

INTERNATIONAL PARIS CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES-VI

PARIS FRANCE
July 9-11, 2021



THE BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

EDITORS

Dr. Petra Pelletier
Dr. Aykan Coşkun

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CONFERENCE ID

CONFERENCE TITLE

INTERNATIONAL PARIS CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES-VI

DATE and PLACE

JULY 9-11, 2021 / Paris / France

ORGANIZATION

IKSAD GLOBAL

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NUMBER of REJECTED PAPERS- 13

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAPERS FROM TURKEY- 67

TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS- 69

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Introduction

"No Aboriginal of India has attained greater prominence on the political scene of the past centuries than the group of tribes commonly known by the generic term "Gonds"

- Christoph von Fürer



Gonds are one of the largest and the most prominent indigenous community of India.

Gonds are divided in four major groups:

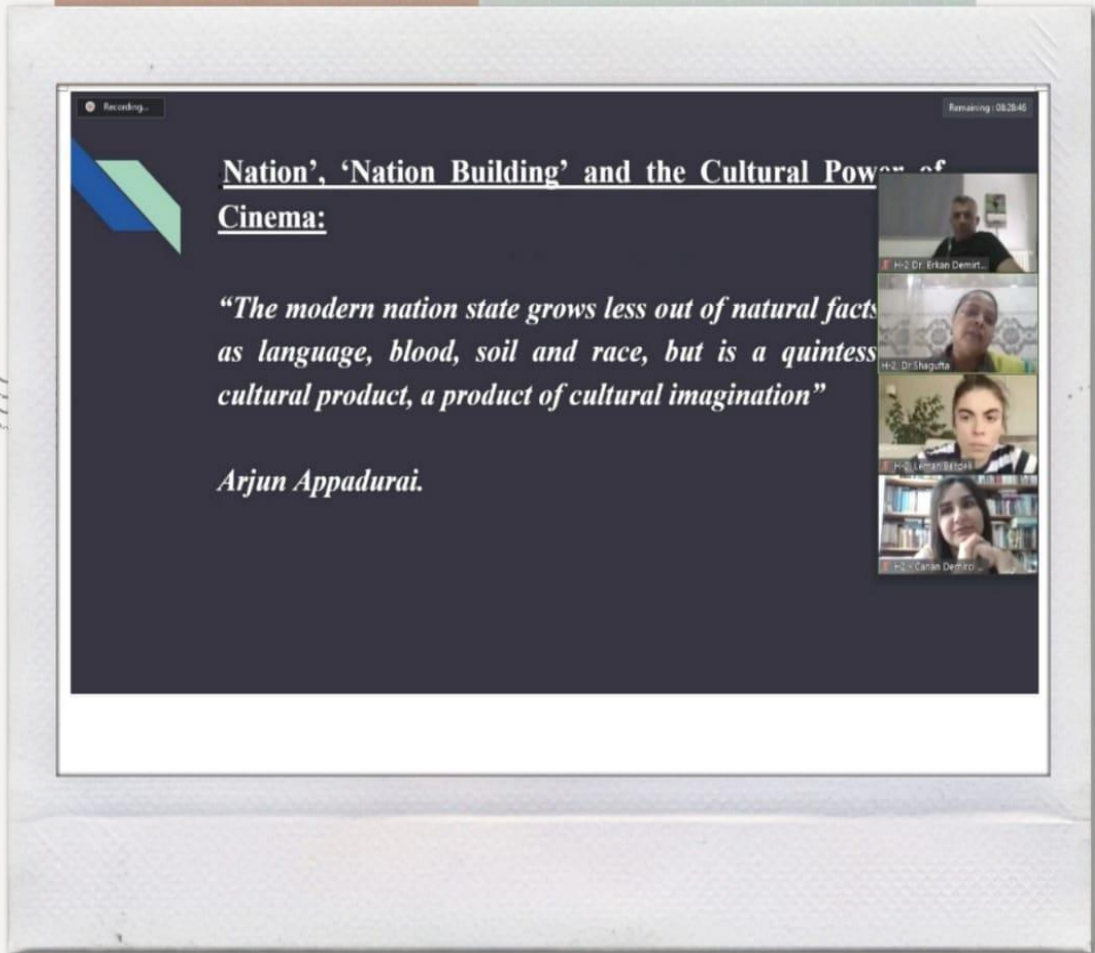
- Raj Gonds
- Maria Gonds
- Muria Gonds
- Dhurve Gonds



