gör.Dr. Ersin Nail SAĞDIÇ

Abstract

This study aims to examine the long-run relationship between sector shares (agricultural, industry, and service) and economic growth in Turkey with regional perspective using panel data analysis. Firstly, the stationarity of variables were investigated and the cointegration relationship among the variables were determined by Pedroni and Kao panel cointegration tests. Furthermore, the long run coefficients of variables were determined by Pedroni FMOLS and DOLS methods. The panel data consists of 81 provinces of Turkey in period 2004-2014. The long-run results of this study shows that agricultural and service shares on economic growth have negative and statistically significant effect; industry share has positive, and also significant, effect.

Key words: Economic Growth, Economic Sector Shares, Panel Data Analysis

**EXAMINING THE RELATION BETWEEN PRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL:
RUSSIA SAMPLE**

Doktora Öğrencisi Güller ŞAHİN

Prof.Dr. Levent GÖKDEMİR

Abstract

In this study we aimed to examine the relationship between energy and environment in Russia in a different view under Cobb-Douglas production function assumption between 1992 and 2013. By production function carbondioxide emission is used as output; capital formation, labor force, and energy indicating the use of technology in the production process are used as input variables. While cointegration and Error Correction Model is used for long-term and short-term relationship among variables, causality analysis is used for causality relationship.

Cointegration results showed that variables tend to move together during the long term. At cointegration equalization, carbondioxide emission has a negative relationship with capital and labor force; but positive relation with energy. According to the theoretical based expectations, the findings obtained confirm the remedial role of capital increase on emissions decrease in terms of increasing the education level of labor force and intensive use of energy. The strongest variable related to carbon dioxide emissions is energy and accordingly a %1 increase of energy use raises emission by %1.3. Besides, about of disequilibrium found in short term deviation gets better in later term; the other findings are that labor force, emissions and capital are the reason of it.

Key words: Environment, Production Function, Johansen Cointegration Test, Vector Error Correction Model, Granger Causality Analysis.

GLOBALIZATION REGIONALIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Zeki YILMAZ

Abstract

Globalization is the economic reality that can not be denied by today's world. Developing and underdeveloping countries with globalization increase the importance of regionalization (localization) in sustainable development within the context of sustainable development. In the years after the 1980s, the sustainability of economic development with national and global resources has gained importance in the context of globalization. It is possible to increase the global impact positively by dealing with goods, services and capital markets, with regional development. Dynamism that brings competitive conditions will bring more efficient use of local markets and resources. With the positive externality of the regional resources, with the development of developmental polarities with developmental polarization, the value added and competitiveness of advanced products can be increased in the context of public participation, in the framework of public participation principles. Sustainable development can be achieved through regional (local) and global resources in emerging economies where healthy, human and ecological relations develop.

Key words: Globalization, Sustainable Development, Regionalization

**THE ROLE OF ACCOUNTING EDUCATION IN THE FRAME OF PROFESSIONAL
ETHIC CODES AND IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL REPORTING
CULTURE: PROPOSAL OF A SOURCE BASED MODEL AND CONDITIONS OF
REALISATION**

Öğrenci ALİ ÖZBEK

Doç.Dr. orhan ELMACI

Arş.Gör. Işık ALTUNAL

Abstract

It is an undeniable reality that accounting and the education of accounting have a strategic place while countries determine their visions. The accounting, having an important function as both social and economic in countries' building of future both local and global base, is main dynamic providing production of these codes as well as countries' economic values thereby realisation of effectiveness of institutionalism's genetic codes (transparency, accountability, equity, responsibility). Accounting, instead of production of these values, is able to perform the function of social enlightening due to ethical corruption in asymmetric level. This research aims to form a source based model related to improving of global financial reporting culture and form a guide related to design of national strategic values for evolution of the accounting education in Turkey from local to global, in the frame of professional ethic of all the education institution giving accounting education. This source based on modeling aims to improve the financial reporting culture in the frame of professional ethic.

Key words: Professional Ethic, Global Financial Reporting, Basic Skills, Strategic Value, Source Based Accounting Education

TURKISH GOVERNMENT'S ANTI-TOBACCO CAMPAIGNS AND EFFECTS ON STUDENTS

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Burcu MUCAN

Abstract

We explore the perceptions of anti tobacco advertising campaigns on Turkish smokers. The Turkish Government trying to reduce cigarette consumption. In this study it was questioned whether advertising campaigns have effects like reducing cigarette consumption or prevalence. This study aims to contribute to social marketing literature, practitioners and future projects for tobacco preventions. A qualitative research method used in the study. Two focus groups were conducted with smokers and non-smoker adult students at the age of 18-25 from Manisa Celal Bayar University. Before the advertisements Each focus group started with a warm up exercise to gain insights about their smoking status and how they started to smoke. Five different anti smoking campaigns are featured on tv were watched by participants and then asked questions about campaigns through semi structured interview guide. Discussions were recorded by researchers then data was analyzed with Nvivo 11. Results revealed that participants don't like to confront with familiar warnings from tv ads. Both smokers and non smokers asserted that they already know all warnings and results of smoking. Especially fearful ads which emphasize on death and illness have an effect on smokers. On the other hand, both smokers and non smokers want to see more sensual tv ads like giving the importance of family and life. Most of the participants want to see more creative ads that can make an impact of stop smoking. It was clear that anti-tobacco tv campaigns are not so effective especially on smokers.

Key words: Anti-tobacco campaigns and programs, focus groups, smoking cessation / reduction effect.

INTEGRATED REPORTING AND A RESEARCH ON TURKEY PRACTICES

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Cuma ERCAN

Arş.Gör. ALİ KESTANE

Abstract

The responsibilities of companies have increased by diversification with that starting capital to travel around the world in a changing global economic environment. As a result, the available financial information presented can not meet the needs of information users. Apart from the financial reporting that is the basis of corporate reporting, information users have also begun to attention to the information they provide about their social and environmental performance and along with the emergence of sustainability, these non-financial entities have played a key role in determining the value of companies. With the increasing competitive pressure on the life span of companies and in response to the changing needs of information users; it has been a matter of curiosity about how companies' create value in the light of financial, social and environmental information, and as a result Integrated Reporting concept is born. Integrated Reporting is crucial to businesses' ability to sustain their assets and meet the needs of information users which also covers the expected values for the future and how businesses create value in the context of financial and non-financial capital.

