



International Marmara Social Sciences Congress (Spring 2021)

21 – 22 May 2021 KOCAELI

ABSTRACT & POSTERS E-BOOK

Organizer



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BRIEFLY ABOUT

International Marmara Science Congress was held between 21-22 May 2021 by Kocaeli University and Derince Municipality. The congress aims to bring together researchers whose working on interdisciplinary subjects in science and social sciences and also to establish an effective communication platform between them. In congress;

In Social Sciences; Anthropology, Archeology, Asian History, European Union, Banking and Insurance, Western Languages and Literature, Human and Economic Geography, Information and Document Management, Computer Education Technologies Education, Geography, Contemporary Turkish Dialects and Literature, Contemporary World History, Child Development, Linguistics , Religious Culture and Moral Education, Educational Sciences, Econometrics, History of Ancient Anatolia, History of Ancient Asia, Ethnoculture, Philosophy, Finance, Journalism and Media Studies, Developmental Psychology, Visual Communication Design, Fine Arts, Public Relations, Law, Economic Thought , Economics, Economic History, Theology, Communication Studies, Business, Women's Studies, Public Administration, Librarianship, Finance, Architecture, Accounting, History of Muslim Turkish States and Societies, Museum Studies, Music, Organization, Secondary Science and Mathematics Education, Secondary Education Social Alanlar Egitimi, Ottoman Institutions and Civilization, Special Education, Paleoanthropology, Marketing, Psychology, Guidance and Psychological Counseling, Advertising, Painting, Health Sciences, Art and Art Education, Cinema-TV, Political Thoughts, Political Life and Institutions, Political Science, Social Work, Social Policy, Sociology, Sport Science and Education, Fisheries Policies and Employment, History, Basic Education, Tourism, History of Turkish and Islamic Thought, Turkish Islamic Art, International Trade, International Economics, International Relations, Foreign Language Education, Local Governments, Administration, Higher Education Studies

The language of the congress is English or Turkish, and all full papers and abstracts submitted for publication in the congress on current issues have been evaluated by at least two referees by the blind reviewing method. 77 papers, abstracts and posters were accepted for oral presentation and publication as a result of peer review. We would like to thank all the researchers who have shown interest in the Congress..

IMASCON 2021 ORGANIZATION

IMASCON 2021, organized by Kocaeli University (KOÜ) and Derince Municipality and also sponsored by Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality, Kartepe Municipality, Körfez Municipality, Gölcük Municipality and East Marmara Development Agency.

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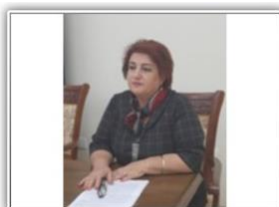
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University, Albania

IMASCON 2021 INVITED SPEAKERS



Prof. Dr. Tamara Milenkovic Kerkovic, University of Nis, Serbia



Prof. Dr. Nardane Yusifova, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Azeta Tartaraj, Aleksander Moisiu University Durrës, Albania



Prof. Dr. Tom Gillpatrick, Portland State University, U.S.A.



Prof. Dr. Luis Roseiro, Instituto Politécnico de Coimbra, Portugal



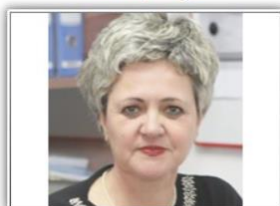
Prof. Dr. Hosam Bayoumi Hamuda, Obuda University, Hungary



Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Toros, Istanbul Technical University



Prof. Dr. Hanefi Bayraktar, Bayburt University



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Flora Merko, Aleksander Moisiu University Durrës, Albania



Assoc. Prof., Dr. Lyudmyla Symochko, Uzhhorod National University, Ukraine



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ylber Aliu, AAB College, Kosovo



Assoc., Prof. Dr. Mehboob Nagarbawdi, Aki's Poona College Of Arts, Science & Commerce, India



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murzakmatov Amanbek Kamyrovich, Osh State University, Kyrgyzstan



Assist. Prof. Dr. Reyhan Dadas, Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan



Dr. Vandana Garg, M.Sc Maths, M.phil Maths, P.hd Maths is currently teaching in Defence Career Analyst- DCA Mohali and RV Institute, India



Dr. Reena Patil M.A. (English, Hindi, Sanskrit) M.Ed. (Ph.D. in Education) Gyanodaya Mahavidhyalaya, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, Devi Ahilya University, India

CONGRESS PROGRAMME

21 MAY FRIDAY 2021		
The Start of Registration Process		
AÇILIŞ KONUŞMALARI - OPENING SPEECHES 10:00 / 11:00 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> İstiklal Marşı ve Saygı Duruşu / National Anthem and Moment of Silence Derince Belediyesi Tanıtım Filmi / Short Film of Municipality Derince Kocaeli Üniversitesi Tanıtım Filmi / Short Film of Kocaeli University Doç. Dr. Öznur GÖKKAYA, <i>Kongre Başkanı, President of Imascon Congress</i> Zeki Aygün, <i>Derince Belediye Başkanı, Mayor of Derince</i> Prof. Dr. Mehmet YILDIRIM, <i>Kocaeli Üniversitesi Teknoloji Fakültesi Dekanı, Dean of Technology Faculty of Kocaeli University</i> 		
IMASCON PANEL I – COVID'LE YAŞAMAK / LIFE WITH COVID 14:00 / 15:00 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prof. Dr. Tamara Milenkovic Kerkovic, University of Nis, Serbia Prof. Dr. Nardane Yusifova, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Prof. Dr. Azeta Tartaraj, Aleksandër Moisiu University Durrës, Albania Prof. Dr. Hosam Bayoumi Hamuda, Obuda University, Hungary Prof. Dr. Luis Roseiro, Instituto Politécnico de Coimbra, Portugal Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Toros, İstanbul Technical University Prof. Dr. Hanefi Bayraktar, Bayburt University Assoc. Prof. Dr. Flora Merko, Aleksandër Moisiu University Durrës, Albania 		
IMASCON PANEL II COVID'LE YAŞAMAK / LIFE WITH COVID – 16:30 / 17:30 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prof. Dr. Tom Gillpatrick, Portland State University, U.S.A. Prof. Dr. Hosam Bayoumi Hamuda, Obuda University, Hungary Assoc. Prof., Dr. Lyudmyla Symochko, Uzhhorod National University, Ukraine Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ylber Aliu, AAB College, Kosovo Assoc., Prof. Dr. Mehboob Nagarbawdi, Aki's Poona College Of Arts, Science & Commerce, India Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murzakmatov Amanbek Kamyatovich, Osh State University, Kyrgyzstan Dr. Vandana Garg, DCA Mohali and RV Institute, India Dr. Reena Patil M.A., Devi Ahilya University, India 		
ORAL PRESENTATIONS		21 MAY 2021 FRIDAY
21 MAY 2021	SESSION 1	Time 14:00 – 15:15
IMASCON SESSION 1.1 / 14:00 – 15:15	Hall : 1	21 MAY 2021
Remote Access Link:		
SESSION CHAIR : Assoc.Prof. Dr. Etem Yeşilyurt		
Abdullah İsmail Şimşek	TEACHER MINDSET AND SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING: PRIMARY TEACHERS SAMPLE	
Assoc.Prof. Dr. Etem Yeşilyurt	OVERVIEW OF THINKING STYLES AND LEARNING-TEACHING PROCESS	
Elmas Burcu Karataş	INNOVATION IN SCHOOLS AND THE EFFECT OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL ON EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT IN THE COVID-19 PROCESS	
Özge Akgül Uğur	ÖĞRETMENLERİN GÖZÜNDEN UZAKTAN EĞİTİME HIZLI GEÇİŞ	
Hüseyin Salık	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF UNION EXPECTATIONS OF EDUCATION EMPLOYEES ON	

	THEIR UNION COMMITMENT LEVELS DURING THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK PROCESS
Büşra Nur Nerse	PREPARATION STUDIES OF CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES ENRICHED WITH WEB 2.0 TOOLS WITH USING THE PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING APPROACH IN THE ONLINE EDUCATION PROCESS
IMASCON SESSION 1.2 / 14:00 – 15:15	Hall : 2 21 MAY 2021
Remote Access Link:	
SESSION CHAIR : Assist.Prof.Dr. Süleyman TEMİZ	
Hatice Yerlikaya	EVALUATION ON THE EFFECT OF THE EAST MEDITERRANEAN CRISIS NON-RESOLUTION ON THE CYPRUS PROBLEM AFTER 2000
Haci Mehmet Boyraz	EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN GAS FORUM: A REGIONAL ALLIANCE INITIATIVE?
Ahmet Burhan Akkoç	EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 CRISIS ON THE NEOLIBERAL PERSPECTIVE TO THE ECONOMY POLICY
Assist.Prof.Dr. Süleyman Temiz	ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN) AND FACTORS AFFECTING ITS FORMATION
Abdul Shafe Mubarez	OCCUPATION OF AFGHANISTAN BY THE RUSSIANS
IMASCON SESSION 1.3 / 14:00 – 15:15	Hall : 3 21 MAY 2021
Remote Access Link:	
SESSION CHAIR : Assist.Prof.Dr. A.Arzu ARI	
Betül Baydar Işık	A DESCRIPTIVE CONTENT ANALYSIS OF PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE (PCK) STUDIES IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION
Tuğçe Ar	EXAMINATION OF THE THESES MADE IN THE LEARNING FIELD OF GEOMETRY AND MEASUREMENT BETWEEN 2012-2021
Aykut Çitci	CONTENT ANALYSIS OF STUDIES ON EDUCATION WHICH USE FUZZY LOGIC IN TURKEY
Kübra Özdemir Fincan	MISCONCEPTIONS IN PRIMARY MATHEMATICS EDUCATION
Dr. Hasan Bozkaya	CONTRIBUTION OF CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF 7TH GRADE SYRIAN IMMIGRANT STUDENTS
Serkan Dinç	METHODOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF GRADUATE THESES AT THE SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL IN THE FIELDS OF DATA PROCESSING AND PROBABILITY LEARNING
Discussion	

ORAL PRESENTATIONS		
21 May 2021	SESSION 2	Time 15:30 – 16:45
IMASCON SESSION 2.1 / 15:30 – 16:45	Hall : 1	21 MAY 2021
Remote Access Link:		
SESSION CHAIR : Assoc.Prof.Dr.Floria Merko		
Esmeraldo Xhakolli	UNIVERSITIES VERSUS RADICAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE LABOR MARKET (ALBANIAN CASE)	
İbrahim Volkan Koparır	CIRCULAR RELATIONSHIP OF TWO ALLIED COUNTRIES: TURKEY-AMERICA	
Berivan Kaya	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES AND RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ECONOMIC GROWTH: A LITERATURE REVIEW ON TURKISH ECONOMY	
Abdulmalek Noman Ahmed Farhan	ONLINE SHOPPING BEHAVIOR AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON YEMENI STUDENTS IN TURKEY (KOCAELI &SAKARYA)	
Assist.Prof.Dr .Uğur Akkoç	FAİZ ORANLARININ VADE YAPISI VE HİSSE SENEDİ PİYASASI İLİŞKİSİ: TÜRKİYE EKONOMİSİ ÖRNEĞİNDE ZAMAN SERİSİ ANALİZİ	
IMASCON SESSION 2.2 / 15:30 – 16:45	Hall : 2	21 MAY 2021
Remote Access Link:		
SESSION CHAIR: Assist.Prof.Dr .Süleyman Temiz		
Assist.Prof.Dr .Süleyman Temiz	CHINA'S LAOS POLICY UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF XI JINPING	
Gazi Murat Peker	INTERNATIONAL LAW AND DIPLOMATIC STATUS; LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE VIENNA CONVENTIONS OF 1961 AND 1963	
Tahir Yıldız	FUNDAMENTALS OF AUTHORITY AND LEGITIMACY IN THE 16TH CENTURY OTTOMAN SIYASETNAMES	
Hussain Nasiri	TALIBAN RULE IN AFGHANISTAN (1994-2001)	
IMASCON SESSION 2.3 / 15:30 – 16:45	Hall : 3	21 MAY 2021
Remote Access Link:		
SESSION CHAIR : Assist.Prof.Dr. A.Arzu ARI		
Nalan Gül	TEACHER OPINIONS ABOUT THE CHALLENGES OF 8TH GRADE STUDENTS IN ALGEBRA LEARNING	
Fatma Kara	INVESTIGATION OF MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' VIEWS ON THE TEACHING OF TRIANGLE'S CONSTRUCTION AND DRAWING PROCESSES	
Assist.Prof.Dr. Adem Yılmaz	THE EFFECT OF SCIENCE ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED WITH DESIGN-BASED RESEARCH APPLICATIONS ON 8th GRADE STUDENTS' THE 21st CENTURY SKILLS	
Betül Baydar Işık	A DESCRIPTIVE CONTENT ANALYSIS OF TECHNOLOGIC PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE (PCK) STUDIES IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION	
Seren Büyükçam	A CONTENT ANALYSIS ON THE USE OF CARTOONS IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION	
Esra Seda Parlak	THE EFFECT OF MATERIAL USE ON ANXIETY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH MATH SUCCESS	
Discussion		

ORAL PRESENTATIONS		
21 May 2021	SESSION 3	Time 17:00 – 18:15
IMASCON SESSION 3.1 / 17:00 – 18:15	Hall : 1	21 MAY 2021
Remote Access Link:		
SESSION CHAIR : Assoc.Prof.Dr.Etem YEŞİLYURT		
Assoc.Prof.Dr. Etem Yeşilyurt	METACOGNITION: A CONCEPTUAL VIEW	
Şeyma Ersöz Kılınç	THE RELATIONSHIP OF TEACHERS 'ATTITUDES ABOUT THE USE OF SMARTBOARD TO THE PERCEPTION OF COMPUTER AND INTERNET SELF-EFFICIENCY	
Lec. Hacı Arif Doğanülkü	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LEVELS OF INTOLERANCE OF UNCERTAINTY AND PROACTIVE CAREER BEHAVIORS IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	
Erol Önan	INVESTIGATION OF THE PERCEPTIONS OF SCHOOL MANAGERS ABOUT THE ROLES OF THE SCHOOL MANAGERS ON THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEACHERS DURING THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK PROCESS	
Yılmaz Başdemir	INVESTIGATION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT VARIABLES DURING THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC PROCESS	
IMASCON SESSION 3.2 / 17:00 – 18:15	Hall : 2	21 MAY 2021
Remote Access Link:		
SESSION CHAIR : Assoc.Prof.Dr. Doğan YÜKSEL		
Jeren Muhammetnurova	PERCEPTIONS OF EFL TEACHERS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CO-TEACHING PROGRAM IN LANGUAGE EDUCATION: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE	
Sevilay Şahin Eroğlu	CONFUSION UPON SPECIFIC TERMS AND THEIR DISTINCTIONS IN THE SCOPE: A LITERATURE REVIEW ON ELF, EFL, CBI, CLIL, EMI, ESP, EAP	
Mustafa Günaydın	THE MEANING FEATURES OF VERBS DESCRIBING PSYCHOLOGICAL EVENTS IN AZERBAIJANI TURKISH AND TURKMEN TURKISH	
Jeren Muhammetnurova	REVIEW OF LANGUAGE AND LEARNING THEORIES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING	
Bahar Acar	HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF SCHOOL-BASED TESTING IN TURKEY	
Jeren Muhammetnurova	WORLD ENGLISHES AND LANGUAGE EDUCATION: REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE	