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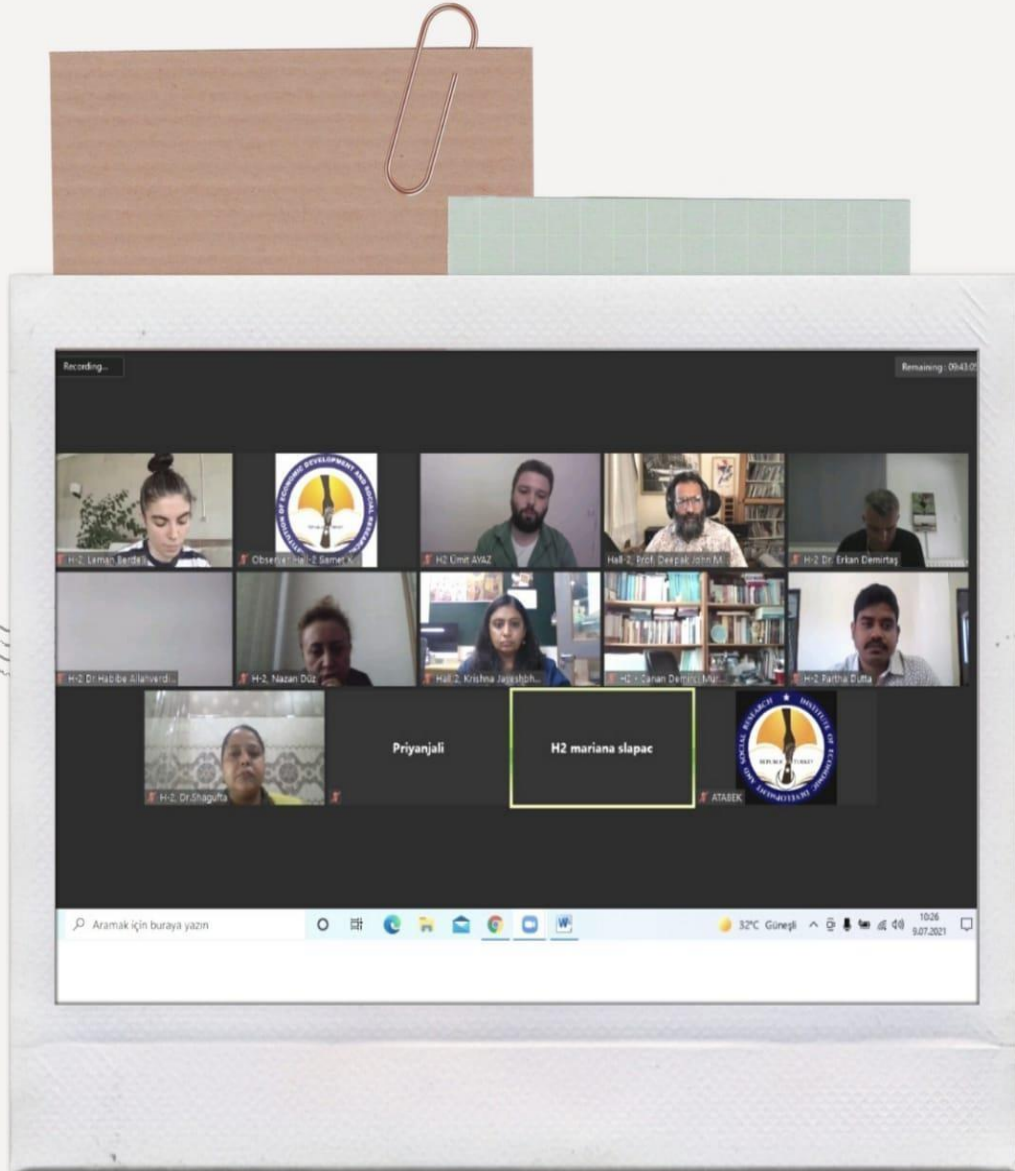
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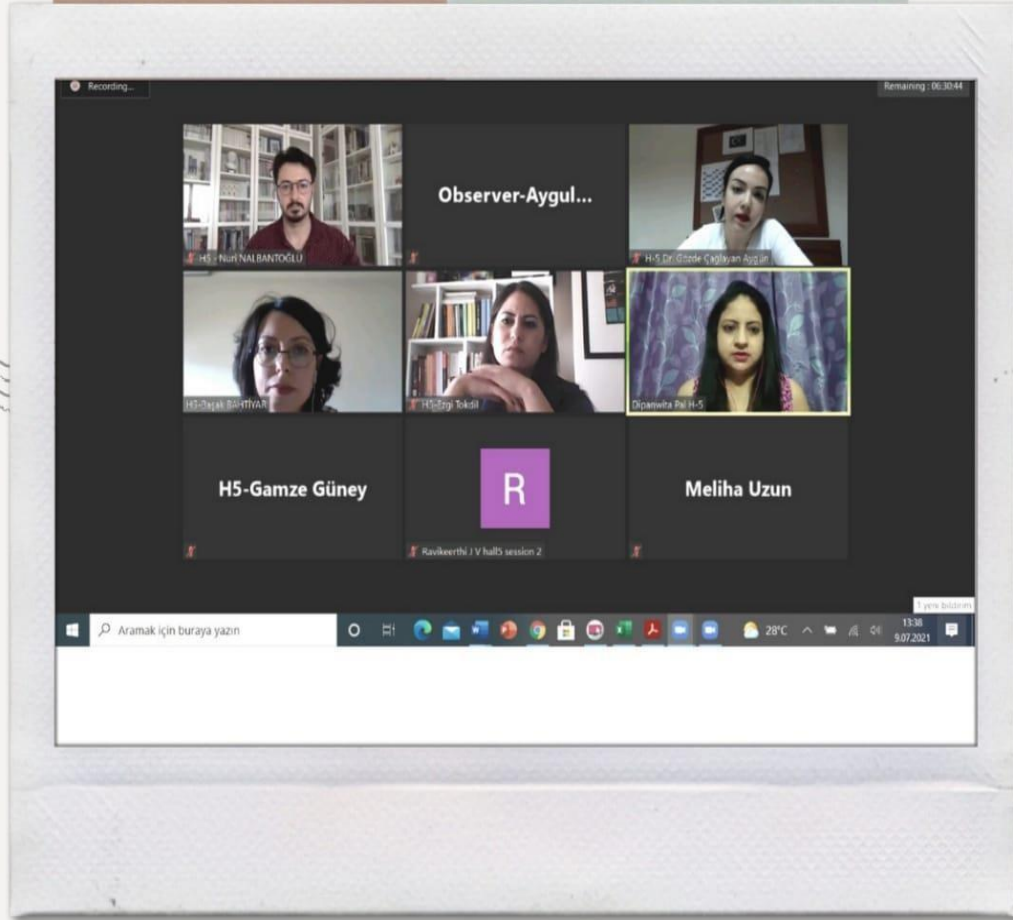