In this study, in the field of Integrated Reporting prepared by many companies in various countries of the world and newly perceived in Turkey, content analysis is done according to the framework that IIRC has prepared within the scope of companies preparing for the first time in Turkey. Because of the sectoral differences of the companies that prepare the report, this analysis was handled under value creation process and as a result of the study, comparative evaluation and suggestions were made in terms of the relevant framework.

Key words: Integrated Reporting, Create Value

FEAST TRADITIONS LIVED IN MONGOLIA: A CASE OF TSAGAAN SAR

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Fatma ALBAYRAK

Abstract

Mongolia is one of the places where many nomadic Central Asian peoples have been resident and traditions and customs of these peoples are still alive today since the earliest times. It is the Tsagaan Sar / White Moon Feast, which celebrates one of the examples of the cultural richness that has existed in the country, which allows the different ethnic groups living within their borders to maintain their lives in the context of their own beliefs and traditions, as the traditional feast of the Mongols. Tsagaan Sar Feast, also known as the Mongolian communities living in different areas, reflects the common cultural heritage of the people of the region by resemble with other festivals in the region.

In this study, the Tsagaan Sar Feast, which provides unity, integrity, sustains core values and reveals Mongolian cultural self with traditional dishes and clothes, is discussed. As a result of reviews and negotiations in the province by researcher, numerous details such as from preparations before the festival which are in the feast every winter months to celebration programs performed throughout the province, feasts prepared by families and their home visits on the purpose of carrying out feast traditions are presented to the attention.

Key words: Mongolia, Tsagaan Sar, White Moon Feast, common culture

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPECIAL CONSUMPTION TAX AND CURRENT
ACCOUNT DEFICIT IN TURKEY**

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Adil AKINCI

Abstract

The special consumption tax,, which was enacted by a law regulated in 2002, is a tax type that is taken over certain product or product groups and is included in the taxation on expenditures within the Turkish Tax System. The special consumption tax, is subject to taxation in order to achieve some financial objectives rather than being a source of revenue for the public administrations in order to finance the public expenditures in the general quality. At the beginning of these financial objectives is to reduce the consumption of some products or product groups in particular. In this context, special consumption tax is applied in order to reduce the consumption of some imported products or product groups in Turkey, which has a problem of foreign trade deficit. In this study, the relationship between special consumption tax policies and foreign trade deficits in Turkey during the period of 2006: Q1-2016: Q2 was examined by the Boundary Test (ARDL) approach, one of the econometric analysis methods, and Toda-Yamamoto Causality Analysis. As a result of the findings, it was seen that the current account deficit would decrease by -1.57% in the long term and 0.24% in the short term as a result of the 1% increase in the special consumption tax, but the findings in the short term were not statistically significant. In the Toda-Yamamoto causality analysis, it was found that there is a one-way causality relation from the private consumption tax revenues to the current account deficit.

Key words: Special Consumption Tax, Current Account Deficit, Turkish Tax System, ARDL, Toda-Yamamoto

THE EFFECTS OF BRITAIN'S BREXIT DECISION ON THE CURRENT GEOPOLITICS OF THE TRNC

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Hakan ARIDEMİR

Abstract

The island of Cyprus has been one of the most important subjects between the guarantor states-Britain, Turkey and Greece, for more than fifty years. Although time has passed and the conjecture has changed, it remains at the top of political agenda. 'The Cyprus Issue', gradually moved to the international platform, has been debated again after Britain's BREXIT decision. The geo-strategic position of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) has once again revealed its importance for Britain as time and international conjecture have changed. In this study, the effects of Britain's BREXIT decision on the current geopolitics of the TRNC will be discussed.

Key words: TRNC, BREXIT, Cyprus Problem

**AN EXAMINATION ON LOCAL PARTICIPATION WITH REGARD TO
DEMOCRATISATION OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS**

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Murat YAMAN

Öğr.Gör. Murat KÜÇÜKŞEN

Abstract

Local administrations are the institutions which meet the local needs in the location. Local administrations are linked to democracy in terms of the participations in local decision-making processes. In this sense, the existence of democratic is dependent upon the access to local participation. Today, methods of local participation are divided into two categories as means of traditional and new participation. Traditional means of participation are assumed to be elections, public vote (referendum) and direct democracy. New means of participations are, on the other hand, citizen boards, planning circles, citizen initiatives, public questionnaire, future workshops, roundtable meetings with forums, public gatherings, neighbourhood chambers, electronic democracy, participation in assembly sessions, phone, petition, local agenda 21, city councils, volunteering and non-governmental organizations. Within this context, this paper aims to evaluate and highlight the importance of means for local participation in the process of democratisation in local administrations.

Key words: Local Administrations, Democratisation, Participation, Traditional Methods, New Methods

**CAREER ADAPTATION SKILLS OF GENERATION X AND Y EMPLOYEES AND
DEMOGRAPHY-BASED COMPARISON OF CAREER SUCCESS**

Prof. Dr. Yavuz DEMİREL

Yrd. Doç. Dr. Tahir BENLİ

Sakine ŞEN

Abstract

Globalization and speedy technological changes have resulted in changes in the structure of occupations and, this, in turn, has caused different occupations to emerge. These changes, overall, have an impact on the adaptation of employees to their work and, thereby, on their careers. They have also made employees improve their work adaptation and career adaptation skills. Each employee or generation is expected, naturally, to experience a different development of career adaptation skills. It is clear that, along with differences in the development of career adaptation skills, career success for each employee and generation is, too, going to be different.

Employees aiming to succeed in their careers need to develop their career adaptation skills in order to accommodate themselves to the evolving structure of work and their careers. Those who do will achieve career success. This study deals with career adaptation skills of generation X and Y employees and aims to compare career success on the basis of demography. To this end, a survey form has been created and carried out with 300 employees chosen via convenience sampling method among the private sector employees residing in the center of Kastamonu province of Turkey. The findings have been assessed with SPSS program. Descriptive analysis, t-test for finding out the differences, and Anova test have been applied to the data, which revealed the career adaptation skills of generation X and Y employees and differences by comparing career success on the basis of demographic characteristics.

Key words: Generation, Generation X, Generation Y, Career, Career Success, Career Adaptation Skills

DETERMINANTS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS IN THE CEECs AFTER EU ACCESSION

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Gülçin GÜREŞÇİ

Abstract

Foreign direct investments are important especially for developing countries and transition economies. This study aims to examine the determinants of foreign direct investment inflows to Central and Eastern Europe countries after the European Union accession with using panel data tests, and shows how the size of foreign direct investment changed after the European Union membership. This paper especially interested in the countries which are Cyprus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Estonia, Poland, Slovak Republic, and Slovenia. We used the data from 1994 to 2016. We examined the determinants of foreign direct investment inflows to Central and Eastern Europe countries, and our results show that all variables employed effect FDI inflows during this period. We found that especially transition specific determinants have important power to determine the foreign direct investment inflows. And it gives some important policy implications both for Central and Eastern Europe countries and candidate countries.