IMASCON SESSION 3.3 / 17:00 – 18:15		Hall : 3	21 MAY 2021
Remote Access Link:			
SESSION CHAIR : Lec.Dr. Leyla Şenol			
Şeyma Yıldız		HENRIK IBSEN AS A “MODERN” DRAMATIST AGAINST MORALITY OF BOURGEOIS	
Hamide Mehtap Veziroğlu		BRAND LOGO IN SHOE USE AND SYMBOLS ON EFFECTIVENESS ON CONSUMERS	
Esra Kaya		THE EFFECTS OF COLORS ON CONSUMER CHOICES IN SHOE PURCHASING	
Seren Koçak		IS THE CYPRUS RED SLIP WARE /CRSW IS ALSO THE LATE ROMAN D WARE?	
Savaş Yaylacı - Hüseyin Mertol		READING THE GEOGRAPHY WITH FILMS AN EXAMPLE IN TERMS OF DISASTERS GEOGRAPHY: THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW (2004)	
Discussion			
ORAL PRESENTATIONS			
21 May 2021		SESSION 4	Time 18:30 – 19:45
IMASCON SESSION 4.1 / 18:30 – 19:45		Hall : 1	21 MAY 2021
Remote Access Link:			
SESSION CHAIR : Assoc. Prof.Dr. Osman YALÇIN			
Assoc.Prof.Dr. Osman Yalçın		TURKISH MILITARY AVIATION AND AIR OPERATION IN THE BALKAN WARS	
Emine Gültekin		AN INVESTIGATION ON THE COMPARISON OF FUNDAMENTAL NEEDS OF HUMAN IN THE QUR'AN WITH MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS	
Bahadır Behrooz		STUDY OF THE LIFE, BOOKS AND METHOD OF HISTORIOGRAPHY OF FAZLULLAH B. RUZBIHAN KHUNJI.	
Raife Tekin		THE EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT OF THE PARENT PROFILE INVESTIGATION OF ITS EFFECTS	
Kübra Ülkü Üney		AN INVESTIGATION ON THE PLACE NAMES OF KESKIN DISTRICT OF KIRIKKALE PROVINCE	
22 MAY 2021 SATURDAY			
ORAL PRESENTATIONS			
22 May 2021		SESSION 5	Time 10.30 – 11:45
IMASCON SESSION 5.1 / 10:30 – 11:45		Hall : 1	22 MAY 2021
Remote Access Link:			
SESSION CHAIR : Prof.Dr. Hulusi DOĞAN			
Assist.Prof.Dr. Mehmet Fatih Acar		İZMİR-ALIAGA PORTS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TURKISH LOGISTICS SECTOR	
Celal Cem DENGİZ		A SOLUTION OFFER AGAINST THE EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE: A REVIEW ON UNIVERSAL BASIC INCOME	
Lec. Dr. Ayşe Nihan Aribaş		THE RELATIONSHIP OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP: THE CASE OF HEALTHCARE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS	
Assist.Prof.Dr. Osman Seray Özkan		MAY CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REDUCE JOB STRESS?	
Assist.Prof.Dr. Yavuz Selim Düger		A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW TO DETERMINE THE ANTECEDENTS OF SOCIAL LOAFING BEHAVIOR IN ORGANIZATIONS: A COMPARISON OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL LITERATURE	

IMASCON SESSION 5.2 / 10:30 – 11:45		Hall : 2	22 MAY 2021
Remote Access Link:			
SESSION CHAIR : Assoc.Prof.Dr .Murzakmatov Amanbek			
Res. Assist. Gözde Genç	AN ASSESSMENT OF LABOR INSECURITY IN TERMS OF ACADEMICIANS AND DOMESTİC WORKERS IN TURKEY		
Ezgi Burcu Şatır	SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH TO LAW: COMPARING MAX WEBER AND EUGEN EHRLICH		
Betül Çenteli	A SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW OF THE ESTABLISHMENT GOALS OF BOARDING DISTRICT SCHOOLS AS AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION AND THE PERCEPTION OF THEM BY THE PEOPLE OF THE REGION IN WHICH THEY WERE ESTABLISHED: THE EXAMPLE OF HALKAPINAR		
Lec Dr. Nizigiyimana Desire Louis	RAWLS’S USE AND INTERPRETATION OF REFLECTIVE EQUILIBRIUM METHODOLOGY: AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE PRAGMATIC USEFULNESS OF CRITICAL THEORY.		
Assoc.Prof.Dr .Murzakmatov Amanbek	THE IMPORTANCE OF ETIQUETTE IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES		
IMASCON SESSION 5.3. / 10:30 – 11:45		Hall : 3	22 MAY 2021
Remote Access Link:			
SESSION CHAIR : Lec. Dr. Fatih Güler			
Lec. Şeyda Betül Ekin	FUNCTION, OPERATION AND PROBLEMS OF COURTS OF APPEAL WITHIN ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION		
Gürkan Kanat	AFTER THE 1980 COUP THE SYNTHESIS OF TURKISH ISLAM BECAME AN OFFICIAL IDEOLOGY		
Lec. Dr. Fatih Güler	EVALUATION OF THE POSSIBLE EFFECT OF THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK ON THE RIGHT TO VOTE AND ELECTION RESULTS		
Gürkan Kanat	AN EVALUATION ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE EXECUTIVE FUNCTION WITH THE LEGİSLATIVE AND JURISDICTION IN THE PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM		
Hafez Alhammadeh Al Issa	CHALLENGES AND COPING STRATEGIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS IN ONLINE EDUCATION DURING THE PANDEMIC		
Discussion			

ORAL PRESENTATIONS		
22 May 2021	SESSION 6	Time 12:00 – 13:15
IMASCON SESSION 6.1 / 12:00 – 13:15	Hall : 1	22 MAY 2021
Remote Access Link:		
SESSION CHAIR : Prof. Dr. Hulusi DOĞAN		
Prof.Dr. Hulusi Doğan	FACTORS IN GASTRONOMY TOURISM GIVING LOCAL FOODS A COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE	
İbrahim Toğrul	INVESTIGATION OF TUNCELI CUISINE IN THE GASTRONOMY TOURISM CONTEXT	
Erzem Karaçor	EVALUATION OF TRADITIONAL CULINARY CULTURE OF KARS REGION IN TERMS OF GASTRONOMY TOURISM	
Yusuf Çetin - Hüseyin Mertol	INVESTIGATION OF THE BRAND IMAGE OF TOKAT CITY IN THE BRANDING PROCESS	
Nesibe İsak - Hüseyin Mertol	WALKING AS A TOOL OF EXPERIENCING THE URBAN: THE CASE OF THE ÇAY STREET IN TOKAT	
IMASCON SESSION 6.2 / 12:00 – 13:45	Hall : 2	22 MAY 2021
Remote Access Link:		
SESSION CHAIR : Assist.Prof.Dr. Kamuran Soylu		
Assist.Prof.Dr. Kamuran Soylu	DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON ACCOUNTING SYSTEM	
Abdullah Kılıçarslan	EXAMINATION OF TRANSACTION COSTS IN COMMODITY EXCHANGES AND A CASE STUDY	
Lec. Ümmühan Mutlu	THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL RISK TOLERANCE, FINANCIAL LITERACY AND FINANCIAL ATTITUDE ON THE FINANCIAL BEHAVIOR OF INDIVIDUAL INVESTORS	
Lec. Demet Dağlı	USE OF SOLAR ENERGY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SUSTAINABLE ENERGY MANAGEMENT AT AIRPORTS	
Erol Tuncay	THE EFFECT OF LIFELONG LEARNING ON INFORMATION LITERACY AND INNOVATIVE BEHAVIOR: A RESEARCH ON UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
Abdullah Kılıçarslan	ANALITICAL POINT OF VIEW TO PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS EXPRESSED BY COMMODITY EXCHANGES IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY COUNCIL	
Abdullah Kılıçarslan	LICENSED WAREHOUSING SYSTEM IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF ISTANBUL FINANCIAL CENTER AND POSSIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE MERCANTILE EXCHANGE TO THE TAWARRUQ MARKET BASED ON ELECTRONIC WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS	

IMASCON SESSION 6.3 / 12:00 – 13:15		Hall : 3		22 MAY 2021	
Remote Access Link:					
SESSION CHAIR : Lec. Ahmet Buğra Kalender					
Mohammad Karim Azimi		THE ROLE OF DIGITAL MARKETING DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A REVOLUTION TO DIGITALIZATION			
Enes Seçilmiş		RISE OF DIGITAL PLATFORMS AND ANALYSIS OF NETFLIX			
Lec. Ahmet Buğra Kalender		NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE INTERNET: BLOCKING ACCESS TO NEWS SITES			
Şahnaz Civelek		JOURNALISM EDUCATION IN THE NEW MEDIA AGE: AN ANALYSIS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION CURRICULUM PROGRAMS			
Muhammed Alperen Uyanık		FACTORS AFFECTING THE INTENTION OF RE-PURCHASE INTENTION: A CASE STUDY ON A RESTAURANT IN THE SHOPPING MALL FOOD COURT			
ORAL PRESENTATIONS					
22 May 2021		Session 7		Time 13:30 – 14:45	
IMASCON SESSION 7.1 / 13:30 – 14:45		Hall : 1		22 MAY 2021	
Remote Access Link:					
SESSION CHAIR : Assoc. Prof.Dr .Bilgehan EREN					
Assoc. Prof.Dr .Bilgehan Eren		EXAMINING THE LEGISLATIONS OF "APPLICATION AND RESEARCH CENTERS" CONDUCTING STUDIES IN THE FIELD OF MUSIC WITHIN UNIVERSITIES IN TURKEY			
Ylber ALIU		THE EFFECTS OF PANDEMIC ON LABOUR MARKET: KOSOVO CASE			
Hüseyin Dinç		AN EXAMINATION OF "HARMONY - CONTRPOINT" AND "PLAYING PIANO WITH ACCOMPANIMENT" COURSES' DURATIONS FROM THE TIMES OF MUSIKI MUALLIM MEKTEBI TO THE PRESENT			
Emrullah Demir		THE EFFECT OF THE LULLABY TRADITION WHICH IS BELIEVED TO CHANGE THE DIALECT WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY ON THE SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF CHILDREN			
Assoc. Prof.Dr .Bilgehan Eren		EXAMINATION OF THE WEB SITES OF "APPLICATION AND RESEARCH CENTERS" CONDUCTING STUDIES IN THE FIELD OF MUSIC WITHIN UNIVERSITIES IN TURKEY			

IMASCON SESSION 7.2 / 13:30 – 14:45		Hall : 2	22 MAY 2021
Remote Access Link:			
SESSION CHAIR : Assoc. Prof.Dr. Fatih Akbulut			
Dr. Dursun Boz		EFFECT OF TALENT MANAGEMENT ON JOB AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE	
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih Akbulut		SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KENTİ İÇİ ULAŞIM SİSTEMLERİNİN HAYATA GEÇİRİLMESİNDE ULAŞIM ANA PLANLARININ ÖNEMİ	
Lec.Dr. Denada Lica		THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON FIRMS INTERNATIONALIZATION	
Dr. Dursun Boz		EFFECT OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION ON JOB AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE	
Discussion			



ABSTRACTS AND POSTERS



IS THE CYPRUS RED SLIP WARE /CRSW IS ALSO THE LATE ROMAN D WARE?

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Abstract

Waage identified a group of red slip ceramics among the ceramic repertoire of Antioch excavations as Late Roman D in 1948. The archaeological excavations carried out on the island of Cyprus defined very similar red slip Late Roman ceramics as Cyprus Red Slip Ware. Perge and Phrigya Hierapolis excavations also yielded red slip ceramics similar to those of Antioch. Moreover, the discovery of wasters and kilns of similar red slip ceramics in Pisidia Pednelissos demonstrated that red slip ceramics that Waage identified as Late Roman D were products of Anatolian potters. Characteristics of red slip ceramics of the Late Roman period are that the slip was of the diluted part of the clay used for the body and that it was well baked. The slip covering the surface fused with the fabric color. African Red Slip (ARS) ceramics have fabric with coarse-grained inclusions and colors of red or orange tones. There are over a hundred identified forms by Hayes. Phocaeen Red Slip (PRS) ceramic was finer-grained than the ARS. The ceramic has brownish-red, purplish-red, or light maroon color fabric. There are 10 identified forms and subgroups by Hayes. PRS took over the market and replaced ARS at most of the East Mediterranean harbor towns from the 5th century to the 7th century. Sagalassos Red Slip (SRS) ceramic was first identified by Waelkens in 1987 after uncovering a large potter's quarter. The ceramic has reddish yellow and reddish-brown fabric. There are 14 forms and subgroups. The present study aims to introduce the red slip ceramics of the Late Roman period and to clarify the identification of the Late Roman D by pointing out the production place in Anatolia.

Keywords: Late Roman, Red Slip Ceramic, late Roman D, Cyprus Red Slip, Kilns

EXAMINATION OF TRANSACTION COSTS IN COMMODITY EXCHANGES AND A CASE STUDY

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Abstract

This study is prepared to evaluate the transaction costs of market participants on commodity exchanges within commodity supply chain channels. It is discussed in the context of comparing the contribution of TURİB - which was established in accordance with the action plan for the development of markets and financial infrastructure within the scope of Istanbul Finance Center (IFC)- to market participants through transaction costs and the Commodity exchanges. In this respect, transaction costs are compared through a sample application and the results are evaluated together with the reasons for the market participants. Considering that Turkey wants to be an important actor in its region with qualified goods and services through IFC, transaction costs are strategic component of the Turkish Agricultural Sector. Thus, to keep transaction costs of the commodity exchanges at a level that will increase the level of market participation and make them contribute to the deepening of agricultural commodity markets is important. As a result of the study, it is evaluated that exchanges that provide services to market participants at appropriate transaction costs with an effective, transparent, integrated and reliable market infrastructure can make significant contributions to Istanbul Finance Center project at a national and international scale.

Keywords: İstanbul Financial Center, Turkish Mercantile Exchange, Commodity Exchange, Transaction Cost

TEACHER OPINIONS ABOUT THE CHALLENGES OF 8TH GRADE STUDENTS IN ALGEBRA LEARNING

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Abstract

Algebra is one of the teaching fields that has an important place in mathematics and has become the language of mathematics. It has been accepted as a method for defining and solving the problem. For this reason, studies in the field of algebra gain importance. In this study, it was aimed to take teachers' opinions about the difficulties faced by 8th grade students in learning algebra. Case study design, one of the qualitative research method designs, was used in the study. The study was carried out with 10 primary school mathematics teachers working in different provinces in the second term of the 2020-2021 academic year, selected according to the appropriate sampling method. The data of the study were collected using the semi-structured interview technique. The interviews were recorded and then transcribed. The data were analyzed by content analysis method. The data are in the analysis stage and according to the first results obtained, the opinion that there are difficulties in learning due to the fact that the subject of algebra includes abstract concepts has come to the fore.

Keywords: Teaching algebra, teacher views, learning difficulties



USE OF SOLAR ENERGY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SUSTAINABLE ENERGY MANAGEMENT AT AIRPORTS

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Abstract

Airports are indispensable parts of the airline transport system as infrastructure providers. Today, the development of the aviation industry and the continuous increase in the demand for air transport cause an increase in the number of airports. Sustainable energy management practices are becoming more important today for the increasing number of airports that have high environmental impacts and are extremely energy-intensive areas. In this context, many airports turn to alternative energy sources to reduce environmental impacts and especially energy consumption. Solar energy, which has systems that can be easily adapted to airports built on large areas, is the most widely used alternative energy source worldwide. The purpose of this study is to examine the applications of solar energy within the scope of sustainable energy management at airports. Within the scope of the study, the use of solar energy within the scope of sustainable energy management at airports is explained with the help of examples from practice.

Keywords: Solar Energy, Airports, Sustainable Energy Management.