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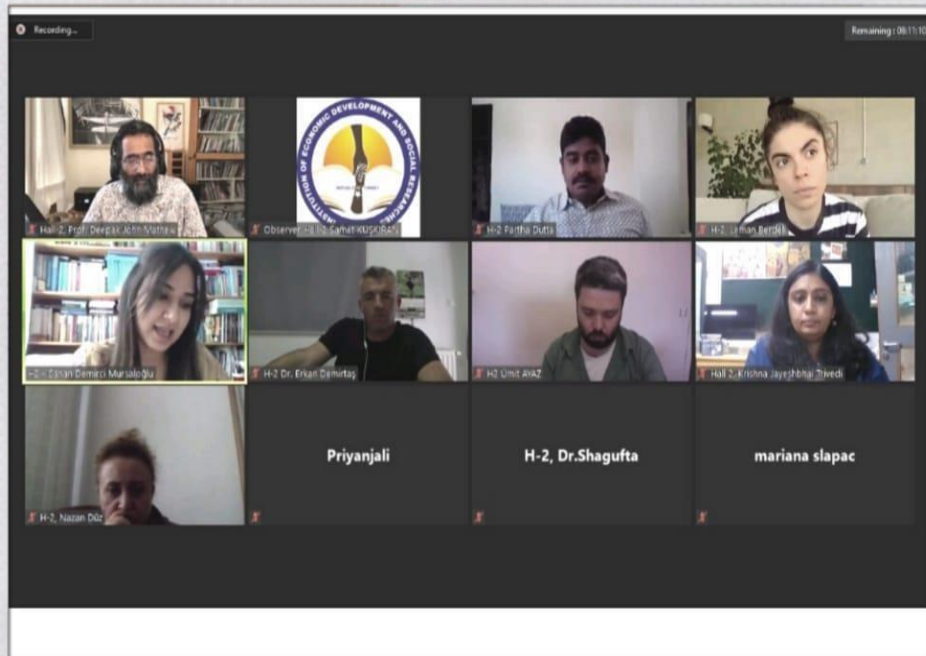
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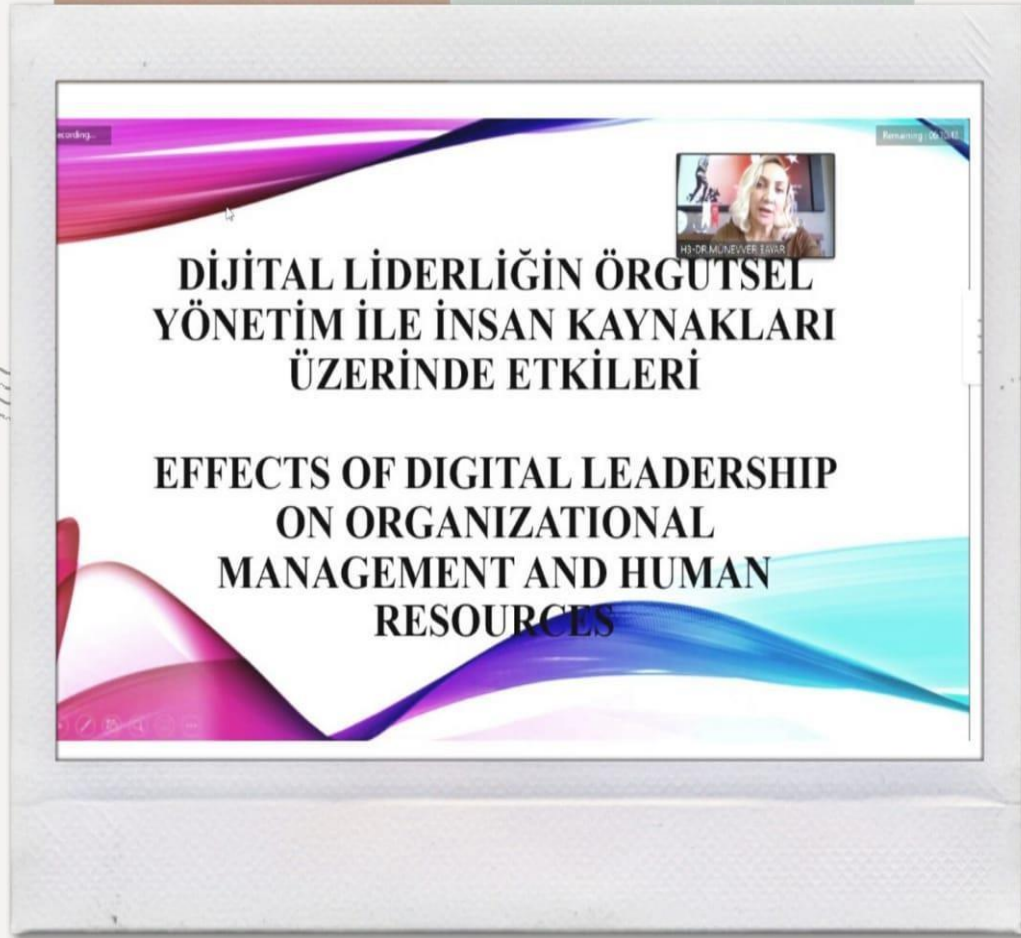
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