Key words: Foreign Direct Investment, Central And Eastern Europe Countries, European Union, Panel Data

EFFECTS OF UNCERTAINTY SHOCKS: THE CASE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Gülçin GÜREŞÇİ

Abstract

This study investigates uncertainty shocks in the European Union countries with using panel data analysis for the period from 1995 to 2016. At the literature, the net effect of uncertainty shocks is ambiguous, and it changes by country to country. Therefore, in this study panel data method will be employed to show this effect for the whole sample and country specific. Country specific results are important for the economic policy implications. It is found that economic growth is lower in the presence of uncertainty shocks at the European Union countries. This shows that smoother economic policy is crucial for the stable economic growth.

Key words: Uncertainty Shocks, European Union, Panel Data Analysis

**UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS APPLICATIONS AS A PART OF THE SOCIAL
SECURITY POLICIES: EVALUATION OF GERMANY AND TURKEY**

Arş.Gör. Yasemin BOZKURT

Doç.Dr. Gülay GÜNAY

Abstract

Social policy is an important means and has a powerful function in developing individuals and social welfare, in maintenance and enhancing individuals, groups and societies of life quality. Nowadays social security is one of the important fields of social policy, which have a part in comprehension of social welfare state of countries. Within social security, countries guarantee medical care in case of disease, sick pays, motherhood, disability, senility, work accident and occupational illness, death, family allowance and unemployment. After Germany's Prime Minister Bismarck has established a compulsory social insurance system and created a comprehension of a social welfare state in 1881, other countries provide such this services to pledge their citizens.

The purpose of this study is to analyses the legislative regulations, the features and the development of unemployment assistance applications in Germany and Turkey and to contrast the policies and applications in these countries in micro and macro level. In accordance with this purpose, after presenting literature information of social policy and social security concepts, it will put an emphasis on the position of social security in social policy. The social security policies and applications in the European Union will be examined and within social security the social security policies related with unemployment assistance applications in Germany and Turkey will be contrasted.

Key words: Social Security, Unemployment, Unemployment Benefit, Turkey - Germany, Unemployment Benefit in Turkey

**AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE INVESTIGATION OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING
THE SERVANT LEADER'S PATERNAL SUPPORT**

Arş.Gör. Mürsel GÜLER

Arş.Gör.Dr. Ferit KARAHAN

Doç.Dr. Cengiz DURAN

Öğrenci Namık TUĞYAN

Abstract

From day to day, all communities needed a variety of events such as eating, drinking, sheltering and living a better life in order to be able to handle their existence and their lives. They have sought a plan and a leader who has created and controlled this scheme to ensure that these events are functional and sustainable.

In order to be able to adapt to the changing life conditions, it was necessary to work part and share role. Leaders have determined how this division of labor and the role sharing that exist in the existing society structure is organized and managed.

"The first researches that carried a leading character in the examination and formation of the concept of leadership began in Ancient Greece. Thinkers such as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Homer, Pericles, Sophocles and Heraclitus are the first to mention the concept of leadership "(Bozlayan, 2005, pp. 10-11).

Since the communities around the world, people have searched for a concept that will motivate and reach them, and fill this gap with leading spirit-leading people, to get rid of the social, cultural, economic, military and political confrontations they face and to guide them towards their goals.

Along with globalization, there is a change and transformation process everywhere from organizational structures, business models, working conditions to leadership understanding. There is a society order that is devoid of emotion, human love, tolerance and dual human relations, and electronics and technology take full control. In this process, trying to be something other than learning to be a human being and managing and organizing people by rejecting the laws of the spirit and the universe will no longer work. (Virtuous, 2010)

It is not a leader who orders the executives and awaits the fulfillment of those orders, but rather a team that reflects with the team, contributes to their development, makes the first task of increasing motivation by seeking ways to communicate effectively with them, Transformation into leaders must take place. (Akiş, 2005: 12)

With the support provided by the people in the top management, the members of the organization are not only developing themselves but also being fed the organizational climate for growth and service. This is consistent with the idea that Greenleaf is likely to be a servant leader of those who are competent. At this dimension, there are sub-dimensions such as helping others to succeed, nurturing the leadership potentials, listening to others, sharing decision-making processes with the people most affected by the darkness, respecting the worker and recognizing them if organizational morale is low.

Factors affecting the support of the members of the servant leader who will receive the power to influence the intention of the employee to work will be examined.

Key words: Servant Leadership, Interpersonal Support

PIAAC-2015 RAPORUNUN TÜRKİYE OBJEKTİFİNDEN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

Arş.Gör. Yasemin BOZKURT

Öz

PIAAC (Programme For International Assessment Of Adult Competencies) - Uluslararası Yetişkin Becerilerinin Ölçülmesi Programı, OECD tarafından yürütülen uluslararası bir programdır. 33 OECD ülkesine ilaveten Endonezya'nın başkenti Jakarta'nın da dahil edildiği çalışma 16-65 yaş arası yetişkinlerin sözel, sayısal ve temel bilgi işleme becerilerini ortaya koymaktadır. PIAAC, Türkiye'nin de ilk kez dahil olduğu son raporunu 2015 yılında yayınlamıştır

Bu çalışma 34 bölge verilerini Türkiye objektifinden değerlendirerek bizlere ilk kez Türkiye'ye dair 16-65 yaş arası yetişkinlerin sözel, sayısal ve teknoloji yoğun ortamlarda problem çözme becerileri hakkında somut bir değerlendirme sunmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu çalışma kapsamında, sözel, sayısal ve teknoloji zengin ortamlarda problem çözme performanslarının ülkelere göre karşılaştırılması, bu becerilerin eğitim seviyesine ve cinsiyete göre değerlendirilmesi, bu becerilerin günlük hayatta ve iş ortamında kullanılması durumu ile öğrenme ve iş gücü/istihdam arasındaki ilişkinin ölçülmesine yer verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: PIAAC, OECD