INVESTIGATION OF MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' VIEWS ON THE TEACHING OF TRIANGLE'S CONSTRUCTION AND DRAWING PROCESSES

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Abstract

When the literature related to the sub-learning area of triangles in the 8th grade mathematics curriculum is analysed, it has been determined that there were problems in the realization of the acquisitions 'Constructs the median, bisector and height in a triangle' and 'Draws a triangle given the dimensions of a sufficient number of elements' in the classroom environment although geometric construction processes are included in the mathematics curriculum. In this context, in this study, it is aimed to reveal mathematics teachers' views on the teaching of these two acquisitions. Phenomenological study design, which is a qualitative research design, was preferred in order to investigate and reveal the views of teachers on the teaching of these two acquisitions in depth. This study was conducted with 6 mathematics teachers who were selected by purposeful sampling method. Participating teachers were working in secondary public schools in 2020-2021 academic year. In the selection of teachers, volunteering, attending the 8th grade class and having taught these acquisitions were used as criterion. The data in this study were collected using semi-structured interviews. Descriptive analysis method was used in analysing the data. The data were categorized with the concept definitions of elementary school mathematics teachers, the methods-techniques and materials they used, the time they used for the teaching of the acquisitions and the difficulties they encountered during the teaching of these acquisitions. Although the analysis process of the data continues, it was determined according to the first findings that the teaching methods mostly used by teachers were teaching by discovery, show and make technic; compass, ruler, textbook, paper and dynamic geometry software were preferred as teaching materials. It was determined that all of the time determined for these two acquisitions in the curriculum was actively used by the teachers. It was also determined that teachers encountered difficulties in teaching these two acquisitions due to the distance education process, crowded classes and the inadequacy of students in using compass and rulers.

Keywords: Triangle construction, triangle drawing, mathematics teaching, teachers' views



OCCUPATION OF AFGHANISTAN BY THE RUSSIANS

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Abstract

Abstract Afghanistan has priority in world political history. The main reason for this is that Afghanistan is in a strategic geography between continents and regions. Afghanistan is the meeting point of Islamic, Chinese and Indian cultures located between China, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Pakistan and Iran, which is the most suitable entry and exit point to Central Asia, hot water and the Middle East. In the 18th and 19th centuries, there were political, military and economic conflicts between Russia and Britain in the name of the game for the great game for control of Afghanistan. Afghanistan, formerly under British control, has been under Russian influence since independence in 1918. In 1978 a national resistance movement against the Soviet began in Afghanistan. The socialist power sought Soviet military support. Many USSR specialists and soldiers arrived in Afghanistan. The Soviets officially invaded Afghanistan on December 27, 1979, after evaluating the Russian power struggles. Russia's invasion of Afghanistan lasted about 10 years. Afghans suffered heavy casualties during the war, a million soldiers were martyred, and nearly three million injured (disabled) more than five million migrated to foreign countries. By establishing a common Western and Islamic front. It should be noted that in 1979 the Russians began to invade Afghanistan. However, after 10 years of effort, the Russians failed to achieve their goals. The Taliban, rooted in the Soviet invasion and response to Afghanistan, has always influenced and continues to influence Afghanistan's history in various ways. In the development process, external factors, especially the USA, played an important role as the local situation. The study examines the Taliban's medium-term exit model and organizational structure and notes that it is one of the biggest external factors that the organization continues to influence in the context of the periodic relationships it establishes.

Keywords: USSR's Invasion of Afghanistan, independently until the occupation of the USSR, post-occupation. Taliban, USA, "Eternal Freedom Movement".



EFFECT OF TALENT MANAGEMENT ON JOB AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

In order for businesses to maintain and compete in today's intense competitive conditions, they must be open to innovation and change. This requirement makes it important for businesses to find talented employees, attract and retain the talent they find. Thanks to these capabilities, businesses that compete and prioritize the development and protection of their capabilities will be able to achieve their goals and goals by remaining dynamic. In this context, the aim of the research is to determine the impact of talent management on work and business performance. For this purpose, 274 white and blue collar employees in two separate automotive sector enterprises operating in the Organized Industrial Zone of Kütahya province were reached on a voluntary basis. According to our results, it was determined that talent management had a positively significant relationship with work performance ($r=0.442$ $p<0.05$) and business performance ($\beta=0.536$ $p<0.05$). With this result, it shows the importance of talent management relay, especially given that employees on a sectoral basis are trained with difficult processes

Keywords: Talent Management, Work Performance, Business Performance.



EFFECT OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION ON JOB AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the effect of institutionalization on job and enterprise performance. Institutionalization is the execution of communication and interaction within certain rules in organizations. These rules are processes that reach from individual to the society in accordance with certain rules. Businesses where these rules are applied make a difference. This includes giving up one-man management in capturing these differences and transferring the job to professionals partially or completely. This holistic content plays a major role in achieving both job and business goals and objectives by affecting performance on an organizational basis. In this study, in order to determine this dominant role, 310 employees of 8 corporate enterprises operating Eskişehir were reached on a voluntary basis. As a result of the regression analysis, it was determined that institutionalization positively affected business performance ($\beta=0.245$ $p<0.05$) and business performance ($\beta=0.438$ $p<0.05$) positively. Findings show that institutionalization is more effective on business performance.

Keywords: Institutionalization, Job Performance, Business Performance.



SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KENTİ İÇİ ULAŞIM SİSTEMLERİNİN HAYATA GEÇİRİLMESİNDE ULAŞIM ANA PLANLARININ ÖNEMİ

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Abstract

Türkiye’deki pek çok kent maalesef son yıllara kadar hızlı ve çarpık bir şekilde kentleşmiştir. Bu durum tabii ki ulaşım altyapılarının da yetersiz ve plansız gelişmesi sonucunu doğurmuştur. Yerel yönetimler ve ulusal hükümet geçmiş yıllarda yeterli hukuksal, idari, mali, teknik imkanlara sahip olamadığından bu yoğun nüfus hareketinin ihtiyaç duyduğu kentsel altyapıları sunamamıştır. Bu durum ilçelerimizdeki gecekondu bölgelerinden ve plansız sanayi alanlarından açıkça görülmektedir. Daha sonradan sanayi alanları ıslah planlarıyla ve kentsel dönüşüm yöntemleriyle buralar daha yaşanabilir alanlara dönüştürülmeye çalışılmaktadır. Normal bireyler için olduğu kadar, dezavantajlı gruplar olarak tanımladığımız çocuklar, hastalar, yaşlılar, engelliler açısından da araçlara erişim, binme, inme tasarımlarının uygun bir şekilde yapılmış olması gerekmektedir. Pek çok engeli aşarak toplu taşıma araçlarına erişim sağlanmaya çalışıldığında bu araçları kullanmaya dönük talebin uzun soluklu devam edemeyeceği, halbuki toplam süreyi hesaba kattığınızda daha hızlı ve kolay olan özel otomobillerin talep edileceği aşikardır. Halbuki özel araç kullanımının sadece zorunlu hallerde tercih edilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu nedenle sürdürülebilirlik ilkeleri kentsel gelişmeye yön vermeli ve ulaşım politikaları çevre duyarlılık kapsamında tasarlanmalıdır. Yoğun nüfuslu kentlerde karşı karşıya kalınan ulaşım problemlerinin çözümü uzun soluklu bir süreçtir bu nedenle çeşitli ülkelerde ve Türkiye’de 15-20 yıllık geleceği tasarlayan ulaşım ana planları (master planlar) hazırlanmaktadır. Mekânsal kullanım planlarıyla toplu taşıma sistemleri arasında bağlantıyı sağlayıp kentlerin ulaşım hizmetleri açısından gelecek vizyonu belirleyen bu kararların alınması sürdürülebilir ve dengeli kentlerin geliştirilmesi bakımından pek çok şehirde faydalanılan vazgeçilmez bir yöntem haline gelmiştir.

Keywords: Sürdürülebilir kalkınma, kentsel ulaşım, ulaşım ana planı

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

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Abstract

SUMMARY In the historical process, money was used to facilitate commercial transactions after the exchange in the commercial area. Money has gone through various phases in the historical process and various types and systems of money have been used. With the development of digital technologies, internet and e-commerce, cryptocurrencies have emerged. Cryptocurrencies are virtual currencies and used worldwide, not affiliated with any central authority, have no legal infrastructure, and are secured by blockchain and cryptographic systems. Cryptocurrencies are defined as digital entities that utilizes cryptography, peer-to-peer networking and public registration for the creation of new units, transactions and verify transactions without the intervention of any intermediary to secure cryptography. Bitcoin, the first cryptocurrency, was released in 2009 and then launched thousands more. Interest in these currencies has been increasing over the past decade. Although cryptocurrency is intended to function as a medium of exchange, it is traded as an investment vehicle consisting of a highly dynamic, rapidly growing speculative market. In parallel with the fact that businesses have started using cryptocurrencies, research has been conducted on how to register these cryptocurrencies in the accounting system and financial statements. Accounting and financial statement theory and practice are used based on national or international rules, principles and standards. In the current study, cryptocurrency was examined first, and cryptocurrency was accounted for and presented related to the financial statements by taking into account its alternative characteristics as money, securities, commodities and products.

Keywords: Keywords: cryptocurrency, bitcoin, blockchain, cryptocurrency accounting



SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH TO LAW: COMPARING MAX WEBER AND EUGEN EHRLICH

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Abstract

Approaches to the formation of norms related to law and determination of the qualities of norms have been presented by different pioneers in the sociology of law. The perspectives of Max Weber and Eugen Ehrlich, among the different names regarding the interpretations of the origin of law, are at the focal point of this study. In this direction, the study aims to compare the legal interpretations made by Weber and Ehrlich. In line with the purpose of the study, the scope of the sociology of law, the rational law that Weber has brought to the literature, and the living law concept framed by Ehrlich were compared with the perspectives presented by taking the concept of living law into the center. The study claims that the sociology of law approaches presented by Weber and Ehrlich differ in many aspects, especially the sources of law, although they show similarities as they consider society as a whole. In the study, in which the facts of law, social action, social cohesion, and rationality are analyzed, the relation of law with the discipline of sociology is examined through the sources prepared by Weber and Ehrlich and included in the literature. Thus, it is aimed to make a comparison regarding the similarities and differences of their approaches to the sociology of law, which is the common denominator that thinkers living in the same period meet. For Weber, who states that social actions are valid in the whole society, the sociology of law can be supported by addressing the rationalization of law through ideal types, which are his own conceptualization, while for Ehrlich, the sociology of law is the interaction of individuals in social life, the formation of associations and the social quality formed within these associations. It has been determined that it is shaped by the facts.

Keywords: Sociology of Law, Max Weber, Eugen Ehrlich, Rational Law, Living Law



HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF SCHOOL-BASED TESTING IN TURKEY

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Abstract

Language assessment provides a benchmark that allows learners to see how they can develop their language skills and how they are doing. Testing, assessment, and evaluation are very important to both teachers and students. There is a lot of research about these but there are very few studies especially in Turkey which are about students' preferences about school-based testing. And also there is very little research about how students feel about testing and evaluation. The learners' impressions of the evaluation system's conformity with class activities will be examined to define and evaluate the matches and mismatches between testing and teaching. This current study aims to find out students' perceptions about testing in school. This investigation will be carried out with the help of a questionnaire. In this case study, the data will be based on a quantitative method to evaluate testing instruments at high schools in Turkey. The participants will consist of approximately 130 high school students and these students will be selected randomly both male and female and also different grades. Their age range will be 15 to 18 and they will have different levels, background knowledge, and also cultural background.

Keywords: Testing, assessment, evaluation, school-based testing, students' perceptions.



AN INVESTIGATION ON THE PLACE NAMES OF KESKIN DISTRICT OF KIRIKKALE PROVINCE

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Abstract

In Turkish culture, the term "naming" has an important place in finding the counterpart of many beings. The concept of "naming", which has become a tradition from the past to the present, has been shaped according to the person, food, object and geography and has entered a development process. The names of places used for geography as well as the names of people, objects and foods; It served many areas in terms of specifying the characteristics and history of the geography. The fact that it is a homeland for Turkish tribes and tribes who used the region especially during historical periods proves that it is in a relationship with history. Keskin district, which has hosted many tribes and tribes, has become one of the important settlements in terms of place names, both culturally and in terms of difference. In this report, the place names of the Keskin district of Kırıkkale were investigated. As a result of the study obtained, the place names determined in the list taken from Kırıkkale Governorship were examined in terms of structure.

Keywords: Kırıkkale, place names, onomastic



ANALITICAL POINT OF VIEW TO PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS EXPRESSED BY COMMODITY EXCHANGES IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY COUNCIL

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Abstract

This study is prepared to evaluate the problems and solution proposals expressed by the commodity exchanges at the Trade and Industry Council of Turkey. The subject is discussed in the context of the functions and roles of commodity exchanges by document analysis method. The problems and solution proposals expressed by the Commodity exchanges that provide services in accordance with the legislation they are subject to as part of their exchanges activities are expected to be aimed at agriculture and trade. In context with the paradigm shift in agricultural trades, the problems and solution proposals expressed by the Commodity exchanges, which are expected to provide market participants with innovative services and products, with the opportunity to manage their risks, seem unrelated to their areas of operation. Establishment of the oil and petroleum products exchange by district, establishment of an organized industrial zone, and transportation of natural gas to the district for service throughout the district, etc. the related issues expressed by the commodity exchanges, they are within the scope of the work of the chambers of industry and commerce. In essence, the fact that such approaches, which are seen as paradoxes in terms of commodity exchanges, are exhibited by exchanges due to the role of a non-governmental organization and different member structures makes it understandable the problems and solution proposals that are not relevant to the field of activity. It is thought that the development of the commodity exchange activities of the exchanges operating in 58 provinces and 55 districts across Turkey and the prioritization of problems and solution proposals to meet the expectations of market participants in trade and industry could contribute significantly to the exchanges in terms of sustainability and competitiveness.

Keywords: Commodity Exchange, Paradigm Shift, Sustainability, Competitiveness

LICENSED WAREHOUSING SYSTEM IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF ISTANBUL FINANCIAL CENTER AND POSSIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE MERCANTILE EXCHANGE TO THE TAWARRUQ MARKET BASED ON ELECTRONIC WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS

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Abstract

This study is prepared to evaluate the applicability of agricultural commodity based Tawarruq practices from Islamic finance instruments in Turkey and the evolution of secondary markets. The subject is discussed in the context of the contribution of the Licensed Warehousing System and Mercantile Exchange established in accordance with the action plan for the development of markets and financial infrastructure within the scope of the Istanbul Finance Center Project to the creation and diversification of the tawarruq market. The Islamic finance industry has been growing rapidly globally in recent years, offering alternative tools through interest-free modeling to meet demand from markets. An effective Licensed warehousing system will play an important role in the realization of agricultural commodity trade across the countries of the region through the Istanbul Finance Center. Turkish Mercantile Exchange was established in 2017 and commenced operations in the harvest in 2019. Mercantile Exchange, aims to ensure the purchase of agricultural products that are transformed into an electronic warehouse receipts in licensed warehouses, provide depth in the amount and volume of transactions, the establishment of real prices in the free market conditions, the stability of the price in the agricultural sector food safety, the creation of electronic product line transactions, as well as the realization of tawarruq transactions by showing electronic warehouse receipts as a base asset and other commodity exchange services. Islamic Consultative Councils, must cooperate with the Turkish Mercantile Exchange in regards to tawarruq based on both electronic warehouse receipts and electronic warehouse receipts as interest-free financial instruments. As a result of the study, it is evaluated that Turkish Mercantile Exchange activities, which can provide confidence to market participants through well-functioning licensed warehousing practices can play an important role in tawarruq transactions in accordance with Sharia rules and contribute to the development of the relevant market in a halal framework.

Keywords: Istanbul Finance Center, Mercantile Exchange, Licensed Warehouse, Electronic Warehouse Receipt, Tawarruq



STUDY OF THE LIFE, BOOKS AND METHOD OF HISTORIOGRAPHY OF FAZLULLAH B. RUZBIHAN KHUNJI.