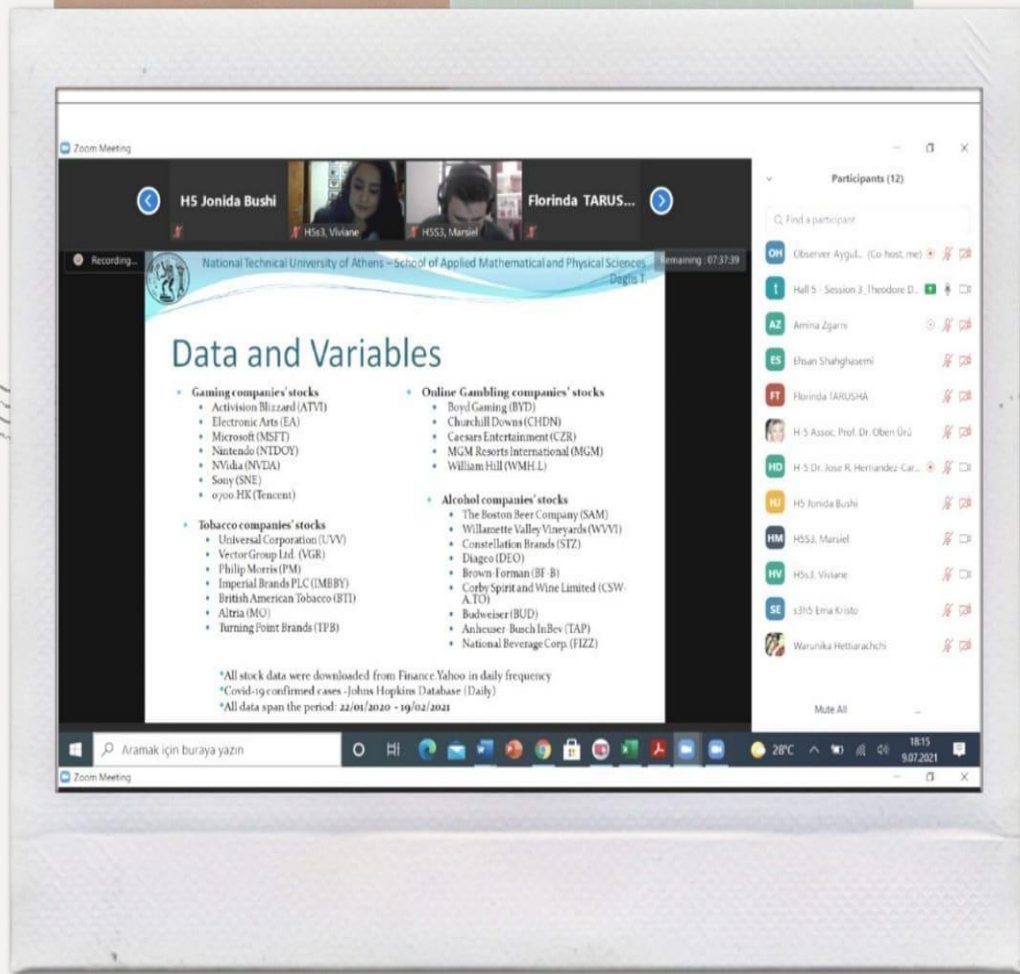
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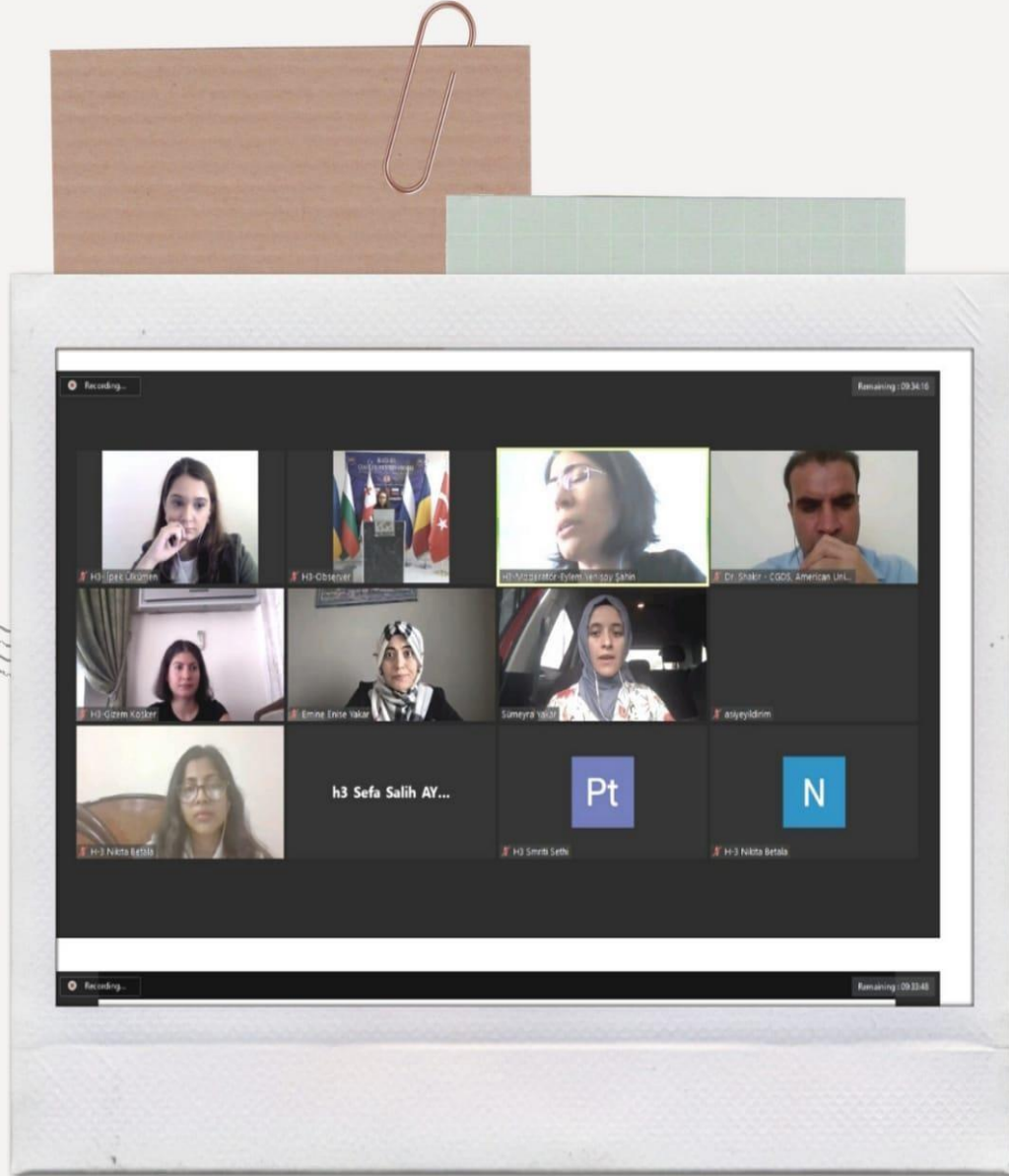
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MODE IN MUSIC