THE MIGRATION FACT IN THE WORKS OF GÜLSÜN KARAMUSTAFA

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Serkan ÇALIŞKAN

Abstract

This study aims to deal with the works of Gülsün Karamustafa, who attracted attention with her original works in the history of Turkish plastic arts, within the framework of the concepts of migration identity. Karamustafa, who also comes from a migrant family, focuses on the migration fact in many of her studies. The artist, who uses many materials that can be reproduced such as painting, sculpture, installation and video, produces works that revolve around the concept of identity, question and discuss the subject. In these studies, the artist opens the effects of migration on the individual up for discussion. The work "Kuryeler" produced by the artist for the exhibition Anı/Bellek 1st exhibition at the Taksim Art Gallery in 1991 was produced through the concept of migration. Children's vests on three plexiglass stands on which "We used to hide the things that were important to us inside the children's vests while crossing the borders" is written contain clues about what immigration is and present the layers of migration in the memory to the audience. On the other hand, she conveys the information that the story that lies behind the migration is not a going with an ordinary preference but a kind of escape, and that what kinds of tragedies may have been experienced. She focuses on the concept of migration in her work entitled "Homeland is not the place where you are born but where you eat your fill", as the name suggests. The composition created through the ready objects reaches the audience with the bittersweet feeling caused by migration like family and belonging. In addition to these studies, Gülsün Karamustafa, who also produced studies related to issues such as the migration of Turkish workers to Germany, and the migration due to the collapse of the communist systems in Europe, also included sociological and psychological effects that can be reproduced such as the destruction created by the migration on the individual, the lack of belonging, the compactness, neither there nor here in her studies while examining the subject of migration.

Key words: Gülsün Karamustafa, Identity, Migration, Fine Arts

YENİ FİNANSAL YAPI VE PARA POLİTİKALARI

Arş.Gör. Tuğçe OLCAY

Öz

Finansal istikrar ülke ekonomilerinin geleceği açısından küreselleşmenin ortaya koyduğu dinamiklere cevap verebilecek bir finansal yapının oluşturulması ve finansal istikrarın sağlanması para ve maliye politikası yapıcılar için en önemli hedeflerin başında yer almaktadır. Bu nedenle finansal piyasaların işleyişinde finansal araçlar, ödeme sistemi ve sistemi destekleyen teknolojik altyapı, düzenleyici yasalar ve kurumların tamamı bir bütün olarak istikrar unsuru içinde var olmalıdır. Fiyat istikrarının sağlanmasında temel görevi olan merkez bankaları da yapı içindeki bankalarla oluşan organik bağdan kaynaklı olarak finansal yapının işleyişinde ön alarak sorumluluk yüklenmeye başlamıştır. Bankaların para yaratma sürecinde ve parasal sistem içindeki önemli ve kilit konumdaki rolleri merkez bankalarını finansal yapının işleyişine duyarlı hale getirmiştir. Bu durum merkez bankalarının temel amacı fiyat istikrarı ile birlikte finansal istikrarı da sağlayabilecek politikalar üretmesi gerekliliğini ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Küresel krizin ardından belirsizlik artmış ve gelişmekte olan ülkelere yönelen sermaye akımları makro ekonomik ve finansal istikrarı tehdit eder hale gelmiştir. Finansmanın oldukça kısa vadeli ve oynak olduğu bir konjunktürde, küresel risk iştahındaki ani değişimlere karşı ekonominin dayanıklılığını artırmanın gerekliliği önem kazanmıştır. Bu gelişmeler geleneksel para politikası uygulamalarından farklı olarak, risklere ve yaşanabilecek krizlere yeterli tepkiler verilebilmesini olanaklı kılan daha esnek politika arayışlarını öne çıkarmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Finansal Yapı, Finansal Kriz, Fiyat İstikrarı, Finansal İstikrar, Para Politikaları

KÜRESELLEŞME VE REFAH DEVLETİ ANLAYIŞINDA YENİDEN YAPILANMA

Arş.Gör. Tuğçe OLCAY

Öz

Günümüz dünyasında teknolojideki öngörülmez hızlı gelişmeler, uluslararası ticaret ve sermaye akışlarında serbestleşme, ekonomide piyasa sistemi odaklı yeni yapılanmalar, siyasetin daha liberal bir demokratik ortam açılımları ve toplumsal örgüt yapılanmalarında yeni arayışlar küresel düzeyde yaygınlaşarak kapsamlı bir evrim aşaması yaşanmaktadır. Küreselleşme olgusu ulus ve ulus-altı düzeylerde yeni yönetim yapılanmalarını dayatmakta, ulus-üstü düzeyde ülkelerin ortak çıkarlarını savunan örgütlenmelere katılımı da öne çıkarmaktadır. Küresel düzeyde ülkelerin katılımıyla oluşturulan uluslararası ticaret, yatırım, finans ve çevre koruma alanlarında getirilen ortak kurallar ve kurumlarla ulusal devletlerin politika araçları kısıtlanmıştır. Devletin katılımcı, etkin, küçük, ilkeli ve önemsenir olma düşüncesi önem kazanmış ve uygulanmasına geçilmiştir. Ekonomik refaha giden yolun refah devleti ve müdahalelerinden değil, ekonomik özgürlüklerden geçtiği görüşü ağırlık kazanarak düzenleyici ve denetleyici devlet yapılanmasının temelleri atılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küreselleşme, Ulus – Devlet, Refah Devleti

ECONOMICAL AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF KONYA DURING THE EARLY YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC

Arş.Gör. Ali Rauf KARATAŞ

Öz

Konya, tarihsel süreçte dünyanın en önemli kadim şehirlerinden biri olma hüviyetini korumuştur. 19. yüzyılda büyük ölçüde kendine yeten tarımsal üretim ile görece küçük ölçekli ve iyi örgütlenmemiş sınai üretim yapısına sahipti. Birinci Dünya Savaşı sonrası milli sınırların oluşmasıyla ekonomik ve toplumsal yapı itibarıyla yeni bir dönem başlamıştır. Bu yeni dönemde Konya, kadimden gelen tarımsal kimliğini sürdürmüştür. Buna ek olarak, özellikle tarıma dayalı sanayi kollarında büyük gelişim göstermiştir. Bu bağlamda; şehrin nüfus bileşimi de ekonomik yapıya bağlı olarak şekillenmiş ve istihdamın önemli çoğunluğu tarım sektöründe gerçekleşmiştir. Konya ilinin sanayi ve tarımda mukayeseli olarak üstün olduğu sektörlerde sağladığı yüksek katma değer şirketleşmeyi de hızlandırmıştır. Zamanla tüm ekonomilerde gözlenen ekonomik rekabet ve girişim özgürlüğündeki gelişim, il ekonomisinin dış dünya ile ilişkilerini de arttırmış ve şehrin gelişimi günümüze değin sürmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konya, Tarımsal Üretim, Milli Sınırların Oluşumu