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Abstract

Fazlullah Ruzbihan Khunci's period is one of the most important historical periods of Iran. The Akkyounlu State, where Ruzbihan Khunci (1446-1521) lived over the years, was ruled by the Ottomans in the west and the Timurids and Uzbeks in the east. Khunci, one of the scholars and historians of this period, attached special importance to historiography and applied a different method. As a jurist and a clergyman, He took care not to include issues that religion does not allow in her historical writings, He wrote laws for the caliphate, accepted the current Sunni Islamic States as the regents of the caliphate, and in this context produced theories on the political aspects of Islam. In this study, we will discuss who Ruzbihan Khunci was, the method of historiography of the period, his historiography, his historical works and compilations, and his religious and political thoughts on the renewal of the Islamic caliphate as a jurist.

Keywords: Ruzbihan Hunci, Iran, Akkyonlu, historiography



FACTORS AFFECTING RE-PURCHASE INTENTION: A CASE STUDY ON A MALL RESTAURANT

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Abstract

Repurchase intention represents the possibilities of consumers to realize their purchasing behavior in the future. Satisfaction is the main determinant of this judgment, which they form based on their experiences. However, it may be insufficient to say that satisfaction alone determines repeat purchasing intention. The purpose of this study is to understand the process of creating the intention to buy or not buy a restaurant service again by consumers. Accordingly, a food and beverage business has been identified in the dining area of a shopping mall that has a significant decrease in sales compared to others. In the current situation, due to the curfews experienced by the Covid-19 pandemic, the online feedback of consumers on two different websites between April 2018 and April 2021 has been examined. As a result of the qualitative content analysis, it was understood that service quality, food quality, perceived value, perceived price, perceived inequality, word of mouth and brand identity determine the intention to buy again and not to buy again.

Keywords: Repurchase intention, Non-repurchase intention, Qualitative content analysis

FAİZ ORANLARININ VADE YAPISI; BORSA İSTANBUL, NELSON-SIEGEL DEKOMPOZİSYON, FİNANSAL PİYASALAR

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Abstract

The effects of monetary policy on financial markets have been an attractive area of interest for many years. The term structure of interest rates is considered one of the transmission mechanisms in this relationship since it contains important information regarding monetary policy trends and the future of many macroeconomic variables. While interest rates are divided into risk structure and term structure, the term structure of interest rates refers to the yield curve of financial assets. The yield curve both provides predictions for future economic activity and reflects market expectations. With the help of the decomposition methods frequently used in the literature, the term structure can be divided into level, slope, and curvature components. Although the relationship between the yield curve and macroeconomic and financial variables has been frequently examined in the literature, few studies directly model the relationship between the components of the term structure and the stock market. This study examines the dynamic and asymmetrical relationship between the term structure of interest rates and stock returns in Turkey's economy. For this purpose, the yield curve is derived from Treasury bonds and bills in the first step for the period, January 2010 and December 2020. Then, the relationships between the components of the yield curve derived using the Nelson-SiegelSvenson decomposition method, which is widely used in the literature, and the Borsa Istanbul index were analyzed by linear and non-linear VAR methods. The study deals with the relationship between the term structure of interest rates reflecting the conditions in money markets and the stock market with a dynamic and non-linear model for the first time. It can also be due to a new study for the literature of the Turkish economy. Specifying the effects of monetary policy on the stock market through the term structure enables monetary policymakers and financial market investors to suggest important policies for their choices.

Keywords: Term Structure of Interest Rates, Istanbul Stock Exchange, Nelson-Siegel Decomposition, Financial Markets

TO THE EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT OF THE PARENT PROFILE INVESTIGATION OF ITS EFFECTS

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Abstract

Sudden developments in the socio-economic culture of societies change the effects of knowledge on human beings, especially with the changes in technology and communication. Within the social structure of the society, the management of the schools is significantly affected in the social structure. Educational administrators can determine in which areas they will organize family education activities with the findings of the education support levels of parents. In this study, "Manager Interview Form" was prepared to be applied to administrators in the study, in which the effects of parents' profile on educational administration were examined. The Manager Interview Form was administered to fifty-five school administrators working in Ankara Gölbaşı District. The interviews were in the form of individual and group meetings. Heterogeneous data were obtained by applying the Interview Form to preschool, primary, secondary and high school principals, as well as schools in the city center and rural areas. It is observed that the parents are not more sensitive to the issues that are directly related to their students, and the parents are quite indifferent to the Parents' Association activities. Although the parents have sufficient internet access, it is seen from the studies that the school service, e-course module and e-school etc. remain indifferent. More data about the school, the resumes of the students, and similarly, the parents, the student and the school can be accessed. Clearly, data-based decisions should be essential, rather than intuitive, anecdotal or experience-based decisions in schools.

Keywords: Education and School, Transformation in Education, Education Management, Parent Profile

CHALLENGES AND COPING STRATEGIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS IN ONLINE EDUCATION DURING THE PANDEMIC

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Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has affected education in one way or another in almost all countries. Kuwait is one of these countries whose educational systems have suffered greatly because of the precautionary procedures taken by governments. Education at public schools in Kuwait was cancelled for the second semester of 2019-2020 for students of all grades except 12th graders who had a six-week online course in August and September 2020. Furthermore, education has started online for the current academic year and will continue online until the end of the year. Being one of the pillars of the educational process, teachers have undergone many pressures over the past few months. Utilizing a mixed-methods research design consisting of a questionnaire based on a survey carried out by Cambridge University Press in 2020 and semi-structured interviews, this research explores the difficulties faced by public school teachers in Kuwait since the pandemic started and their coping strategies in overcoming these challenges. Preliminary quantitative and qualitative results from 300 teachers at primary, intermediate and secondary public schools who have taken part in the online questionnaire show that connectivity, assessment, time, and engagement have been the major challenges for teachers. Moreover, more than 50 per cent of the respondents expressed their dissatisfaction with the assessment measures and the actions taken to support the wellbeing of teachers. On the other hand, the analysis of the questionnaire's open-ended questions and the semi-structured interviews shows that collaboration, self-learning, and innovative engagement techniques have been the most frequently utilized teachers' coping strategies.

Keywords: Key words: teachers' challenges, teachers' satisfaction, MoE, Kuwait, pandemic



THE MEANING FEATURES OF VERBS DESCRIBING PSYCHOLOGICAL EVENTS IN AZERBAIJANI TURKISH AND TURKMEN TURKISH

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Abstract

Verbs, which are used to describe action, process and state are one of the most important elements that make up the vocabulary of Turkish. Verbs are the words that show the purity and originality of our Turkish best and resist the effects of foreign languages. They have an important place in terms of showing the semantic changes and grammatical changes of our language. In terms of meaning, verbs are divided into ten groups as verbs that describe job, process, state, action, mood, sound reflections, nature and psychological events, emotional states and relationships. The verbs of speech, sense, sight, hearing, taste, smell, touch, thinking, understanding and memory are verbs that describe psychological events. In all classification of Turkish language, Azerbaijan Turkish, Turkey Turkish, Turkmen Turkish and Gagauz Turkish languages are included into Oghuz Group Turkish languages. In this research, verbs describing psychological events used in Azerbaijani Turkish and Turkmen Turkish, which are among the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group, have been determined and the meaning features of these verbs have been specified. Thus, the partnerships seen in verbs describing psychological events in Azerbaijan Turkish and Turkmen Turkish have been determined and rich meaning features in sentences have been revealed.

Keywords: Oghuz group Turkic languages, Azerbaijani Turkish, Turkmen Turkish, verbs describing psychological events, meaning features.



THE ROLE OF DIGITAL MARKETING DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A REVOLUTION TO DIGITALIZATION

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Abstract

Covid-19 pandemic with no end in sight has already cleared that the economic consequences will be drastic. The world has never seen a slump like this. Many businesses have to close because of the pandemic. Global companies canceled orders worth billions. Thousands of factories have been shut down. Poverty now threatens millions of workers and their families. Most businesses experiencing the downside of supply chains are to cut back on overseas production. Governments help subsidies to encourage firms to restart domestic production. For better or for worse, this circumstance has not only critically increased digital trade level but also has laid the ground for digital marketers and businesses to meet numerous opportunities. So, in this topic, We bring together some theoretical and empirical insights of experts from several pieces of research through most useful sources such as government publications, published research papers, periodicals, newspapers and Covid-19 related Web sites, based on explanatory research design to discuss the role and importance of digital marketing during the Covid-19 pandemic both for marketers and consumers. The outcomes revealed that during the Covid-19 pandemic businesses either have to digitalize their operations or shut down their activities, on the other side lockdown and isolation caused the consumers to increase use of digital applications.

Keywords: Covid-19, Digital Marketing, Consumer, Lockdown

RISE OF DIGITAL PLATFORMS AND ANALYSIS OF NETFLIX

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Abstract

The era we live in now is the era of digital platforms. The answer to the question of how it happened that an online meal ordering platform became the most successful food company without owning one single restaurant, can be convincing enough to make us believe that we live in the times of digital platforms and they all have an eye on us. As e-commerce giants dominate the new era by building up bridges between the production companies and the customers, new generation companies gain value by the sharing economy they created without any physical facilities. The show continues in the online entertainment industry with the always-on lights of digital platforms such as Netflix which is subject to this paper. The most common thing about digital platforms is they create a unique ecosystem and cause radical transformations in any industry. In this ecosystem, there are platforms, users, interfaces, and personalized recommendations instead of brands, customers, channels, and advertising. They say one of the biggest challenges for researchers is to analyze the internet related developments as looking at the former DVD renting firm Netflix to become a streaming platform that causes the quarter of the internet traffics in North America (Haigh et al., 2015: 149). This research is based on the transforming effects of digital platforms which is a big part of the economy in the 21st century in marketing. In the first part, while designing a wide background for digital platforms, it is thought that to discuss the concepts such as omnichannel marketing, data, personalization, recommendation systems and engagement separately is an essential way to reveal the architecture of digital platforms. In the second part, the subjects in the theoretical part are reflected on Netflix and a practical point of view is presented.

Keywords: Digital Platforms, Big Data, Personalization, Recommendation Systems

TEACHER MINDSET AND SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING: PRIMARY TEACHERS SAMPLE

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Abstract

This correlational study aimed to examine the relationship between teacher mindset and subjective wellbeing. Participants were 353 primary teachers from public and private schools of Ministry of Education. For data collection, a 7-item Teacher Mindset Scale and an 8-item Subjective Wellbeing Questionnaire were used. Teacher Mindset Scale was developed by Gero (2013) and adapted into Turkish by the researchers; and Subjective Wellbeing Questionnaire was developed by Renshaw, Long and Cook (2015) and adapted into Turkish by Ergun and Sezgin-Nartgun (2017). Teachers' demographic information including, gender, education, experience, school type and status at school were also collected. For data analysis, bivariate correlation, independent samples t-test and ANOVA were used in SPSS 24. Results showed that there were significant correlations between growth teacher mindset and subjective wellbeing constructs. Total subjective wellbeing and school connectedness differed based on experience. School connectedness also differed depending on school type and status at school. Gender and education were not a factor in determining subjective wellbeing. Finally, fixed teacher mindset differed based on education. There were no differences in teacher mindset scores based on gender, experience, school type and status at school.

Keywords: Subjective wellbeing, teacher mindset, growth mindset, fixed mindset

TURKISH MILITARY AVIATION AND AIR OPERATION IN THE BALKAN WARS

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Abstract

Italy occupied Tripoli, the last Ottoman territory in North Africa, in 1911. Italy used aircrafts as a part of a military operation for the first time in history. Airplanes and balloons were used in bombing, surveillance and propaganda activities. Ottoman military also performed their first air defense mission during this war. For instance, the Ottomans broke ground when they shot down aircrafts and took pilot prisoners. Before the Tripoli War was over, the Balkan League states declared war against the Ottoman Empire. During the Balkan Wars, there were around 30 aircrafts in the inventories of the armies of the Balkan countries while the Ottoman army had 18 aircrafts. Balkan States recruited French and Russian pilots. Similarly, the Ottoman Empire did not have enough pilots yet and therefore, they employed German and French pilots and machinists. Hence, the Balkan Wars enabled Turkish Air Forces to get the first aerial experiences. During the Balkan Wars, Turkish Air Force applied a training system, operation force and operational planning for the first time. In this study, the condition and profile of the Ottoman Air Fleets allocated to the Ottoman armies in the Balkan Wars were examined. These armies were the Defense Force of Edirne and the East and West Army. In the study, several first experiences of Turkish Aviators and the reform program of Turkish Aviation at the end of the war were also examined. In the study, Ottoman Archive Documents, newspapers, magazines of the period and the relevant literature were used.

Keywords: Tripoli War, Balkan Wars, Ottoman Air Force, Fesa Bey, Süreyya Bey, Bleriot, REP, Bristol, Harlan.

FACTORS IN GASTRONOMY TOURISM GIVING LOCAL FOODS A COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

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Abstract

Gastronomy tourism is one of the youngest and fastest growing branches of tourism. Therefore, it can be said that different searches and expectations for gastronomy tourism have manifested themselves in tourism with food and drink. In this sense, tourists' search for different tastes, different flavors and experiences have brought a new perspective and a new dimension to tourism. Being able to experience different tastes in different geographies means a different excitement and a special memory for tourists. These real destinations have pushed tourism professionals to think about local foods once again and to a serious competition process. Therefore, nowadays, each region, each city and each destination is in search of developing strategies and policies to offer and market their unique local foods to the tourism industry. Destinations are aware that difference and originality are the basis of creating competitive advantage. With this awareness, it strives to identify and protect the elements that give life to its local foods and give them privilege. This effort is not only a sustainable competitive advantage, but also a prerequisite for leaving local foods to future generations. This study focuses on the place and importance of local foods in gastronomy tourism. The advantages of local foods to destinations in gastronomy tourism are discussed. In addition, local food characteristics and factors that give competitive advantage to local foods are analyzed in depth. The factors that add originality to local foods and limit their imitability are presented and examined in this study in concrete. Concrete suggestions and solutions are also offered to all stakeholders to identify and develop the elements that provide competitive advantage to local foods.

Keywords: Gastronomy tourism, local food, competitive advantage, strategy.



A SOLUTION OFFER AGAINST THE EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE: A REVIEW ON UNIVERSAL BASIC INCOME

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Abstract

In addition to the increasing population worldwide, the ability of artificial intelligence to learn faster than humans and to do things faster and more flawlessly carries the increasing unemployment problem in all states to an even more serious aspect. Futurists projecting into the future predict that artificial intelligence developments will further reduce the rate of employment for people, especially after 2030. This study examines what the universal basic income, which is one of the solutions developed for how millions, perhaps billions of people who are unemployed around the world in the near future, will make their living in order to prevent social explosions and riots, how it is developed, what kind of studies have been done and should be done in this field in our country. In the study, document analysis and descriptive phenomenology techniques, among qualitative research methods, were used. Data were collected and analyzed through document technique, library scanning and documentation techniques, and results and suggestions were obtained in the light of this processed data.

Keywords: Unemployment, universal basic income, basic income, artificial intelligence



OVERVIEW OF THINKING STYLES AND LEARNING-TEACHING PROCESS

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Abstract

In the historical process, how one thinks has been the subject of curiosity and research. Thinking, which is accepted as a skill, is the main factor that is the leading and influencing factor in the acquisition of high-level thinking skills such as creative, reflective and critical thinking, or in individuals' use of these skills. It is undeniable that a strong and adequate awareness of the concept of style is an educational need. This study, conducted with qualitative research approach and document analysis method, was conducted to examine the thinking styles and the reflection of these styles on the learning-teaching process with an overview. Within the scope the study, the concepts of style, thinking and thinking style were explained first. The Mental Personality Management Theory, which has an important place among the thinking styles in the literature and is more accepted than other theories, and the features of the thinking styles contained in this theory are included. In addition, methods and techniques suitable for teaching and measuring-evaluating of thinking styles are also mentioned. It is thought that the study will help teachers and students gain awareness of their thinking skills.