In the musical mode, the seven main categories of modes have been part of musical notation since the Middle Ages. So, the list is: **Ionian, Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, Mixolydian, Aeolian and Locrian**. Some of these are major modes, some are minor, and some are ambiguous. Some ways are sadder or more sacred than others. Ionic mode is a simple classic key. The dorian way plays jazz.

Mode name	Mode no	Scale (Octave)
Ionian	1st	C-D-E-F-G-A-B-C
Dorian	2nd	D-E-F-G-A-B-C-D
Phrygian	3rd	E-F-G-A-B-C-D-E
Lydian	4th	F-G-A-B-C-D-E-F
Mixolydian	5th	G-A-B-C-D-E-F-G
Aeolian	6th	A-B-C-D-E-F-G-A
Locrian	7th	B-C-D-E-F-G-A-B

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Observer Halil-2-san...
Prof. Cemal BAYRAK
Halil-2 Prof. Despak...
Priyanjali

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INTERNATIONAL PARIS CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES-VI

PROGRAM

July 9-11, 2021
Paris, FRANCE

Zoom Meeting ID: **832 0019 1798**
Zoom Passcode: **663532**



Opening Ceremony

09.07.2021

Paris Local Time: 08:³⁰-09:⁰⁰

Ankara Local Time: 09:³⁰-10:⁰⁰

Dr. Mustafa Latif EMEK

Chairman of the

Institute of Economic Development and Social Researches (IKSAD)

Welcoming Speech

Dr. Petra Pelletier

Head of Conference

University of Paris

“From Cosmos to Chaos: The Contribution of Social Sciences to an Analysis of Extreme Situations”

Participant Countries (31)

France, Turkey, Pakistan, Iraq, Italy, North Cyprus, Algeria, India, Morocco, Nigeria, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Republic of Moldova, Azerbaijan, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Greece, Lebanon, Brazil, Iran, Canada, Romania, Tunisia, Bulgaria, Spain, Portugal, Slovakia, Australia, Albania, Sri Lanka, Austria

IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

- ❖ To be able to make a meeting online, login via <https://zoom.us/join> site, enter ID instead of “Meeting ID or Personal Link Name” and solidify the session.
- ❖ The presentation will have **15 minutes** (including questions and answers).
- ❖ The Zoom application is free and no need to create an account.
- ❖ The Zoom application can be used without registration.
- ❖ The application works on tablets, phones and PCs.
- ❖ Speakers must be connected to the session **10 minutes before** the presentation time.
- ❖ All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
- ❖ During the session, your camera should be turned on at least %70 of session period
- ❖ Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- ❖ Make sure your computer has a microphone and is working.
- ❖ You should be able to use screen sharing feature in Zoom.
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- ❖ Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

**Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name surname and hall number,
Exp. H-1 Dr. Petra Pelletier**

ÖNEMLİ, DİKKATLE OKUYUNUZ LÜTFEN

- ✚ Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildiriler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır.
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- ✚ Online sunum yapabilmek için <https://zoom.us/join> sitesi üzerinden giriş yaparak “Meeting ID or Personal Link Name” yerine ID numarasını girerek oturuma katılabilirsiniz.
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- ✚ Tüm kongre katılımcıları canlı bağlanarak tüm oturumları dinleyebilir.
- ✚ Moderatör – oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

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- ✚ Zoom'da ekran paylaşma özelliğine kullanabilmelisiniz.
- ✚ Katılım belgeleri kongre sonunda tarafınıza pdf olarak gönderilecektir
- ✚ Kongre programında yer ve saat değişikliği gibi talepler dikkate alınmayacaktır

**Zoom'a giriş yaparken önce lütfen adınızı, soyadınızı ve SALON numaranızı yazınız
Örnek: H-1 Dr. Petra Pelletier**

DATE	PARIS TIME	ANKARA TIME	SESSION	HALL
09.07.2021	09 ⁰⁰ – 11 ³⁰	10 ⁰⁰ – 12 ³⁰	1	1

MODERATOR: Dr. Petra Pelletier		
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sedef ZEYREKLİ YAŞ	<i>Trakya University, Turkey</i>	WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES RATIOS IN TURKEY CONSIDERING CRITICAL MASS THEORY
Gabriela Boangiu	<i>“C.S. Nicolaescu-Plopsor”, Craiova, Romanian Academy</i>	FRENCH ARCHITECTURE AND LOCAL HERITAGE – IDENTITY AND COLLECTIVE MEMORY IN THE SOCIAL BIOGRAPHIES IN MODERN DAY WALLACHIA, ROMANIA
Assoc. Prof. Manos Savvakis	<i>University of the Aegean, Greece</i>	THE PANDEMIC CONDITION AND EMERGING PATTERNS OF SOCIAL CONTROL: NEW CHALLENGES FOR QUALITATIVE SOCIAL RESEARCH
Suchismita Das	<i>Jadavpur University, India</i>	RELIGION AND SEXUAL IDENTITY FORMATION: A STUDY ON ANGLO INDIAN COMMUNITY OF KOLKATA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ürün BİÇER Assist. Prof. Dr. Serkan Yaşar ERDİNÇ	<i>Beykent University, Turkey</i>	LIFE DID NOT FIT INTO HOME: RE-THINKING ‘URBAN LIFE’ AND ‘PUBLIC SPACE’ IN THE DAYS OF PANDEMIC
Petra Pelletier Cécile McLaughlin Magali Boespflug Erwan Ferrandon Claire Lefort	<i>University of Paris, France University of Limoges, France University of Poitiers, France</i>	The Invisible Enemy: Social Constructionist Pathways of COVID-19 Virus
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ERÇAKICA	<i>Bahçeşehir Cyprus University, North Cyprus</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ETHICS
Irmasheva M. B. Lect. Seitenova S. Zh.	<i>Kokshetau University named after Sh.Ualikhanov, Kazakhstan</i>	JUDICIAL PRECEDENT AS A SOURCE OF LAW
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mesut AYGÜN	<i>Anadolu University, Turkey</i>	EVALUATION OF THE APPLICABLE LAW TO CONTRACTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF FOREIGN ELEMENTS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF PILPL’ ARTICLE 29