**GÜNEYDOĞU ANADOLU BÖLGESİ'NDE BİR KAMU İKTİSADİ TEŞEBBÜSÜNÜN
BÖLGESEL SINAİ VE TARIMSAL ÜRETİME KATKISI: GÜNEYDOĞU SANAYİ VE TİCARET
ANONİM ŞİRKETİ ÖRNEĞİ**

Arş.Gör. Ali Rauf KARATAŞ

Öz

Devlet-Ekonomi ilişkisi tarihsel süreçte iktisadi ekollerin anlaşmazlığa düştüğü konulardandır. Devletin iktisadi yaşamdaki rolü, 20. yüzyılda tüm ekonomileri etkileyecek şekilde önemli bir değişime uğramıştır. 19. yüzyılda Klasik İktisatçıların etkisiyle önemli ölçüde sınırlanan hükümet müdahaleleri, sonraki yüzyılda hızla artmıştır. Keynezyen iktisadi yaklaşımlar ve iki dünya savaşının mali sonuçları devletin ekonomideki rolünün artmasına yol açmıştır. Bu yüzyıl, kamu iktisadi teşebbüslerinin de dünya ekonomilerinde yerini aldığı bir dönemi ifade etmektedir. Birçok ülkede olduğu gibi Türkiye'de de 1930'lı yıllardan itibaren kamu iktisadi teşebbüsleri hızla artmış ve iktisadi büyüme ve kalkınma ile ülkede sanayi kültürünün oluşmasına katkı sağlamışlardır. Bu çalışmada, 1955 yılında kurulan bir kamu iktisadi teşebbüsü olan Güneydoğu Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.'nin faaliyetleri incelenmiştir. Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesi'ndeki zeytin üretimini potansiyeline ulaştırmak ve ülke ekonomisine katkı sağlamak amacıyla olan bu KİT, 1980 yılında kadar devlet sermayesinin ağırlık olduğu ve daha sonra kademeli kamu payının azaldığı bir süreç izleyerek tamamen özelleştirilerek tarihteki yerini almıştır. Çalışma sonuçları göstermiştir ki, Güneydoğu Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş., faaliyet gösterdiği sektör ve bölgede sanayi kültürünü yerleşmesine katkı sağlayarak, bölgenin sosyoekonomik yapısındaki dönüşüme katkı sağlamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamu İktisadi Teşebbüsleri, Sanayi Kültürü, Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesi

ECONOMIC CRISIS EVALUATIONS IN AFRO-EURASIA REGION ON STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS

Arş.Gör. Ali Rauf KARATAŞ

Arş.Gör. Tuğçe OLCAY

Arş.Gör. Yasemin BOZKURT

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Ahmet OĞUZ

Öz

Dünya üzerinde yaşanan ekonomik krizler, ülke ekonomilerini derinden sarsarak ekonomi politikalarında büyük ölçekli dönüşümlerine yol açmıştır. Bu krizlerin gelişim süreçlerinde iç ve dış koşullar çoğunlukla eşanlı etkili olmuştur. Özellikle 1950 sonrasında dış ekonomik ve siyasi konjonktürdeki gelişmeler ekonomi politikalarının tayininde belirleyici olmuştur. Bu dönemde Soğuk Savaş süreci ve petrol şokları ülke ekonomilerini etkileyen başlıca dış siyasi ve ekonomik faktörlerdir. Bu gelişmeler Afro Avrasya bölgesinde bulunan ülkelerin ve özellikle Türkiye ekonomisinin dışa açılma sürecini de başlatan birtakım sonuçlar doğurmuştur. Bu anlamda dışa açılma sürecini sancılı bir şekilde sürdüren ülke ekonomileri, etkileri günümüze de sirayet edecek şekilde krizlerle karşılaşmıştır. Ülke ekonomilerinin cari yapısal sorunlarından olan işsizlik ve cari açığın hızlanması bu zaman aralığındaki krizlerle gerçekleşmiştir. Bu bağlamda dönemin krizlerinin incelenmesi önem arz etmektedir. Bu çalışmada, bölgede bulunan ülke ekonomileriyle özellikle Türkiye'nin cari yapısal ekonomik sorunları bağlamında 1980 öncesinde yaşanan krizlerin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Afro Eurasia, Economic Crisis, Structural Problem

**THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON THE AIM OF CORPORATE
SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

Arş.Gör. Mürsel GÜLER

Arş.Gör.Dr. Ferit KARAHAN

Doç.Dr. Cengiz DURAN

Öğr.Gör. Sezer BUDAK

Abstract

The aim of the study is to examine the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the financial performance of firms. In this context, it is based on the social responsibility research of Kapital Journal for Corporate Social Responsibility. Corporate Social Responsibility has been indexed for 2014, 2015, 2016 in the framework of the most successful companies in terms of education, health, nature and environment, sports, culture and art, human rights, For the financial performance of the companies, the ratios for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 were taken. Companies that can be included in the CSR survey of the study were selected. Corporate Social Responsibility is dependent and Rasyolar is chosen as independent variable. It is inevitable that the financial changes that companies show during the year will affect their social responsibility activities and investments.

Van Beurden and Gössling found that there was a positive relationship between financial performance and corporate social responsibility through the literature review they conducted in 2008. Some economists have a negative relationship with the eye. It will negatively affect financial performance because companies will need to source for social responsibility activities.

Key words: Corporate Social Responsibility, Financial Performance

THE IMPACT OF ENTREPRENEURIAL TRENDS IN CREATING ENTREPRENEURIAL PERSONALITY

Arş.Gör.Dr. Ferit KARAHAN

Doç.Dr. Cengiz DURAN

Arş.Gör. Mürsel GÜLER

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Ömer NASUHİ ŞAHİN

Abstract

The aim of this study is to measure whether the education of Dumlupınar University, Faculty of Economics, Business and Economics has increased the entrepreneurial tendencies of the education they have received. In addition, it will be analyzed whether the difference between the entrepreneurial tendencies of the students of the business and economics department. The t-test and Annova method will be used in the research. In addition, entrepreneurial trends will be investigated to determine whether sex and where the person lived before, parental occupation, age.