Keywords: Thinking, Thinking Skills, Thinking Styles, Thinking Theories.

METACOGNITION: A CONCEPTUAL VIEW

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Abstract

Although cognition and metacognition are linked, they are different. Many studies have been and continue to be done on the concept of metacognition, which was introduced by Flavell to the field. It is difficult to say that the explanations made about what the concept metacognition is and how it works meet in common. However, Flavell, Brown, Schraw and Moshman, Tobias and Everson models have something in common or similarities. This study, conducted with qualitative research approach and document analysis method, was carried out with the aim of examining the metacognition with a conceptual view. In accordance with this purpose, the definitions of cognition and metacognition concepts and the differences between these two concepts are included in the study. After the relationship of metacognition with academic achievement was clarified, the metacognition models were mentioned. In this paper, the dimensions, variables and characteristics of these variables are explained in detail and methods for developing the metacognition. It is awaited that this study, which also offers some recommendations for the studies to be carried out on metacognition, will contribute to the field.

Keywords: Metacognition, Metacognition Models, Metacognition and Academic Achievement.



INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES AND RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ECONOMIC GROWTH: A LITERATURE REVIEW ON TURKISH ECONOMY

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Abstract

As it is known, Information Communication Technologies (ICT) improves production processes, increases efficiency and will result in processing. The relationship between ICT and economic growth is intended to be in the light of current theoretical and empirical literature. This is because, in Turkey's economy with ICT that deals with the relationship between economic growth theoretical and empirical literature are examined in chronological order and in a comprehensive manner. It has been determined that it has started since the 2000s and has shown a significant improvement. Together along with long-term relationships in size and bit variables are used to represent the diverse nature for time series analysis of the relationship between ICT and economic growth in Turkey's economy) is out for examination. Most of the variables used to represent the diverse nature of work in this context ending on Turkey's economic growth has reached the conclusion that having a significant and positive impact. These results suggest that Turkey, as envisaged in the theoretical literature on economic growth in the economy has been viewed as having a positive impact.

Keywords: ICT, Economic Growth, Turkey.



INNOVATION IN SCHOOLS AND THE EFFECT OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL ON EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT IN THE COVID-19 PROCESS

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Abstract

Due to the Covid-19 outbreak, which was declared as a pandemic in March 2020, daily business practices have changed all over the world. This change has also affected the field of education and online education has replaced face-to-face education. However, since the teacher and the student are not in the same environment in online education, the effectiveness of the education has been a matter of discussion. In this study, the relationship between innovation and intellectual capital in schools was examined and it was evaluated whether the Covid-19 process created variability in teachers' intellectual capital and innovation perception. The research is designed as a qualitative research. In this context, according to the opinions of the teachers, the level of intellectual capital in the schools they work in and the level of institutional innovation in their schools were collected through a questionnaire. Findings obtained from the research conducted with a total of 12 participant teachers from different branches, that support from school management and allowing the use of innovative methods in the Covid-19 process has an effect on the perception of innovation and intellectual capital. This study was carried out with the help of a semi-structured interview form, one of the qualitative research methods, and using phenomenology. Considering that the "production" of educational institutions is education and the "product" is successful students, educational institutions should facilitate the learning of students with innovative methods by investing in intellectual capital in order for the new generation to receive a high quality education and to form the basis of future development. At this point, school administrations should encourage their teachers about innovative methods and support these new methods. From this point of view, the framework of the study, which has been evaluated, is associated with the process.

Keywords: Intellectual capital, innovation, social innovation, covid-19, education.

INVESTIGATION OF TUNCELI CUISINE IN THE GASTRONOMY TOURISM CONTEXT

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Abstract

Gastronomy examines every aspect of eating and drinking culture, has an element of local attraction and is of importance in terms of transferring cultural heritage. Gastronomy tourism, one of the rapidly developing tourism trends in the world and in Turkey, is among the important tourism types with its contribution to the transfer of gastronomic heritage, creation of niche destinations and tourism marketing activities. Turkey attracts the attention of tourists and creates travel motivation with its rich cuisine culture and the diversity of local flavors. The richness of the Anatolian cuisine culture depends on its being home to many civilizations, its loyalty to its traditions and customs, geographical conditions, and fertile lands. Today, the importance given to the local food culture is increasing due to the change in nutrition patterns and the food-taste-health relationship becoming more popular. Within the framework of gastronomic tourism, tourists have begun to discover, promote, and experience the local flavors in the locations they travel. The present study aimed to introduce the gastronomic tourism components such as general characteristics of the province, local dishes, geographically marked products and festivals within the scope of the local cuisine culture of Tunceli Province, located in the Eastern Anatolia Region, and to reveal the gastronomic identity of the province.

Keywords: Gastronomy, Gastronomy Tourism, Culinary Culture, Tunceli, Local Cuisine



INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF UNION EXPECTATIONS OF EDUCATION EMPLOYEES ON THEIR UNION COMMITMENT LEVELS DURING THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK PROCESS

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Abstract

Public officials form a bond at the point where the state and society unite and have a structure that can directly affect the structure of the society. The transformation process, which has occurred with the increasing effect of globalization especially in the last quarter century, has increased the importance of public officials in social life in Turkey as in the whole world. With this increasing importance of public officials, their organized struggle has started to come to the fore in social life. This organized struggle is waged through trade unions. When the findings obtained from the research are examined, it is observed that those who do not feel the support of the union in the Covid-19 process have lower union loyalty, willingness to work for the union and union expectations; Those who understand the importance of being a union member have higher beliefs and expectations for the union; It has been observed that those who think that the union protects their rights have high responsibilities and expectations towards the union, those who think that the Covid-19 process is a disillusionment in terms of the union, and those who think that the union has left them alone have lower union expectations. In addition, it was determined that union expectations positively affect union commitment.

Keywords: Education workers, union, union expectations, union loyalty, Covid-19



THE RELATIONSHIP OF TEACHERS 'ATTITUDES ABOUT THE USE OF SMARTBOARD TO THE PERCEPTION OF COMPUTER AND INTERNET SELF-EFFICIENCY

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Abstract

In this study, it was aimed to reveal the relationship between teachers' attitudes towards the use of smart boards and their perception of computer and internet self-efficacy. In addition, the attitude towards the use of smart boards and the variability of computer and internet self-efficacy perception by age and professional seniority were examined. As a result of the research, it was seen that as the age of the teachers increased, their computer and internet self-efficacy perceptions decreased, and their attitudes towards the smart board also became negative. In addition, there is a positive and weak relationship between computer and internet self-efficacy perceptions and attitudes towards using smart boards. As a result of the research, it was suggested to provide in-service training to teachers over the age of 45 that can increase computer and internet self-efficacy perception. It is thought that their attitudes towards the smart board can also be made positive. With the technological advancement of educational materials, the teaching of the lessons has become more enjoyable and the efficiency of the lesson has increased. The most important material that provides this productivity increase is undoubtedly smart boards. Smart boards are one of the educational technologies that can be seen in real terms in the classroom environment. Smart boards have spread rapidly in all levels of education, especially in secondary education, in line with technological developments and have contributed to the faster and more effective learning of students. In order for smart boards to contribute to the efficiency of the lesson to teachers and students, this technological education material should be used with all aspects. For this reason, it is necessary for the teacher to be able to use all aspects of the smart board in a way that will benefit all students and to transfer this to his students.

Keywords: Interactive whiteboard, computer self-efficacy, internet self-efficacy.



EVALUATION ON THE EFFECT OF THE EAST MEDITERRANEAN CRISIS NON-RESOLUTION ON THE CYPRUS PROBLEM AFTER 2000

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Abstract

In Cyprus, after the year 2000, the European Union joined the process after the Annan Plan before the Cyprus problem was solved, and Cyprus became a member of the European Union, which made the issue of solution difficult in the process. And with the availability of energy resources in the Eastern Mediterranean, the Cyprus problem has become supranational. The fact that the Greek Cypriot Administration of Southern Cyprus ignored the rights of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and acted with Greece and France in sharing the hydrocarbon reserves in the Eastern Mediterranean further complicated the process. Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, acting jointly, continued to exist in the region in accordance with legal procedures and tensions between the parties increased. The aim of the study is to examine the effect of finding energy resources in the Eastern Mediterranean on the solution process of the Cyprus problem. In this context, the Cyprus problem will be examined in 4 periods and the effects of the energy discovery in the Eastern Mediterranean on the Cyprus non-solution will be analyzed in the following chapters.

Keywords: Cyprus Problem, Eastern Mediterranean, European Union, Turkish Foreign Policy



EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 CRISIS ON THE NEOLIBERAL PERSPECTIVE TO THE ECONOMY POLICY

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced countries to take extraordinary steps to prevent the damage of the pandemic. While these measures reduced the number of deaths, they triggered a major economic recession that was predicted to be a crisis larger than the Great Depression of the 1930s. The pandemic process has revealed socioeconomic inequalities that can be seen by everyone from the very beginning. People lost their jobs, those who had to work risked their lives, and those who worked from home isolated themselves, and thus a class difference emerged. For these reasons, Neo-liberalism, also known as the ideology of capitalism, which rose after the Cold War has been questioned. The aim of the study is to determine the extent to which Neo-liberal policies have demonstrated the class difference in the world economically with the effect of globalization of the current epidemic COVID-19 in the light of the economic effects of the great epidemics on its region and the world.

Keywords: COVID-19, Capitalism, Neoliberalism, Inequality, Globalization



EVALUATION OF THE POSSIBLE EFFECT OF THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK ON THE RIGHT TO VOTE AND ELECTION RESULTS

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Abstract

The Covid-19 outbreak, which emerged in Wuhan, China at the end of 2019 and turned into a global situation, caused different effects in many areas such as economy, education and tourism, especially public health. Due to the transmission of the Covid-19 virus through contact and breathing between people, the outbreak has had a number of consequences on the actual and legal situations of voting. Evaluation of the number of voters in the local government elections held in 2019, the results of the elections, and the numerical data regarding the Covid-19 positive cases of April 2021 and their close contacts, showed that the number of voters who could be under quarantine due to the outbreak could affect the election results in four of the twelve districts of Çanakkale province. In this context, it is recommended to take measures to ensure that the voters who will be in quarantine on the election day are included in the voter registers, and that preparations are made for the voters to vote in separate places (epidemic hospitals, etc.) who will be under quarantine.

Keywords: Administration and Control of Elections, Covid-19, Right to Vote, Voter Register, Quarantine.

EVALUATION OF TRADITIONAL CULINARY CULTURE OF KARS REGION IN TERMS OF GASTRONOMY TOURISM

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Abstract

The tourism sector develops in parallel with the cultural, sociological, and economic developments. The development of the sector increases the importance of gastronomy tourism, which is an alternative tourism branch. The factors such as the local products that can be produced in the vicinity and the taste of palate shaped the food and beverage culture of the regions that is subjected to changes until today. The sustainability of a region's food and beverage culture does not depend solely on the cultural wealth but preserving existing values and resources and transferring them to the future generations are also required for the sustainability. The Kars region, which hosts rich local food and beverage diversity in its cuisine culture, has made contributions to the cuisine culture of the whole region throughout the history. In this study, the culinary culture of Kars, which is an important region in terms of tourism with its natural beauties, and examples of the dishes of the region were examined. In addition, the cuisine culture of the region was elaborated, recommendations were made on the sustainability of the region's cuisine culture, and extensive information was provided about the preparation and presentation of the products from the kitchen of Kars including Chechil cheese, Kars old cheddar, gruyere, Kars honey, cold buttermilk vaccine, piti, kavut, hingel, hõrre, noodle pilaf, kete, juicy meatballs, sour meat, and shish kebab in a pot along with their photographs. In this study, as a qualitative research design, a literature review was conducted using the document analysis method. Within the scope of the study, the eating and drinking habits of the local people and their contributions to tourism were examined by using the books prepared by the Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism along with the observations carried out in the region.

Keywords: Cultural Geography, Gastronomy tourism, Kars cuisine, Sustainable tourism.

INVESTIGATION OF THE PERCEPTIONS OF SCHOOL MANAGERS ABOUT THE ROLES OF THE SCHOOL MANAGERS ON THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEACHERS DURING THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK PROCESS

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Abstract

The teaching profession is one of the most sacred professions in the context of raising future generations. However, the Covid-19 process physically separated school administrators, teachers and students, who are the stakeholders of education. This raised concerns about the efficiency of education and led teachers to investigate how they could be more beneficial to their students in such a process. The desire to be useful to their students is one of the main motives for teachers. Teachers can learn and apply current techniques and methods to be more beneficial to their students. This is possible with the professional development of teachers. Professional development of teachers requires not only their own efforts but also the support of their administrators. In this context, how teachers perceive the role of school administrators in their professional development was examined in this study. As a result of the research, it was observed that teachers were indecisive about the role of school administrators in their professional development, and the Covid-19 process did not affect their views. From this point of view, it was suggested that teachers should develop themselves professionally, regardless of the attitude of school administrators, acting with the motive of being more beneficial to their students.

Keywords: School administrators, teacher, human resources, career development, professional development

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LEVELS OF INTOLERANCE OF UNCERTAINTY AND PROACTIVE CAREER BEHAVIORS IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract

This study aimed to examine the relationships between the levels of university students' intolerance of uncertainty and their proactive career behaviors. The correlational survey model, one of the quantitative research approaches, was used in the study. The study group consisted of 200 students, 117 females and 83 males, who were studying at Çukurova University in the 2020-2021 academic year. The age of the students ranged between 18 and 25, and the mean age was 21.20 years. The study data were collected using the "Intolerance of Uncertainty Scale" and the "Career Engagement Scale". Pearson's correlation analysis and simple linear regression analysis were used to analyze the data. As a result of the analyses, it was concluded that students' level of intolerance of uncertainty was correlated with their proactive career behaviors and that intolerance of uncertainty was a significant predictor of proactive career behaviors. Intolerance of uncertainty explained 22% of the variance in proactive career behaviors. In line with the findings, some recommendations were made to researchers and practitioners.

Keywords: Intolerance of Uncertainty, Proactive Career Behaviors, Career Engagement



INVESTIGATION OF THE BRAND IMAGE OF TOKAT CITY IN THE BRANDING PROCESS

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Abstract

Today, being a brand has become an effective tool that determines the competitiveness of cities as well. Therefore, most cities around the world are either in the process of creating a new brand or in an effort to renovate an existing one. In order for a city to acquire a brand city feature, it must first determine its brand image correctly, on the other hand, it must take corrective measures for problematic points in its image. In this study, the brand image of Tokat province was tried to be determined in order to contribute to getting successful results in the branding process. For this purpose, the perceptions of people who were not born in Tokat and did not live in Tokat towards the people of Tokat and their perception towards the city of Tokat were tried to be determined within the framework of concrete and abstract image elements. Questionnaire technique was used as data collection tool in the research. At the end of the study, it was determined by the participants that the people of Tokat were perceived as traditional, religious and sincere, the city of Tokat was perceived as a city with a lot of green, delicious and historical richness within the framework of concrete image elements, and a calm, reliable and cheap city within the framework of abstract image elements has been.