DATE	PARIS TIME	ANKARA TIME	SESSION	HALL
09.07.2021	09 ⁰⁰ – 11 ³⁰	10 ⁰⁰ – 12 ³⁰	1	2

MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Deepak John Mathew		
Leman BERDELI	<i>Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy</i>	AN INNOVATIVE CONCEPT OF SIMULATION IN THE ART: PHYSIOGNOMY OF PLACES AND MIMICRY OF THE STRUCTURES
Prof. Dr. Mariana Şlapac	<i>Institute of Cultural Heritage, Republic of Moldova</i>	COMPARATIVE CASTELLOLOGY AS AN INDEPENDENT BRANCH OF COMPARATIVISM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazan DÜZ Ümit AYAZ	<i>Uşak University, Turkey</i>	SELF-PORTRAIT CONCEPT IN MODERN-DAY: SELFIE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Habibe Allahverdiyeva	<i>Nahçıvan Müəllimlər Ensitiüsü, Azerbaijan</i>	THE SUBJECT OF NAHCHIVAN IN THE WORKS OF THE WORLD FAMOUS ARTIST TOGRUL NARIMABEYOV
Dr. Erkan DEMİRTAŞ	<i>MSB, Turkey</i>	MUSIC STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS E-LEARNING
Krishna Trivedi Prof. Dr. Deepak John Mathew	<i>Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, India</i>	CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION OF DHOKRA CRAFT TRADITION OF GONDS TRIBE THROUGH 3D SCANNING AND DIGITAL DOCUMENTATION
Partha Dutta Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ritwij Bhowmik	<i>Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, India</i>	A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW ON NEW PRINTMAKING METHOD AT INDIAN ART SCENARIO
Assist. Prof. Dr. Shagufta Priyanjali Narayan	<i>University of Delhi, India</i>	IMAGINING A NATION THROUGH THE LENSE OF CINEMA: A STUDY OF DOMINANT NARRATIVE AND COUNTER NARRATIVES IN CONTEMPORARY HINDI CINEMA
Canan DEMİRCİ MURSALOĞLU	<i>Istanbul Gelisim University, Turkey</i>	TABLİGH JAMAAT AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN INDIA

DATE	PARIS TIME	ANKARA TIME	SESSION	HALL
09.07.2021	09 ⁰⁰ – 11 ³⁰	10 ⁰⁰ – 12 ³⁰	1	3

MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER		
Assist. Prof. Dr. M. Esra ATUKALP	<i>Giresun University, Turkey</i>	EFFECT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON CREDIT CARD AND CONSUMER LOAN USAGE IN TURKEY
Assoc. Prof. Mete BUMİN	<i>Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency, Turkey</i>	SUSTAINABLE BANKING IN TURKEY: AN INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS
Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER Uluhan CANPULAT	<i>Bandırma Onyeddi Eylül University, Turkey</i>	THE PHENOMENON OF TAX EMPHASIS IN TURKEY AND ITS LOCATION ON RECENTLY YEARS STRUCTURAL CHANGES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Pınar KOÇ	<i>Gümüşhane University, Turkey</i>	THE ANALYSIS OF THE VALIDITY OF PURCHASING POWER PARITY THEORY IN G7 COUNTRIES VIA FOURIER THRESHOLD UNIT ROOT TEST
Ubaldo Cuesta	<i>Complutense University of Madrid, Spain</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT DISCOURSE IN A FOCUS GROUP BY ANALYZING THE EMOTIONS EVALUATED BY GALVANIC SKIN RESPONSE (GSR) AND HEART RATE VARIABILITY (HRV)
Seçil DURMAZ H. Nehrîn TUNALI SARI	<i>Bursa Uludag University, Turkey</i>	TESTING THE UNEMPLOYMENT HYSTERIA THEORY FOR TURKEY
Özlem ARSLAN H. Nehrîn TUNALI SARI	<i>Bursa Uludag University, Turkey</i>	THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL TRANSPARENCY RATIOS ON FINANCIAL SECTOR CONFIDENCE LEVEL: AN EMPIRICAL EXAMINATION
Lect. Dr. Dilşad Tülgen ÇETİN	<i>Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey</i>	FORECASTING OF GREEN BOND INDEX PRICES WITH ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sabır GÜLER SEVLİ	<i>Mersin University, Turkey</i>	From Property to Liberal State: The Property-State Relationship in Cicero and Locke