Natural resources, capital, and labor, which are the three economic production factors that determine residence, prosperity and economic development, are now the fourth factor of production, entrepreneurship. It can be stated today that the importance of qualified labor and entrepreneurship increases from these production factors. While the value of entrepreneurship, which is an intellectual labor, is increasing, the value of physical labor and labor is decreasing. It should not be forgotten that your entrepreneurship is a concept that is intertwined with management and research and development

In order to be an entrepreneur, you must first be able to assume risks and responsibilities, communicate well with other people who can work hard and communicate well, be open to innovations, and grow after business. Someone who does not have these features is not an entrepreneur, although he does not own the property. However, if a person with an entrepreneurial intention does not have enough capital, he can not be an entrepreneur. But this person can be seen as a potential entrepreneur. Administrative social and political features must be found in the enterprise. Those trained in these matters may be better entrepreneurs.

Key words: Entrepreneurial Personality, Entrepreneurial Tendency,

**DIRECT CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN THE OPENING PROCESS OF TURKEY
TOWARDS THE SOUTH CAUCASUS**

Yrd.Doç.Dr. Hakan ARIDEMİR

Dr. Birol ŞAL

Abstract

After collapse of Soviet Union Southern Caucasus states had political independence and at the same time have eforted economic independence in their independence process. On the other hand, three coutries which named transition economies, have faced like finance, tecnology, management and qualified work force problems in level of their potancials put into practice. And so have needed high amount foreign capital and specilasion. Not only international political relations also international economic relations must notice on state's foreign affairs reflex. In this context, economic power and relationship have increasing importance in international relations. This subject must concider in relationship between Turkey and Southern Caucasus states because of understanding and making politics and to make a prediction toward future as a foreign affair instrument.

Key words: SouthernCaucasus, foreignaffairs, foreigncapital, directinvestment, development.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE (1870-1997)

Öğrenci Ezgi AKÜLKER

Abstract

In international law, criminal responsibilities have begun to emerge along with new crimes that have arisen among individuals outside the states. Developments between states have created new quests to provide a basis for internationalization. The war crimes and crimes against humanity have caused an international consensus and the states have come together to organize international conferences and have tried to fulfill their criminal trials by uncovering the crimes and responsibilities committed. In this work, both conferences and proceedings carried out in provisional courts will be examined to develop international criminal law.

Key words: The International Criminal Court, The Tokyo Military Criminal Court, The Karma Status Courts

THE EFFECTS OF TURKISH LOGISTICS ACTIVITIES IN THE REVITALIZATION OF THE NEW SİLK ROAD

Öğr. Grv. Hasbiye DİZMAN

Abstract

The silk road, which lost its significance for various reasons, has been revived since the 1990s, as the Turkic republics in Central Asia gained their independence and countries such as China and India also want to economically move their faraway nature goods and underground energy to the west.

There are joint initiatives, projects, and co-operation of the countries where the Silk Road has passed, including the countries in the geographies, the western countries and our country (approximately 70 countries). These studies are also important investments in terms of logistics on the way of new silk trade.

In this study, activities conducted on behalf of the logistic sector in Turkey were evaluated in the process of reviving the historical silk road by conducting literature searches. As a result, Turkey, which is located in the middle corridor on the new silk road route, has the advantage of being a logistic base in terms of geographical and physical location. Companies in this sector also need to complete their institutional structures and technologies. There are serious investments in logistics base in our developed regions such as Istanbul (Tuzla), Bursa (Gemlik), Izmir (Çandarlı), Gaziantep (Organized industrial Zone), Iskenderun and more in the Black Sea, Mediterranean and Aegean regions. According to the statistics of the Turkish statistics agency and the Ministry of Transport, road lengths which have increased continuously, railway construction, increasing number of port construction, cargo capacities and number of passengers indicate that our country does not want to have a significant share in logistics sector and silk road revitalization activities.

In addition, the investments made in the logistics sector together with its subsidiaries are also a solution to the employment problem of close to 1 million people. It is a bright future even if some shrinkage in the logistics sector occurred in 2016 (due to political crises, conflicts, foreign exchange fluctuations, refugees, forced EU borders). For this reason, investments should continue in a serious way.

Key words: Silk Road and Logistics.

A NEW MULTICULTURALISM MODEL EMERGED IN TURKISH WORLD: ROPE CULTURE

Arş.Grv. Ruhi Can ALKIN

Abstract

One of the most controversial concepts in contemporary social sciences literature is multiculturalism. Beyond theoretical discussions, there are multiculturalism models emerging in the world, especially in the different countries and regions of the Western world. Although these models provide comparable figures for the political and social structure of the geography, new models and conceptual frameworks for the "cohabitation" culture of the non-Western world also emerge. The "rope culture" model developed by Ercan Özensel, a professor of sociology, has the potential to contribute to the debate on multiculturalism in non-Western societies. To put it briefly, Özensel says that specifically Turkey and in general, Middle Eastern countries host historically different ethnic elements, and despite the experience of nation state, all these different ethnic elements still live in the same countries. In the case of the ideal of coexistence, each ethnic element represents a set of thinner lines of a rope, as Özensel fleshed out metaphorically. As the ropes alone can not lift a certain load, the rope as a whole can lift the heavier loads. At the same time, the tension of the rope, that is, ethnic tensions, sends each rope, that is, each ethnic group, to tension, while the atmosphere of peace and serenity provides the peace of every ethnic group forming each rope in the same way. This fate union emphasizes the political and socio-economic partnership of Turkey and the Middle East societies. Just as in every multicultural model, the rope culture model has an "expectation" and a "searching for a better world ". The presentation of Özensel's "ideal" also supports the social scientific background of his model. On the other hand, while the current Western-based multiculturalism models are fed from secular concepts and processes, perhaps for the first time, the rope culture model and the multiculturalism are taken as religious items - specifically Islamic. Özensel argues that the Islamic phenomenon, which has been influenced for nearly a thousand years in a cohabitation culture in the geography where the model is addressed and continues at different levels, can not be ignored. In this study, the rope culture model and the original aspects of the model will be revealed within the framework of the theoretical background discussed above, so this concept that emerged in the Turkish world will be opened to debate.