Keywords: Tokat,Tokat, Branding, Image

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN) AND FACTORS AFFECTING ITS FORMATION

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Abstract

ASEAN was established in 1967 by the visionary statesmen of the states of the region. On the other hand, the ongoing violent conflicts in the region and the USA's attack on Vietnam under the umbrella of SEATO caused reservations by the countries and nations in the region against this new organization. ASEAN was born exactly in this turmoil in southeast Asia. There are many different intra-regional and non-regional factors that affect the formation of the union. The most striking of these can be considered as the efforts of the regional states to minimize or neutralize the intervention of foreign and non-regional powers to the region. The region was able to overcome an intense period of exploitation with the nation states that emerged after the Second World War. During this period of exploitation, England, France, the Netherlands and the USA were the countries that followed the most intensive colonial activities in the region. These colonial experiences of the nations of the region have always rightly caused them to being suspicion of extra-regional powers. ASEAN was also affected by these sceptical policies and could not find the required support during the establishment phase due to different reasons. In this study, the geography of Southeast Asia will be evaluated before the establishment of ASEAN and also regional and extra-regional factors affecting the establishment of the association will be analysed from an analytical perspective.

Keywords: ASEAN, Southeast Asia, Colonialism.

AN ASSESSMENT OF LABOR INSECURITY IN TERMS OF ACADEMICIANS AND DOMESTIC WORKERS IN TURKEY

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Abstract

In the literature, the services sector is considered as a homogeneous group; there seems to be little focus on the diversity of actors, professions, qualifications and wages. In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the insecurity situations experienced by academicians, who are both in the services sector but one of them working formally and defined as primary/central labor, and the other working in informally and domestic services, which are defined as secondary/environmental workforce. In this context, insecurity in the labor market is examined similar to the classification of Standing (2015: 26). These are analyzed in seven dimensions as "labor market insecurity", "job insecurity", "occupational health insecurity", "qualification insecurity", "career insecurity", "income insecurity" and "representation insecurity" with a holistic approach. Thematic analysis method is used in this study. As a consequence, it can be stated that the dimensions of insecurity are intertwined, affect each other and are influenced by each other, the services sector is not homogeneous, domestic workers and academicians experience insecurity in almost all dimensions but with different practices. In this case, it is concluded that the precariat phenomenon is seen even in the primary workforce in the services sector.

Keywords: The Precariat, Precariousness, Services industry, Domestic workers, Academicians



HENRIK IBSEN AS A “MODERN” DRAMATIST AGAINST MORALITY OF BOURGEOIS

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Abstract

The middle class expanded with the working class that emerged in the Industrial Revolution. Thus, bourgeois society was born. The bourgeois, who made money by working unlike the class of nobles at the highest level of society, became increasingly rich and now became a new force directing society. This situation has also been reflected in social life and they have had a say in the society. The bourgeois has become the majority of the theater audience and their expectations from the theater plays they watch increased. They wanted their morals and teachings to be conveyed to the audience through the theater and to watch situations similar to their own lives, especially as plays with comedic elements. In the plays of the modern theater writer Henrik Ibsen, who made a name for himself with his realistic plays in the nineteenth century, we frequently encounter bourgeois morality in his plays. In his plays, he criticized the patriarchal family structure and the place and duties of women in society. In addition, he also dealt with bourgeois morality in a critically realistic way. The language he uses is a simple and fluent language suitable for realism. The aim of this study is to examine the reflections of morality of bourgeois within the framework of modern elements through the plays of *Ghosts* and *An Enemy of the People* written by Henrik Ibsen. In this way, the connection between Ibsen and the moral structure of bourgeois society will be shed light from a ‘modern’ framework with these two successive plays of Ibsen.

Keywords: Critical-realistic drama, modernism, morality of bourgeois

UNIVERSITIES VERSUS RADICAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE LABOR MARKET (ALBANIAN CASE)

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Abstract

Education has served as a bridge to prepare the future workforce and provide the necessary means for survival, throughout most of human history. People need jobs and they need to learn how to work. Education is a very important part of any society, which is always evolving and we are obligated to adapt to this change. What is the purpose of education today? Education has mostly served a pragmatic goal, being used as a means to bring about a specific outcome, or a set of economic or educational outcomes. Due to their families' financial situation, many young people wonder: Should I continue to study, or find a job to be part of the labor market? Will higher education serve me to find a better job? One of our country's biggest problems is the gap between the study programs offered by universities and those that the labor market actually demands. Nowadays, Albanian universities should conduct labor market studies to define the most required professions and the ones that are disappearing with time. This process should be performed before setting quotas, opening new study programs, or re-organizing existing curricula. In this paper, we aim to study how universities adapt to these labor market changes and what opportunities has a graduate student to find the job that he is looking for. This paper is completely based on the empirical results of the questionnaire.

Keywords: Labor market, Universities problems, Job transformation



CHINA'S LAOS POLICY UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF XI JINPING

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Abstract

China, whose influence on Southeast Asia is becoming more and more visible, is made efforts to bring its relations with the states of the region to a more strategic point, regardless of whether it is small or large in the region. One of these states is Laos. Chinese President Xi Jinping met with Laos Prime Minister Bounnhang Vorachit in 2016 and joint decisions were taken to ensure greater coordination in international relations. China is Laos' largest investor and second largest trading partner. Bilateral trade increased by 25.1% in the first nine months of 2016, reaching 2.1 billion dollars, and in 2019, this amount reached 5.6 billion dollars. China's total direct investment in Laos is US \$ 6.1 billion, which has facilitated the development of hydropower, mining, trade and other sectors of the local economy. At the same time, China is actively involved in the implementation of a number of aid projects related to the development of Laos, including hospitals, roads and schools. Grant programs are also included in these policies. This makes Laos an ally of China and one is its supporter in the ASEAN, regarding regional policies. This study subjects China's policies on Southeast Asian countries to an analytical evaluation through the example of Laos.

Keywords: China, Laos, Southeast Asia.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND DIPLOMATIC STATUS; LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE VIENNA CONVENTIONS OF 1961 AND 1963

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Abstract

In the conduct of diplomatic relations between states, the internationally accepted Vienna Convention of 1961 on Diplomatic Relations and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 are considered as the basic text. It has codified important rules of internationally accepted customary law in both conventions. At the same time, the Vienna Conventions confirm that the rules of customary law will continue to be applied in matters not explicitly regulated in these conventions. The most important discussions focused on diplomatic privileges and immunities. At the center of the discussions is that these privileges derive from the power of representation and they are given to diplomacy representatives in order to “perform their duties properly”. The issue of where these privileges contain an exceptional exemption is the most important aspect of these Conventions. By evaluating the disputes, we dealt with these conventions in a different framework from diplomatic immunity and privileges. In doing so, we wanted to determine what the diplomatic status is in international law as a comparison. We tried to reveal some exceptions to both the immunity of states and diplomatic immunities as it does not make sense. We tried to determine the legal framework of the Conventions by examining the events and cases that have been the subject of the International Court of Justice in disputes arising from the country.

Keywords: Vienna Conventions, International Court of Justice, International Law, Diplomatic Status, International Customary Law



EXAMINING THE LEGISLATIONS OF "APPLICATION AND RESEARCH CENTERS" CONDUCTING STUDIES IN THE FIELD OF MUSIC WITHIN UNIVERSITIES IN TURKEY

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Abstract

In this research is aimed to provide information about the application and research centers conducting studies in the field of music within universities in Turkey and to reveal the services they provide. For this purpose, (1) the city, year and area information of the centers; (2) the objectives, fields of activity and governing bodies included in the regulations. All documents obtained in the study were subjected to content analysis and the results were reported. Within the scope of the research, 16 centers in 14 universities were examined. It has been revealed that the centers are concentrated in the province of Ankara in terms of distribution by cities, between 2011-2015 in terms of the distribution of the years of establishment and in the field of Music Culture in terms of the distribution of the study sub-area. The aims and fields of activity of the centers were examined under 11 categories. As a result of the analysis, it was seen that scientific activities, cooperation and communication issues were included in the regulations of all centers, and education activities were included in the regulations immediately after.

Keywords: Music, Art, Fine Arts, Application and Research Center, Legislation



MAY CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REDUCE JOB STRESS?

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Abstract

In terms of its results, job stress has a holistic effect not only on the individual but also on the organization, society and economy. These results are important for organizations because in an increasingly competitive environment, organizations need a strong human capital for long-term competition (Suprawa et al., 2018). It is possible for businesses to strengthen this competition through effective management of human resources and corporate social responsibility practices. In this context, the importance of corporate social responsibility practices emerges, and organizations need to assume an active and socially responsible role locally and globally. With these practices, businesses will accept their responsibilities and obligations, and will make positive contributions to both the welfare of the employees and the welfare of the society. Because while continuing their activities, they should practice practices that take care of their employees, stakeholders, society and the environment. In this statement, it is stated that the welfare level of employees, society and the environment will increase through effective human resource management and corporate social responsibility practices by addressing the concepts of business stress and corporate social responsibility. Thanks to these practices, it is predicted that organizations will have high credibility in the eyes of the society and will contribute to low job stress for employees.

Keywords: Job stress, Social responsibility, Corporate social responsibility, Organizational behavior



EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN GAS FORUM: A REGIONAL ALLIANCE INITIATIVE?

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Abstract

The hydrocarbon reserves that have been discovered in the Eastern Mediterranean region have become a dispute between the countries adjacent to the region. In this context, despite the social cleavage on the Cyprus island, along with Greece, the Cypriot Administration of Southern Cyprus (GASC) has launched an alliance against the Turkish side (Turkey and Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus). Greece and GASC, who do not hesitate to demonstrate their aggressive policy, have successfully assured the support of Israel and Egypt, the two states that have problematic relations with Turkey over the last years. Thus, a group of countries including Italy and Jordan declared in 2020 that they founded a new regional organization called “Eastern Mediterranean Gas Forum”. However, the members of this new organization have not invited Turkey, which possesses the longest coastline to the Mediterranean, as well as the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus to the forum. Therefore, it has become more obvious that the members of the gas forum as a whole behave as a political alliance that is supposed to act just for their interests. In this context, the main purpose of this paper is to analyse the Eastern Mediterranean Gas Forum from the political and economic perspectives.

Keywords: Eastern Mediterranean Gas Forum, Egypt, Greece, Greek Cypriot Administration, Israel



İZMİR-ALİAĞA PORTS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TURKISH LOGISTICS SECTOR

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Abstract

İzmir has a natural harbor thanks to its gulf. For many years, it has been the center of domestic and foreign trade not only for itself but also for the Aegean region. Aliğa region has a different position for İzmir as well. Heavy industry in this region have made Aliğa an important commercial city. Additionally, the fact that Aliğa has a seafront and a natural port such as Nemrut Bay has made Aliğa a logistic base at the same time. Aliğa has a critical importance not only for companies operating within its own district, but also for other companies in Turkey. Therefore, Aliğa ports are of vital importance for the Turkey's trade. In this study, information about the ports operating in the Aliğa region is presented and the importance of these ports is pointed out.

Keywords: Aliğa, Logistics, Port



CIRCULAR RELATIONSHIP OF TWO ALLIED COUNTRIES: TURKEY-AMERICA

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Abstract

Turkish-American relations, which have been going on throughout history, reached the level of Military Alliance with Turkey finding its place in the Western bloc and NATO membership during the Cold War. In certain periods, bilateral relations have faced various crises. Although the relations have been developing gradually since 1990, Turkey's status of staying out of the war in the Gulf War and the differences of opinion have manifested themselves with the March 1 motion. The fact that the US and Turkey's Syria policies were different during the Obama period caused the relations to come to a crisis point. When these unchanging policies from the Trump administration were added to the conflict between Pastor Brunson and the S400 defense systems, alliance relations emerged with a tangle of problems. In this study, descriptive analysis of Turkish-American relations in the 2000s will be attempted. Although not having common policies in some periods caused serious problems, the alliance relationship between the two states did not completely disappear.

Keywords: Turkey, USA, the Bilateral Relations, Alliance



WALKING AS A TOOL OF EXPERIENCING THE URBAN: THE CASE OF THE ÇAY STREET IN TOKAT

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Abstract

Walking, which is a different approach as a means of experiencing the city, is a tool that people have used to connect with their environment since ancient times. By walking, the human separates himself from his essence and his own self, and completely gets caught up in the spirit of the space. In this way, he can perceive the space and analyze it easily. In this study, Çay Street, which is located at the intersection of Soğukpınar and Çay Street of Tokat Province, was chosen as the study area. In order to make accurate analyzes about this street, to examine it in terms of psychogeography and to experience the city, photographs of the street were taken by walking along the street, and then these photographs were analyzed and analyzed. The observation method, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study. As a result of the study, it was observed that the historical houses are the majority in Çay Street, people still maintain good neighborly relations, children play comfortably on the street without their families. Towards the end of the street, it was concluded that modern buildings dominated more, the streets widened, not only the houses on the street but also the traditions and customs were the same.

Keywords: Walking, Street, Psychogeography, Tokat



EXAMINATION OF THE WEB SITES OF "APPLICATION AND RESEARCH CENTERS" CONDUCTING STUDIES IN THE FIELD OF MUSIC WITHIN UNIVERSITIES IN TURKEY

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Abstract

In this research is aimed to provide information about the web sites of the application and research centers conducting studies in the field of music within universities in Turkey and to reveal the services they provide. For this purpose, the accessibility and content of the web pages constitute the sub-objectives of this research. All documents obtained in the study were subjected to content analysis and the results were reported. Within the scope of the research, 16 centers in 14 universities were examined. As a result of the analysis, considering the accessibility of the web pages, it is seen that 11 of the 16 centers have active web pages belonging to the center. Web pages are included in the findings obtained by analyzing under 3 categories as general information, employees in the center and activities. As a result of the investigations, it has been determined that there are some inconsistencies between the fields of activity stated in the regulations of most centers and what they declared on their web pages, and it can be said that the most organized web page and the most active center belongs to the Ottoman Period Music Application and Research Center.

Keywords: Music, Art, Fine Arts, Application and Research Center, Web Page



A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW TO DETERMINE THE ANTECEDENTS OF SOCIAL LOAFING BEHAVIOR IN ORGANIZATIONS: A COMPARISON OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL LITERATURE

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Abstract

Social loafing, which is expressed as a social disease, has serious negative impacts on organizations today. In cases where the social loafing behaviors of individuals cannot be reduced or prevented, it may lead to loss of motivation of employees, decrease in individual, team, and organizational efficiency and performance, and as a result, image and financial loss of business. In this study, it is aimed to determine the antecedents of social loafing in the organizational context. In this direction, the studies that deal with social loafing in the context of the organization in the domestic literature will be examined and its antecedents will be revealed and also compared with the antecedents discovered in international studies. In the context of this study, 38 studies in the domestic literature and 34 studies in the international literature were systematically reviewed. As a result of the research, it is seen that in the studies in the domestic literature, the antecedents that increase or decrease the social loafing of the employees are mainly discussed at the individual and organizational levels. Some of these antecedents are; personality traits, demographic factors, job satisfaction, work alienation, leadership behavior, organizational commitment, organizational cynicism, psychological empowerment. It is seen that studies in the international literature focus more on team members. In the international literature, it has been concluded that there are some different antecedents beyond the antecedents in the domestic literature. Such as the perception of justice, personal morality, cultural dimensions, leadership styles, group cohesion, intrinsic and extrinsic sources of motivation. These results also make suggestions on topics that can be studied in the field of social loafing in the domestic literature.

Keywords: Social Loafing Behavior, Antecedents, Systematic Review.



CONFUSION UPON SPECIFIC TERMS AND THEIR DISTINCTIONS IN THE SCOPE: A LITERATURE REVIEW ON ELF, EFL, CBI, CLIL, EMI, ESP, EAP

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Abstract

The wide panorama and power of English seen in every educational setting as a result of globalization, internalization and competition in the world marketization throughout the world since the nineteenth century. The language policy of a country provides a benchmark for the purposes of its various uses. From the perspective of English, there are diverse key concepts for teaching and learning it such as English as a Foreign Language (EFL), English as a Lingua Franca (ELF), Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL), Content Based Instruction (CBI), English as a Medium of Instruction (EMI), English for Academic Purposes (EAP) and English for Specific Purposes (ESP). However, there is confusion about these terms in the scope and there is no clear-cut distinction among them. In order to conduct a research in an educational setting, it is crucial to define the instructional setting, features and limits of it clearly by showing the differences among similar settings clearly. This paper aims to throw a light into existing literature in order to make a distinction about this controversial status of English in today's instructional settings by stating their depictions and relations among them. The bulk of existing research on EFL, ELF, CLIL, CBI, EMI, EAP and ESP is also reviewed on the basis of the aim set.