DATE	PARIS TIME	ANKARA TIME	SESSION	HALL
09.07.2021	09 ⁰⁰ – 11 ³⁰	10 ⁰⁰ – 12 ³⁰	1	4

MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. F. Oben ÜRÜ		
Mohammed Feroz Ali Assist. Prof. Prasanna B. K. Assist. Prof. Mohammad Ahsan	<i>Fiji National University, India Mangalore University, India Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Saudi Arabia</i>	DETERMINING TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS FOR TEACHING PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN FIJI SECONDARY SCHOOLS
Res. Assist. Muhammet KUSAN Res. Assist. Hacı Ali ÇAKICI Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA Ass. Dr. Vedat ERİM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Musa ÇON	<i>Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey</i>	ANALYSIS OF CAREER GOAL DISCREPANCY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING LEVELS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Res. Assist. Muhammet KUSAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Musa ÇON Lale ARAS Res. Assist. Hacı Ali ÇAKICI Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA	<i>Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey</i>	FEAR OF COVID-19 AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION LEVELS OF FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES STUDENTS
Res. Assist. Hacı Ali ÇAKICI Hülya HACİBEKİROĞLU Res. Assist. Muhammet KUSAN Dr. Kazım BIYIK Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA	<i>Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INJURY ANXIETY AND MOTIVATION LEVELS IN RAFTING ATHLETES
Res. Assist. Hacı Ali ÇAKICI Fatih ALTIN Res. Assist. Muhammet KUSAN Dr. Kazım BIYIK Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA	<i>Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EFFECTS OF SPORTS DONE BY ATHLETES ON THEIR LIFE SKILLS FOR SPORT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING
Res. Assist. Dr. Cuma Ece Semra Çetin	<i>Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler University, Turkey</i>	ELEMENTS OF VIOLENCE IN THE MOST INTENSE SPORTS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD
Assoc. Prof. Dr. F. Oben ÜRÜ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru GÖZÜKARA	<i>Istanbul Arel University, Turkey</i>	DIGITAL GENDER DIVIDE DUE DILIGENCE
Dr. Kamran Siddiqui	<i>Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Saudi Arabia</i>	FASHION BRANDING TRENDS: EVIDENCE FROM INTERBRAND'S TOP 100 GLOBAL BRANDS (2001-2020)
Prof. Dr. Ramazan ŞENGÜL Semnur DEMİRKAYA	<i>Kocaeli University, Turkey</i>	AN EVALUATION ON THE EFFICIENCY OF INTERNAL AUDIT IN MUNICIPALITIES

DATE	PARIS TIME	ANKARA TIME	SESSION	HALL
09.07.2021	09 ⁰⁰ – 11 ³⁰	10 ⁰⁰ – 12 ³⁰	1	5

MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Kasım Hacıyev		
Elmira Maharramova	<i>ADPU ETM, Azerbaijan</i>	Nizami Ganjavi is a humanist poet
Prof. Dr. Kasım Hacıyev	<i>Académie nationale des sciences d'Azerbaïdjan</i>	THE MATERIAL CULTURE OF KARABAKH AT THE END OF THE DEVELOPED MIDDLE AGE AND THE NEW PERIOD
Ayşegül Pınar Acar	<i>İzmir Economy University, Turkey</i>	INVESTIGATION OF VISUAL EXPRESSION IN URBAN THEMED BOARD GAMES THROUGH KEVIN LYNCH "CITY IMAGE" APPROACH AND CASE OF THE LISBOA GAME IN THE RELATION OF URBAN MEMORY CONCEPT
Dilara Karimova Mammadali gizi	<i>Université pédagogique d'État, Azerbaijan</i>	ONOMATOPEIA AND LINGUISTICS
KAZIMI PARVIZ FIRUDIN OQLU AHMADOV ELCHIN YUSIF OGLU ALİYEVA NURLANA CANPOLAD QIZI	<i>Baku State University, Azerbaijan</i>	LIBRARY SERVICES IN DIGITAL SPACE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT
Nasirova Nargiz Mahammad	<i>Sumgait State University, Azerbaijan</i>	DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES OF SOCIOLOGY IN AZERBAIJAN
Dr. Nuran VARIŞLI	<i>Sosyal Güvenlik Kurumu, Turkey</i>	EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR ON VIRTUAL ORGANIZATION MANAGEMENT
Nuridə Rafiq qızı Quliyeva	<i>Baku State University, Azerbaijan</i>	EDUCATIONAL IDEAS AND PRESS SERVICES OF AZERBAIJANI WOMEN
Mehmet İLKİM Hülya BİNGÖL	<i>İnönü University, Turkey</i>	Evaluation of Stress Situations of Individuals with Down Syndrome Participating in Physical Activities during Covid-19 (Malatya Yeşilyurt Example)

DATE	PARIS TIME	ANKARA TIME	SESSION	HALL
09.07.2021	12 ⁰⁰ – 14 ³⁰	13 ⁰⁰ – 15 ³⁰	2	1

MODERATOR: Dr. Adam Andani Mohammed		
Sibel ORHAN Muhammet GÜMÜŞ Elif MALTAŞ	Namik Kemal University, Turkey Cumhuriyet University, Turkey Hacı Bayram Veli University, Turkey	A STUDY ON BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS, PATIENT SATISFACTION, PERCEIVED VALUE, PATIENT TRUST AND EXPERIENTIAL QUALITY FOR MEDICAL TOURISTS
Adam Andani Mohammed Mpawenimana Abdallah Saidi Md. Sayed Uddin	Universiti Malaysia Sarawak UNIMAS, Malaysia Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia	RURAL WOMEN AND AGRICULTURE IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY FROM MALAYSIA
Aline A. Yacoubian Jad A. Degheili	American University of Beirut, Lebanon University of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada	BURNOUT OF MEDICAL RESIDENTS AND FELLOWS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A BRIEF REVIEW
Emanuel Adrian Sârbu Marius Marici Remus Runcan	University of Bucharest, Romania Ştefan cel mare University, Romania West University of Timișoara, Romania	DRUG USE IN ADOLESCENTS IN RELATION WITH THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN FREE-TIME ACTIVITIES
Georgi VALCHEV Tsvetomila VALCHEVA Teodora STANKOVA Borislav BORISSOV	University of Sofia, Bulgaria University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria	ASSESSING THE POTENTIAL OF MOBILE APPLICATIONS AS A TOOL FOR TWO-WAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MEDICAL DOCTORS AND PATIENTS IN CLINICAL TRIALS IN BULGARIA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat KOÇYİĞİT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat ÇAKIRKAYA	Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONSUMER LIFE ORIENTATION AND PANIC PURCHASING BEHAVIOR IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat ÇAKIRKAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat KOÇYİĞİT	Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey	THE EFFECT OF PRICE SENSITIVITY AND PERCEIVED QUALITY ON PURCHASING BEHAVIOR IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS
Silvano Artur Busch Vergutz Marsiel Pacífico	Universidade Estadual de Mato Grosso do Sul, Portugal	THE COMMON NATIONAL CURRICULAR BASE AND TEACHING OF GEOGRAPHY: A DOCUMENTAL ANALYSIS OF ITS LIMITS AND CHALLENGES