Key words: Multiculturalism, Turkey, Middle East, Rope Culture

CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİ TÜRK ŞİİRİNDE GÖÇ

Yrd. Doç. Dr. Halil ADIYAMAN

Öz

Göç insanlık tarihi kadar eski bir kavramdır. Göçün bu kadar eski olan tarihinin edebiyat ile ilişkisinin olmaması düşünülemez. Tanzimat ile başlayan sürgün ve eğitim nedeniyle gerçekleşen göçler edebiyat dünyasında büyük bir etki oluşturur. Bu göçler, edebiyat sosyolojisi açısından değerlendirildiğinde toplumun yaşadığı sorunları çözüme kavuşturabilir. Bu göçler genellikle siyasi iradenin tercihleri doğrultusunda gerçekleşir. Maliye tahsili için Paris'e giden İbrahim Şinasi, dedesinin görevi nedeniyle Tekirdağ, Afyon, Sofya ve Kars'a göç eden Namık Kemal hükümet tarafından Erzurum'a tayin edilince Ziya Paşa ile Paris'e kaçar. Namık Kemal, Londra'ya geçer ve orada Hürriyet gazetesini çıkarır. Sonrasında Kıbrıs ve Midilli sürgünleri gerçekleşir. Yine Ziya Paşa, Paris'ten Londra'ya oradan Fransa'ya sonrasında da İsviçre'ye geçer. Tanzimat dönemi sanatçıları zorunlu göçle boğuşurken Servet-i Fünûn sanatçıları ise göç edememenin bunalımını yaşarlar. Yeni Zelanda'ya gitmek isterler. O olmayınca Manisa'da bir çiftliğe göç etmek isterler. Bu göç de gerçekleşmeyince Fikret'in büyük köşk projesi devreye girer. İstanbul içinde bir göç gerçekleşir. Âşiyân bir kaçış yeri olur. Milli Mücadele bitince muhalifler de göç etmek zorunda kalır. Bu göç hareketleri şairlerin ve yazarların kendilerinin yaşadıklarıdır. Bu konunun biyografi tarafıdır. Bir de yazarın/şairin toplumda yaşananları gözleyip kendi muhayyilesinden geçirdikleri eserler vardır bu da konunun temel meselesidir. Sanatkar, çevresinde gördüğü olaylara kayıtsız kalmaz. Bu gözlemlerini kendi duygularıyla birlikte okuyucuya anlatır.

Cumhuriyet dönemine gelindiğinde yeni kurulan devletin getirdiği modernleşme göç hareketlerini de etkiler. Cumhuriyet'in ilk yıllarında makineleşmeye önem verilir. Anadolu'nun birçok yerinde fabrikalar kurulur. Şehir kültürünün İstanbul dışına çıkmaya başlamasıyla birlikte yeni merkezler oluşur. 1950'den sonra çok partili dönemin kazanımlarıyla şehir kültürü oluşmaya başlar. 1960'dan sonra ise Almanya'ya göç başlar.

Bu çalışmada Cumhuriyet dönemiyle başlayan göç hareketlerinin şiirdeki yansımaları ele alınmaya çalışıldı. Hareket noktamız modern anlamda göç kavramının giriş döneminde şairlerin kendi göçü ve göç kavramını ele alışlarındaki çeşitliliği tespit etmektir. Cumhuriyet ile başlayan süreçte toplumu ve şairleri derinden etkileyen hareket savaştır. Balkan Harbi, I. Dünya Harbi ve Kurtuluş Savaşı'yla devam eden süreç on dört yıl sürer. Öncesi düşünüldüğünde Karlofça Antlaşması(1699) ile başlayan olumsuz süreç Cumhuriyet'in ilk yıllarında hem halkın psikolojisinde hem de şairlerin dünyasında ilk sırada yer alır. II. Dünya Savaşı da doğrudan etkilemese bile dolaylı yünden etkiler.

Şairlerin dünyasında savaş ve göç ön plandadır. Savaşların sonucu olarak göç edebiyat dünyamızda yer alır. Doğudaki savaşlardan Polonya'ya kadar savaşlar sonucunda göç eden insanların portreleri çizilir. İnsanların gruplar halinde memleketlerini terk etmek zorunda kaldıkları savaşların acısı şairlerin bakış açısı ile anlatılır. Sadece kendi savaşımız değil diğer ülkelerinin göçleri de ele alınır. I. Dünya ve II. Dünya Harplerinde hiç bilmedikleri ülkelere giden ve neden savaşıklarını bilmeyen askerler ele alınır. Savaşın iki yönü anlatılır. Birincisi savaşa giden erkeklerin durumu diğeri ise geride kalanların yaşadıkları açlık. Ergenokan'dan göç de şiirlerde işlenir. Göçün unsurlarından birisi de yalnızlıktır. Hem göç yolculuğu sırasında hem de göç gerçekleştikten sonra insan yalnızdır. Bu yalnızlık şairlerin dünyasında gurbetin verdiği yalnızlık işlenir. İnsanoğlu kalabalıklar içerisinde yalnızdır.