Keywords: English as a Lingua Franca, English as a Foreign Language, Content-Based Instruction, Content and Language Integrated Learning, English as a Medium of Instruction, English for Specific Purposes, English for Academic Purposes



AN EVALUATION ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE EXECUTIVE FUNCTION WITH THE LEGISLATIVE AND JURISDICTION IN THE PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

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Abstract

The hard or soft separation of powers is of great importance in the emergence of different government systems. As a result of the separation of forces in this direction, we see that different applications such as the presidential government system or the semi-presidential government system, which are a component of the presidential and parliamentary system, have emerged. Switching from an existing government system model to another government system model aims to eliminate the negative situations that may occur with the aim of strengthening political stability, and this situation may bring about changes in the government system. In this context, Turkey, which has adopted the parliamentary system for many years and has been governed by constitutions based on this system, passed to the presidential government system with the referendum held in April 2017. Execution in the transition system; We see that its effectiveness on the legislative and judicial bodies has increased. This situation brings with it some negativities in the legislative, executive and judiciary areas that interact with democracy in our country and must be independent from each other. However, the studies in the field of comparative law in which different methods are applied; It shows us how separate and independent the relations between the legislative, executive and judicial bodies should be. Based on this point of view, in this study; The change in the government system that resulted in the referendum held in 2017 in Turkey will be discussed, and the relationship between the executive function in the presidential government system and the legislative and judicial body will be discussed. It is possible to address the relations between the powers in the presidential and semi-presidential systems by evaluating them in different dimensions based on the changes brought by the new government system and using the data in the field of comparative law. In this way, in this study; The effectiveness of the executive on the legislature and the judiciary in the presidential government system put into practice in our country with a unique point of view will be discussed from different angles by referring to comparisons.

Keywords: Presidential System Of Government, Legislature, Judiciary, Constitution.



AFTER THE 1980 COUP THE SYNTHESIS OF TURKISH ISLAM BECAME AN OFFICIAL IDEOLOGY

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Abstract

In the political life of Turkey with the coup of 12 September 1980, the society within the current system restructuring efforts, especially during the 1960s and 1970s against the ideological currents of view another way to view this as different quest undertaken for displacing the left led. The idea of Turkish-Islamic synthesis, revealed by the intelligentsia Quarry, appears as the name of a different quest. As mentioned in the content of the study, the explanations on national unity, loyalty to the state and especially religion adopted by the Turkish-Islamic synthesis were adopted as a favorable ideology for educating societies with a disciplined individual in these areas after the 1980 period. In this study, it will be discussed why the Turkish-Islamic synthesis, an opinion adopted by The Intelligentsia quarry, was respected on the state level in the post-1980 period, and at the same time how the idea of Turkish-Islamic synthesis reached the potential to affect the policies of the state.

Keywords: 1980 Coup, Intellectuals Quarry, Turkish-Islamic Synthesis



THE EFFECT OF THE LULLABY TRADITION WHICH IS BELIEVED TO CHANGE THE DIALECT WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY ON THE SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF CHILDREN

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine whether the reading of lullabies by parents and listening to them with a technological device creates a significant difference on children's social behaviors. Descriptive survey model, one of the quantitative research approaches was used within the scope of the research. The population of the research consists of children between the ages of 3-6 living in the province of Siirt. The research sample consists of 96 students studying in pre-school institutions in Siirt province and their parents and teachers. "Preschool Social Behavior Scale Teacher Form" with 25 items and "Kindergarten and Preschool Behavior Scale" with 76 items were used as data collection tools. Spss 22 package program was used to analyze the data. Descriptive analysis and independent samples t tests were used for data analysis. According to the answers of the teachers, it was determined that the lullabies played with the parents' voice or technological device while in the mother's womb had no effect on the social behavior of the children. In addition, teachers stated that lullabies played with the voice of the parents after birth did not cause any differentiation in the social behavior of children, but that the lullabies played through technological devices created a negative situation in the relational aggression dimension. According to the parents, it was stated that lullabies that are read with the voice of the parents while in the womb cause a significant positive change in the social interaction dimension. In addition, there were results showing that lullabies played to children with technological devices while in the womb showed a significant increase in the social communication dimension. In addition, the parents stated that the lullabies that are read with the voice of the parents after birth had a significant positive effect on the dimensions of social cooperation, social interaction and social independence. It was concluded that the lullabies that were played through technological devices after birth did not cause any differentiation in the social behaviors of the children.

Keywords: Lullaby, technology, child, social behavior



REVIEW OF LANGUAGE AND LEARNING THEORIES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

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Abstract

The importance of learning a foreign language in our global world has been increasing year by year. In light of science, from past to present English language teaching field has undergone many changes. Scholars have raised questions about how to teach a foreign language to EFL and ESL learners. Understanding the changes and developmental process of methods in ELT is crucial to teachers who are active practitioners in the field of language teaching. This paper reviews language theories and learning theories in education and reports on how they have influenced foreign and second language learning models. The focus of this review was to clarify several aspects of the rationale behind current approaches and methods in English language teaching.

Keywords: ELT, approaches, methods, learning theories



PERCEPTIONS OF EFL TEACHERS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CO-TEACHING PROGRAM IN LANGUAGE EDUCATION: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

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Abstract

Co-teaching refers to the collaboration of two teachers to deliver instruction to a group of students. In recent years, there has been an increasing interest in the implementation of co-teaching programs in fostering learners' foreign language development worldwide. Among the goals of teachers' collaboration is to meet learners' diverse learning needs. In the past decades, researchers have examined the effects of co-teaching on foreign language learning success. This article reviews related literature to determine the benefits and challenges of teacher collaboration in teaching English to EFL learners. Two questions were answered through the review of the co-teaching model in EFL education: (1) What are some challenges that EFL co-teachers experience in a co-teach program? (2) What are some benefits that EFL co-teachers experience on the implementation of co-teaching programs in language teaching? This study reviews recent articles to guide future research in co-teaching and its implementation in the EFL setting.

Keywords: Co-teaching, English language education, teacher cognition



AN EXAMINATION OF "HARMONY - CONTRPOINT" AND "PLAYING PIANO WITH ACCOMPANIMENT" COURSES' DURATIONS FROM THE TIMES OF MUSIKI MUALLIM MEKTEBI TO THE PRESENT

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Abstract

In this study, academic curriculums of the institutions in which music teachers are trained from the times of Musiki Muallim Mektebi (MMM) to the present, are shown and analysed through using document review technique. In accordance with the result of this examination, it is determined that "Harmony - Contrpoint" and "Playing with Piano/Accompaniment/ Correpetition" courses have always been existed although their titles have differed time to time. It is seen that the number of learning outcomes are decreased and these two courses are combined in the recent curriculum put in action by "Council of Higher Education (YÖK)" in 2018. In addition to these, it is also spotted that both yearly lesson amounts and weekly class durations of these courses have been decreasing. Remarkable amount of research has been done aiming to emphasize the significance of the content of these two courses for the candidates of music teachers. Based on the results of these researches, since learning outcomes were not already sufficient enough in previous curriculums, it is considered that decreasing yearly and weekly durations of the classes, diminishing the learning outcomes may have a negative impact on accompaniment skills with piano of the teacher candidates. In the conclusion part of the paper, the necessity of rising class durations aforementioned courses and planning them as two different courses that supports one another is underlined. It is foreseen that developing a programme that can improve acquisition of the accompany skills efficiently by revising the content of the courses is feasible. Considering the necessity of new sources due to the changes in the curriculum, preparing new sources that are intended to turn the rules of harmony into "piano accompaniment" ability is among the suggestions made in the study. The regulations has been suggested to be made are believed to have a notable contribution to processes of building accompaniment skills with piano of future music teachers.

Keywords: Musiki Muallim Mektebi, Accompaniment, Playing Piyano with Acoompaniment, Harmony - Contrpoint, Curriculum.

EXAMINATION OF THE THESES MADE IN THE LEARNING FIELD OF GEOMETRY AND MEASUREMENT BETWEEN 2012-2020

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to draw a general framework for the postgraduate theses published between 2012 and 2020 in the field of Geometry and Measurement, to shed light on the researchers who will study later, to identify the gaps in this field and to direct the researchers to these areas. Within the scope of the research, 118 postgraduate theses were reached in the National Thesis Center of the Higher Education Institution. The sample of the study consists of postgraduate theses conducted with 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th grade students. Document analysis, one of the qualitative research approaches, was used as a research method. The data were analyzed with themes created by descriptive content analysis. As a data collection tool, "Classification Form for Graduate Theses Published in Geometry and Measurement Learning Field" was used. According to this form, theses were examined according to universities, institutes, years, types of thesis, study group, sample size, sub-learning area of Geometry and Measurement. In order to analyze the data, frequency and percentage tables were created by using MS Office Excel program. According to the results of the findings obtained from the research: Most of the studies were conducted with 7th and 8th grade students in the examined theses, the university with the most research was Gazi University, the years with the most studies were 2018 and 2019, and the postgraduate thesis type with the most studies was the master's thesis. . It has been concluded that the theses are mostly done in the "polygons" sub-learning area.

Keywords: Geometry, Geometry and Measurement, Learning Areas, Document Analysis, Content Analysis



A DESCRIPTIVE CONTENT ANALYSIS OF PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE (PCK) STUDIES IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to analyze the descriptive content of postgraduate theses published in the field of mathematics education with the topics of Pedagogical Content Knowledge (PCK) in Turkey between 2009-2020 years. The method of this research is qualitative research method. The universe of this research is 39 postgraduate theses that published in YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezi. The data collection tool of the research is "Thesis Examination Form" that prepared by the researchers. The data of the research were analyzed by descriptive content analysis. The reliability of this study was determined by the consensus formula of Miles and Huberman (1994). The theses were classified according to the publication years, types, universities, institutes, sample types and sample sizes. Frequency graphs and percentage tables of theses were created with the MS Office Excel program. According to findings of this study, it was concluded that the theses were published mostly in 2019 and the types of the theses were mostly the master degree. It has been observed that the majority of theses were published in Marmara University and studied at the Institute of Educational Sciences. It was observed that most of the theses used teacher samples and the sample size was between 1-10 mostly. It is expected to a qualified source for the literature in terms of determining the areas are concentrated and lacking in PCK studies thanks to this research. New research areas will emerge for researchers who will study this subject owing to this research.

Keywords: Descriptive Content Analysis, Mathematics Education, Pedagogical Content Knowledge

INVESTIGATION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT VARIABLES DURING THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC PROCESS

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Abstract

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is a global problem that seriously affects life in our country as well as all over the world. The measures taken to prevent the spread of the epidemic have changed our habits and daily life. After this process, physical activities including body movements gradually decreased with this period, and a life style away from movement emerged. Physical activities, which have a critical importance on human health in childhood and adolescence, are also important in this process. In this context, it was aimed to examine middle school students' attitudes towards physical activity according to various variables during the coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic process. General survey model, one of the quantitative research methods, was used in the study. The sample of the study was selected by the convenience sampling method in Pursaklar district of Ankara province, who continued his education life in 2020-2021 academic years. 5.6.7. and 8th grade (female = 246 and male = 147), 393 volunteer secondary school students in total. Personal information form, "Physical Activity Attitude for Middle School Students" scale developed by Yıldız, Bilgin, Korur, Yüksel and Demirhan (2019) were used as data collection tools in the study. Online and face-to-face survey methods were used to collect research data. The analysis of the data obtained in the research was made in SPSS 23.0 program. Skewness and Kurtosis values were checked to determine whether the data showed normal distribution, and as a result of this evaluation, it was seen that the data had a normal distribution. Descriptive statistics, t-test for independent samples, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used in the analysis of the data. According to the findings obtained in the study, students' attitudes towards physical activity were examined in terms of gender, age and class variables, while there was a significant difference between willingness and gender variables ($p < 0.05$), which are sub-dimensions of attitude towards physical activity ($p < 0.05$), other sub-dimensions (love, benefit, No difference was found between socialization, self-confidence) and variables ($p > 0.05$). As a result, it can be said that men are more willing than women in their attitudes towards physical activity.

Keywords: Secondary school students, physical activity, attitude

RAWLS'S USE AND INTERPRETATION OF REFLECTIVE EQUILIBRIUM METHODOLOGY: AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE PRAGMATIC USEFULNESS OF CRITICAL THEORY.

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Abstract

In his theories of local and international justice, John Rawls uses reflective equilibrium as his contract methodology. Rawls's use and interpretation of reflective equilibrium methodology, however, raises some fundamental questions, particularly, what can be regarded as the potential of the methodology to achieve the outcome that Rawls purports; or whether Rawls has one theory of justice which he tries to extend to international justice; or whether he has two theories of justice, one at home another abroad. In this paper; I discuss these contentions on the use and interpretation of reflective equilibrium methodology in Rawls theories of local and international justice and argue that Rawls has overemphasized the potential of this methodology as a collective deliberative tool to pursue consensus. Hence, Rawls cannot be claimed to have one theory of justice which he extend to international justice, but two distinct theories of justice one at home another abroad. Hence, under Rawls's interpretation of the methodology, its effectiveness should be judged on basis of its capacity to lead to the claimed outcome.

Keywords: Reflective equilibrium, methodology, justice, global justice, consensus



CONTENT ANALYSIS OF STUDIES ON EDUCATION WHICH USE FUZZY LOGIC IN TURKEY

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to do a content analysis for the academic studies (graduate theses, articles, and papers) carried out by using fuzzy sets in the field of education in Turkey. This is a qualitative study in which a document analysis was carried out to reveal how fuzzy logic is tackled in the field of education. The population of this study is all academic studies on “fuzzy logic” in the field of education in literature written in Turkish. All studies that relate fuzzy logic to education were included in the study without any year limit. A “Study Survey Form” was designed by the researchers to collect data and content analysis was used to data analysis. It is thought that this study will shed light to further studies in the field and fuzzy logic will find a bigger space for application in education as it has been structured to dissipate much of classical logic’s deficiencies in some applications.

Keywords: Fuzzy logic, fuzzy sets, content analysis



NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE INTERNET: BLOCKING ACCESS TO NEWS SITES

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Abstract

Presented as a wonder of communication, the internet is also an inevitable target of governments' willingness to oversee. In this context, many states have created internet laws and have controlled the actions of users under the laws. Turkey has also tried to be in keeping with the 5651 Internet Law enacted in 2007, this ground has been created and added to the law regulations on the Internet at various times under control. The aim of this study, examine the applications of blocking access to news sites on the grounds of national security with reference to freedom of communication. In the study, comparative law method was used in the context of freedom of expression and communication, apart from the literature review, due to the insufficient existing legal plane. As a result of the study, it was revealed that the Law No. 5651 and the related regulations were far from protecting freedom of expression and communication when the International Human Rights Norms were taken and the decisions to block access to news sites for the reasons of national security were more in line with the political conjuncture.