Göç eden kişi aynı zamanda geride kalanları da yalnız bırakır. Bu aileden bir kişi olabileceği gibi sevdikleri de olabilir. Yalnız yapılan göç özlem duygusunu da ön plana çıkarır. Göç eden insanın ruhsal yapısı hassastır. Bu duygu da yalnızlığı tetikler. Göç insanda hüznü çağırır. Göç ve fakirlik birbirini tamamlar. İhtiyaçlar göçü tetiklediği gibi göç eden insan da iyi bir gelecek için göç eder. Göç esnasında da ihtiyaçların karşılanacağı bir birikim olmalıdır. Şiirlerde iş bulmak için göçen insanların yanında ürettiği nesnelere satmak için göç eden insanlar anlatılır. Fakirlerin göç ettiği yer olarak gecekondular konusu da göçün temel meselesidir. Göç nedeniyle boşalan köylerin durumu da yine problem olarak ele alınan konulardandır. Göçün nedenlerinden birisi de sürgündür. Sürgün olan kişi psikolojik anlamda olumsuz bir tiptir. Bunu da eserlerine yansıtır. Şiirlerinde memleket özlemi ve ruh bunalımı görülür. Göç kavramı içerisinde aşk kavramı barındırır. Sevdiğinden ayrılanların özlemleri bu dönem şiirinde yer alır. Sevgili turna kuşuna benzetilerek uçup gitmesi ile göç arasında ilişki kurulur. Göçten sonra uzaktan yazılan şiirlerde ve mektuplarda aşk kendine tema olarak yer bulur. Ölüm, Türk düşünce sisteminde çok eski dönemlerden beri göç olarak nitelenir. Ölüm bir son değil bir göçtür. İslamiyet ile bu düşünce "rühlet" olarak pekiştirilir. Fakat Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı, ölüm kavramını korku ile karşılayarak göç kavramını ikinci plana iter. Cahit Sıtkı dışında incelediğimiz dönemdeki şairler ölümü bir göç olarak ele alırlar. Göç bir bakıma kaçıştır. Şairler bu kaçışı şiirlerinde dile getirirler. Uzak diyarlara kaçmak, daha iyi ekonomik yapıya doğru kaçış, daha politize olmayan yerlere kaçış şairlerin şiirlerinde işlenir. Göçler farklı araçlarla gerçekleşir. Bu araçlara binmeden önce yaşananlar, göç devam ederken bu araçlarda yaşananlar ve göç sonrası yaşananlarda etkileri ele alınır. Bir bakıma göç edenlere bu araçlar yoldaş olur. Çünkü bu yolculuk araçlarında şairler pek tanıdık yüz bulamazlar. Göç sadece insanlar için değil diğer canlılar için de gerçekleşen bir olaydır. Özellikle mevsimlere bağlı göçler şairlerin dikkatini çeker. Yaşamın karmaşıklığı içinde farkına varılamayan mevsimler değişikler göç eden canlılardan dolayı hatırlanır. Göç kavramı olumsuz anlamda ele alındığı gibi olumlu anlamda da yer alır. Yeni yerlere giderek yeni hayatlar kurmanın insanlara güzellikler getirebileceği düşüncesi de yer alır. Fakat makineleşmenin köyden kente göçü artıracığı konusunda endişe duyulur. Göç belli zaman diliminde gerçekleşir. Yolculuğun uzun ve kısalığı göçün geçici veya uzun süreli olması şairlerin düşünce dünyasında farklı şekillerde ele alınır. Göç kavramı beraberinde yeni yerler ve yeni insanlar tanıtır. Bu yerler ve insanlar ötekidir. Özellikle yabancı ülke ve insanlar ötekinin kendisidir. Şairler bu yerlere alışmakta zorluk çekerler. Bunda dolayı vatan özlemi çekerler. Başka yerlere gitme isteği ve başka ülkelerdeki yabancıları tanıma isteği de şiirde yerini alır. Göçün etki ettiği konulardan birisi de ailedir. Göç tek yapıldığında geride kalan aile etkilenir. Göç aile olarak yapıldığında ise alışma süreci biraz zorlaşır. Evlilik dolayısıyla yapılan göçler de Türk şiirinde kendisine yer edinir.

Türk şiirinde göç kavramı Cumhuriyet'in ilk dönemlerinde somut veya soyut olarak yer alır. Eğitim, iş, sağlık vb. nedenlerle göç kavramının artmaya başladığı 1960 sonrası göç ve bu göçün sonuçlarının Türk şiirindeki yansımaları soyuttan daha somuta giden bir yapıda kendini hissettirir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, Şiir, Cumhuriyet Dönemi, Türk Şiiri

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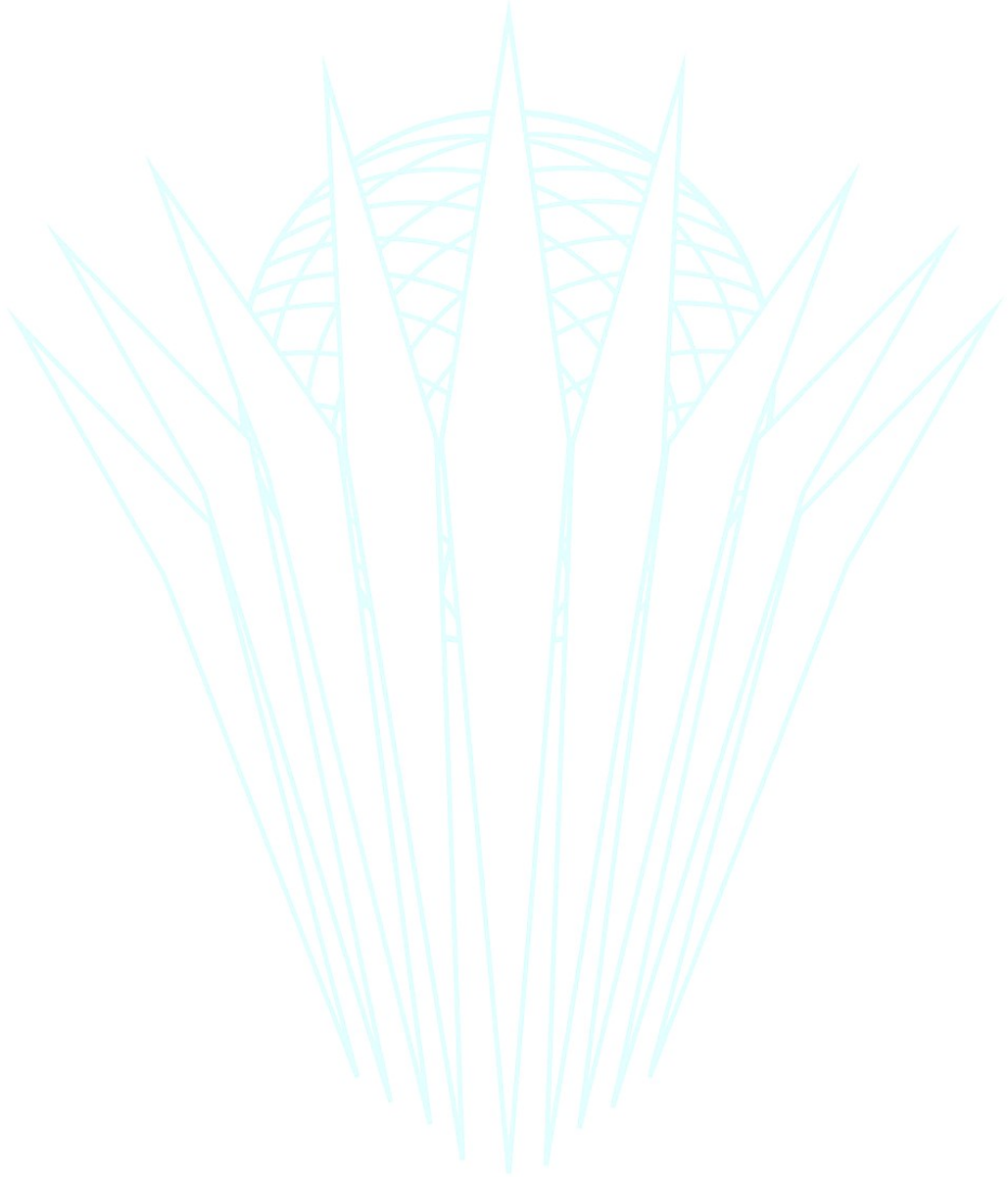
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İletişim

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