Keywords: Internet, National Security, Freedom of Communication, Blocking Access

READING THE GEOGRAPHY WITH FILMS AN EXAMPLE IN TERMS OF DISASTERS GEOGRAPHY: THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW (2004)

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The world is home to thousands of living things in different ecosystems. The interaction and harmony between natural systems, which are described as magnificent four in the geography, provide a living environment suitable for living things. These systems are in a magnificent order. Small changes do not affect living beings accustomed to this order. However, in recent years, this order has been disrupted frequently and unexpected natural events have developed. The purpose of this study is to raise awareness in people by bringing a geographical perspective on the disasters that occur with global climate changes, how these changes have an effect on people and how global climate changes can affect the future of people in the context of the movie "After Tomorrow". In the study conducted for this purpose, the film was analyzed by geographic reading. Based on the concepts of place, time and space, the film has been tried to be analyzed in terms of the geography of the disaster, which places the film uses geographically and which natural events it is affected by. As a result, extreme events, which we can describe as natural disasters, affect the natural structure on the earth as well as the lives and activities of people who are a part of nature. The Day After Tomorrow (2004), it has been seen that the film is about the increasingly fast global climate changes, natural disasters that occur as a result and their deep traces on human life. The film, in which a series of extreme events of climathological character take place, prompted the audience to think and make inferences on the human-nature interaction and who can win as a result of this interaction. It has strikingly revealed how the global climate changes and the resulting new natural order should plan the future of humanity.

Keywords: Natural disasters, global climate change, The Day After Tomorrow.

BRAND LOGO IN SHOE USE AND SYMBOLS ON EFFECTIVENESS ON CONSUMERS

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Abstract

Women constitute an important audience in the field of shoe consumption. For this reason, the purchasing behavior of women against branded products is very important for fashion products. Rapidly changing and renewed fashion is the central point of an individual's daily life, as it is seen as an object of consumption in the cultural field and a determining factor at the socio-economic level. The fashion that reflects symbolic consumption represents a product choice that is embraced by an image, identity, status, desire and pleasure, feeling of appreciation, and fashion by the individual. In the direction of the image that is adopted, the individual reflects the symbolic characteristics of the products he chooses to give to the environment. The purpose of the research, in which the descriptive method is used, is to determine the effect of brand logos and symbols used in shoes on the purchasing behavior of female consumers and to determine their preferences for the use of brands and logos in shoes. The research population consists of women residing in Aydın and Aksaray provinces, and the sample consists of 700 randomly selected women. A questionnaire form developed to collect data was used in the study. The form consists of two parts that include questions about the demographic characteristics of women and the use of brand logos and symbols on shoes. The data obtained as a result of the research were transferred to the SPSS package program and the results were given in the tables as percentage analysis. In addition, a chi-square relationship analysis was conducted to determine whether there was a meaningful relationship between the city of residence and the questions regarding the use of brand logos and symbols on shoes. As a result of the research, it was determined that women's brand logos and symbols have a special meaning and have a significant effect on their shoe-buying behavior, as they reflect the style of clothing. It has also emerged that it is important to use brand logos and symbols in all shoe types.

Keywords: Shoe, brand logo, brand symbol, consumer impact.



THE EFFECT OF COLORS ON WOMEN'S SHOE PURCHASING BEHAVIOR

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Abstract

It is known that colors have positive and negative effects on people and often direct their conscious or unconscious lives. From a psychological and physiological point of view, colors have different effects both within themselves and on people. One of the most important areas where we use colors in our lives is the products consumed in the field of fashion. Shoes included in these products have gained a wide variety with the developing technology and material diversity in the globalizing world. In the study conducted to in the great variety of shoe production determine the influence of colors on the purchasing preferences of the consumers in the wide variety of , the opinions of women consumers were taken. Within the scope of the research, a questionnaire prepared to collect data in line with the literature reviews on the subject was used. The survey has applied to a total of 600 women residing in Samsun province and selected with random method. The data obtained as a result of the research were analyzed using the SPSS package program. In shoes color preference women mostly It is concluded that they pay attention to seasonal conditions, suitability for the purpose, model, age suitability, harmony with clothes, the place they wear and the suitability for their profession. Between the most preferred colors is included in black, navy and white.

Keywords: Shoes, Color, Fashion, Consumer

TALIBAN RULE IN AFGHANISTAN (1994-2001)**Hussain NASIRI**Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari fakültesi, Uluslararası İlişkiler
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ABSTRACT The Emergence of the Taliban. In 1995, a group called the Taliban emerged in the Spin Boldak region in Kandahar province, on the Pakistani border. The group, which initially consisted of less than 50 Madrasah (Islamic Religion School) students, was welcomed by the Afghan people who were tired of the war, starting with the discourse of ending the internal turmoil and conflicts that have existed in the country for years. The Taliban, whose bases were laid as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the reaction to it and is still active today, has affected the history of Afghanistan in various ways. After the Taliban emerged in 1994, they took control of Herat in 1995, Kabul in 1996 and Mezar-i Sharif in 1997 and took over the administration in 3 important centers of Afghanistan. When looking at the reasons for the success of the Taliban movement, although the instability in the country, the environment of conflict, and the struggle for power between the leaders are important, the 'reaction' or 'reaction' of the international structure, sometimes by giving tacit support to the Taliban and sometimes by being indifferent to its actions. Unresponsiveness has also been an important factor. He also says that the Taliban's ethnicity in Afghanistan and the affiliation of members of the group with Pakistani nationals as another reason for their coming to power was instrumental in the Taliban's victories. This article examines how the Taliban emerged, how they came to power in Afghanistan, who and which countries supported there.

Keywords: Taliban, Shariah, Ethnic, USA.



FUNCTION, OPERATION AND PROBLEMS OF COURTS OF APPEAL WITHIN ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION

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Abstract

In the administrative jurisdiction; with courts of appeal, certain decisions of the courts of first instance that have not yet been finalized can be examined by the Regional Administrative Courts. Appeal was integrated into the Turkish judicial system on July 20, 2016. Before this date, the legal remedies included objection, appeal to the high court, and rectification. The courts of appeal were established in order to transform the Council of State into an institution that only performs legal audits to reduce its workload. Looking at the "Judicial Statistics" published by the General Directorate of Criminal Records and Statistics for 2019, it can be argued that this goal has been achieved. However, the workload of the courts of appeal has increased since 2016 albeit the decreased workload of the Council of State. This causes the citizens to encounter long trial periods, especially regarding the decisions open to appeal. We believe that courts of appeal are more beneficial to the administrative judicial system, albeit certain negative features. However, the number of courts of appeal and the judges should be increased immediately. In addition, the decisions, which are not open to appeal, should be opened to appeal in accordance with the principle of fair trial. We believe that the solutions to this matter may include submission of some decisions open to appeal directly to the Council of State, and the decisions of the first instance courts, which are not open to appeal, should be audited by the courts of appeal. Within this framework, our article aimed to evaluate the functions, operations and problems of the courts of appeal within in the administrative jurisdiction by referring to the opinions of the judges of the courts of appeal, based on "Judicial Statistics" data specified above.

Keywords: Administrative Jurisdiction, Appeal, Legal Remedy, Regional Administrative Courts, General Directorate of Criminal Records and Statistics



ONLINE SHOPPING BEHAVIOR AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON YEMENI STUDENTS IN TURKEY (KOCAELI &SAKARYA)

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Abstract

In point of view, consumers consider online shopping as a modern way of shopping that saves money, effort, and time. This article aims to analyze the factors affecting consumer's Attitude (Yemeni students in Turkish universities) towards online shopping. These variables are Perceived Benefits, Perceived Risk, and Trust in vendors and their impact on the consumer's attitude towards online shopping. The results showed that customers' Attitudes towards online shopping are affected by the trust in vendors and perceived benefits gained from online shopping, and they have the intention to buy their needs like products and services over the Internet. Although they have a somewhat fear of the perceived risks, it does not have a significant negative impact on their behavior towards online shopping. This study is regarded as the first nucleus for a more comprehensive study that examines multiple variables that influence customers' attitudes toward online shopping, especially in light of the outbreak of the Corona epidemic. Because of technological advancements, it is now possible for commercial businesses to conduct their activities through the Internet and attract the greatest number of customers possible around the world.

Keywords: Online shopping, customers' behavior, Customer Attitude

CONTRIBUTION OF CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF 7TH GRADE SYRIAN IMMIGRANT STUDENTS

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to determine the contribution of citizenship education to the development of belonging of 7th grade Syrian immigrant students. Social studies education in general and citizenship education in particular aims to prepare students for social life by providing them with the knowledge, skills and decision-making skills necessary for them to grow up as democratic Turkish citizens. Therefore, citizenship education has an important role in the development of belonging to people. School, on the other hand, provides basic humanitarian behaviours to individuals through citizenship education. It also undertakes the task of determining the place of human as a citizen in society and bringing them into society. It is important to determine how Syrian immigrant students see themselves between the two cultures, how they feel, which society they identify with, how they adapt and which country they choose as their dormitory, based on their lives in Turkey. Also, the Turkish identity? Syrian identity? It is important to determine the contribution of the citizenship education they received to their development of belonging in order to understand their adoption and how their belonging developed. The study was carried out using case study, one of the qualitative research methods. The study group of the study consisted of 30 Syrian immigrant students studying in the 7th grade of three public schools in the district of Antakya in the province of Hatay in the 2020-2021 academic year. The data were collected with a semi-structured student interview form. According to the findings obtained from the study; The main expectation of the students about education is to obtain a good status in Turkish society by having a good profession. In addition, in their views based on their school life and experiences, Syrian students stated that the intercultural approach to education is good in the Turkish education system, therefore, Syrian students have acquired a culture of cultural coexistence at school, which prepares them for coexistence with the Turkish community. As a result, it has been concluded that citizenship education has an important contribution to the development of belonging of Syrian immigrant students.

Keywords: Citizenship, Citizenship Education, Belonging, Immigration, Immigration.

MISCONCEPTIONS IN PRIMARY MATHEMATICS EDUCATION

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Abstract

Concepts occur as a result of the classification of objects, things, events, situations etc. in our environment according to their characteristics and their relationships with each other. We frequently encounter to the concepts in mathematics lessons, as in all areas of our lives. Since the concepts encountered in mathematics lessons are abstract in nature, students may have difficulties in these concepts. Understanding the meaning of the concepts in a way that differs from the original in individuals creates misconceptions. Misconceptions negatively affect learning. The aim of this study is to examine the graduate studies about the misconceptions experienced by primary school students in mathematics lessons within certain categories and to determine their general tendencies. For this aim, 81 theses, addressing the purpose of the research, which are reached from the database of the Yükseköğretim Kurulu Ulusal Tez Merkezi between 2005-2020 in Turkey; the aim of the thesis, the research model used in the theses, data collection tool and data analysis method were examined according to its categories. As a result of the examination, it was observed that theses were mostly aimed at determining misconceptions, studies in quantitative research model were more, success tests were the most preferred data collection tool, and quantitative data analysis methods were used more.

Keywords: Content Analysis, Misconceptions, Literature Review, Mathematics Education



THE EFFECT OF LIFELONG LEARNING ON INFORMATION LITERACY AND INNOVATIVE BEHAVIOR: A RESEARCH ON UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

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Abstract

Information literacy constitutes an important place in lifelong learning. This learning process will guide employees towards innovative behavior. In this study, the effect of lifelong learning on information literacy and innovative behavior was examined. The sample of the study in state universities working in Turkey constitutes 344 administrative staff. The data were collected with a questionnaire form created in Microsoft Forms application. The questionnaire form was sent to the participants by e-mail. The aim of the research is to examine the relationship and impact between employees' lifelong learning, information literacy and innovative behavior. The analysis of the data (factor analysis, reliability analysis, correlation analysis and regression analysis) was performed with the SPSS program. As a result of the research, a positive and significant relationship was found between all variables. It has been observed that lifelong learning affects information literacy, lifelong learning and information literacy affect innovative behavior. These findings were discussed in detail and managerial and research implications were presented. In addition, this research will contribute to future studies and literature.

Keywords: Lifelong Learning, Information Literacy, Innovativeness, Innovative Behavior

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The project is implemented in the context of the pandemic situation that the labor market in Kosovo is facing. The purpose of this paper is to understand the impact of the pandemic on the labor market in Kosovo, as well as the response of institutions to address the challenges produced by the pandemic. Three main methods were used to carry out the project: first, the literature review method by comparing the various measures taken by governments around the world to mitigate the negative effects of the pandemic on the labor market; second, the descriptive method in the case of the measures described within the emergency package and the Government economic recovery package dedicated to the unemployed, jobseekers and employers; third, the method of empirical research with employers, workers and the unemployed to find out whether or not they have benefited from emergency package measures and economic recovery package. The main findings of the paper are: (i) the pandemic has a significant impact on the labor market in Kosovo; (ii) Kosovo institutions have adopted an emergency package as well as the economic recovery package as a response to the challenges produced by the pandemic; (iii) from the results of empirical research we understand that employers, workers and the unemployed consider that the institutions have not done enough to support them in the time of the pandemic; (iv) From the results of the empirical research we understand that 90% of the respondents surveyed stated that they did not benefit from the emergency package measures, as well as the package measures for economic recovery..

Keywords: Kosovo, Covid - 19, labor market, measures, institutions

THE EFFECT OF MATERIAL USE ON ANXIETY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH MATH SUCCESS

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The aim of the study is to examine the effect of material use on anxiety and mathematics achievement. Experimental method, one of the quantitative research methods, was used in this study. The sample group of the study consists of 22 students attending 8th grade in a secondary school in the Southeastern Anatolia Region in the 2020-2021 academic year. Two groups, experimental and control, were used to investigate the effect of material use on students' anxiety level and whether it is related to mathematics. 7th grade students were deemed suitable for the research, but had to be replaced with 8th grade students due to the pandemic. While the control group was taught with normal lectures, the same subject was explained to the experimental group by using the materials prepared to teach the lesson. Within the scope of the research, the mathematics anxiety scale and the mathematics achievement test developed by the researchers were applied. Within the scope of the study, a comprehensive 20-question mathematics achievement developed by the researchers in accordance with the difficulty levels such as easy-medium-difficult was created in order to determine the success levels of the students. Mathematics anxiety scale consists of 2 sub-dimensions. The first dimension includes students' positive attitudes towards mathematics (13items) and the second includes their negative attitudes towards mathematics (7items). In the anxiety scale used in the research, the answers are "I completely agree", "partially agree", "indecisive", "disagree" and "absolutely disagree". Mathematics anxiety scale and Mathematics achievement test were applied twice as pre-test and post-test. SPSS 22 package program was preferred for data analysis. While testing the effect of material use on mathematics anxiety and mathematics achievement, ANCOVA test was used. When the research findings were examined, it was determined that the use of material did not affect mathematics anxiety. In addition, it is another finding that has been found to be a factor that increases the mathematics achievement of material use.

Keywords: Material use, anxiety, education, math achievement



WORLD ENGLISHES AND LANGUAGE EDUCATION: REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

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Abstract

English is a language that is widely spoken all around the world. The concept of world Englishes is generally used to describe new varieties of Englishes across the globe. English features different kinds of varieties today such as Asian English, Indian English, and African English, American English, etc. It is a known fact that the number of English speakers and learners has been rising year by year. The expansion of foreign language learning and teaching practices has led to criticism of traditional teacher-centered language teaching approaches and methods and the advancement of the latest approaches and methods in the field of ELT. To report on various types of English and its influence on foreign language education this paper reviews the spread of English around the world and current methods and approaches in language teaching.

Keywords: world Englishes, English as a lingua franca, English language teaching

THE IMPORTANCE OF ETIQUETTE IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

Knowledge and use of the rules of official or business etiquette over time becomes an important factor in the professional activities of each person. Undoubtedly, etiquette plays a very important role in professional activity. Because compliance with the rules of etiquette enables representatives of all professions to achieve success in their professional activities. Each specialist communicates with many people, more precisely, with his colleagues, friends, strangers at work and outside the workplace. The better he knows the rules of etiquette, the more successful his professional activity will be. If he knows how well the rules of etiquette, then his professional activity will be so successful. Therefore, in the field of business relations, etiquette is considered an economic category. It brings harmony to business relations, promotes the efficiency of work and business. The report noted that following the rules of etiquette is the key to success in business and interpersonal relationships.

Keywords: Professional activity, etiquette, politeness, business etiquette, economic category