DATE	PARIS TIME	ANKARA TIME	SESSION	HALL
09.07.2021	12 ⁰⁰ – 14 ³⁰	13 ⁰⁰ – 15 ³⁰	2	2

MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sudipta Majumdar

Assist. Prof. Dr. Meral ÇALIŞ DUMAN Lect. Mustafa AKSOĞAN	<i>Malatya Turgut Özal Univerity, Turkey</i>	DETERMINING THE NOMOPHOBI LEVEL ACCORDING TO DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS: AN RESEARCH ON BANK EMPLOYEES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sudipta Majumdar	<i>ICFAI University Jharkhand, India</i>	INFLUENCE OF EShakti PROJECT ON THE WELL- BEING OF THE SHGs IN INDIA
Dr. Renu Susan Samuel	<i>St. Peter's College, India</i>	A PROFITABILITY ANALYSIS OF THE MERGERS OF HDFC BANK
Ebru AKDOĞAN Mehmet Özer DEMİR	<i>Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Turkey</i>	A COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF BOREDOM ON ONLINE CONSUMER PURCHASE INTENTION BEFORE AND DURING THE COVID 19 PANDEMICS: A RESEARCH ON WOMEN
Dr. Aydan ERMİŞ Dr. Seda SABAH Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA	<i>Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey</i>	MORAL DISENGAGEMENT IN SPORT LEVELS OF STUDENTS STUDYING AT THE FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES
Dr. Aydan ERMİŞ Dr. Seda SABAH Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA	<i>Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey</i>	ANALYSIS OF FEAR OF FAILURE LEVELS IN INDIVIDUALS DOING INDIVIDUAL AND TEAM SPORTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa KOC AOĞLU Zeliha YILMAZ	<i>Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey</i>	A RESEARCH ON E-GOVERNMENT APPLICATIONS: THE CASE OF SINGAPORE
Dr. Seda SABAH Dr. Aydan ERMİŞ Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA	<i>Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey</i>	ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSION LEVELS OF STUDENTS WITH DIFFERENT BRANCHES STUDYING AT THE FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES
Dr. Seda SABAH Dr. Aydan ERMİŞ Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA	<i>Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey</i>	ATTITUDES OF SPORT SCIENCES FACULTY STUDENTS TOWARDS THE PROFESSION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS TEACHING

DATE	PARIS TIME	ANKARA TIME	SESSION	HALL
09.07.2021	12 ⁰⁰ – 14 ³⁰	13 ⁰⁰ – 15 ³⁰	2	3

MODERATOR: Dr. Luciano Marquette		
Asst. Prof. Dr. Fatih Ferhat CETINKAYA Lect. Mustafa ALTINTAS	<i>Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Turkey Yozgat Bozok University, Turkey</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONS CRISIS MANAGEMENT SKILLS AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESILIENCE DURING THE Covid-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD
Dr. Luciano Marquette Dr. Aldo Rosado Fernandes Neto Dr. Claudia Groposo	<i>Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil Centro Federal de Educação Tecnológica Celso Suckow da Fonseca, Brazil</i>	THE PERCEPTION OF SELECTED PROFESSIONALS FROM TWO FEDERAL COUNCILS IN BRAZIL ABOUT THE CAUSES, EFFECTS AND SCIENTIFIC CONSENSUS ON CLIMATE CHANGE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selin BİTİRİM OKMEYDAN	<i>Ege University, Turkey</i>	BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS ABOUT INFODEMIC IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Asma ZGARNI Lamia GHARBI	<i>El Manar University, Tunisia</i>	DYNAMIC CAPABILITIES AND COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE: TUNISIAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
Dr. Münevver BAYAR	<i>Sosyal Güvenlik Kurumu, Turkey</i>	EFFECTS OF DIGITAL LEADERSHIP ON ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES
Gülşah AK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Metin KILIÇ	<i>Bandırma Onyedli Eylül University, Turkey</i>	ORWARD WITH THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEADER-MEMBER EXCHANGE IMPACT TACTICS: AN APPLICATION IN THE RETAIL SECTOR
Fatma Altuntaş	<i>İstanbul Ayyansaray Univerity, Turkey</i>	ANALYSIS OF AIRLINES COMPANIES USING K-MEANS CLUSTERING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD
Dr. Luciano Marquette Francisco de Assis Santos da Silva Filipe Barbosa Rodrigues Jorge Luis Soares Rosa	<i>Universidade Estadual do Maranhão (UEMA), Brazil</i>	TEACHING WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICAL CLASSES AND METHODOLOGIES DURING THE PANDEMIC: A CASE FROM COROATÁ CITY, MARANHÃO, BRAZIL

DATE	PARIS TIME	ANKARA TIME	SESSION	HALL
09.07.2021	12 ⁰⁰ – 14 ³⁰	13 ⁰⁰ – 15 ³⁰	2	4

MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru GÖZÜKARA		
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülşah Kurt Güveloğlu	<i>Recep Tayyip Erdogan University, Turkey</i>	FAR EAST VISIT of TURKISH PRIME MINISTER ADNAN MENDERES (20-28 April 1958)
Maia Manchkhshvili	<i>Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia</i>	MIKHEIL MUSKHELISHVILI AND THE IDEA OF A UNITED EUROPE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Alakbarova Khumar Elqam	<i>Institute of Oriental Studies named after academician Bunyadov Z. of ANAS, Azerbaijan</i>	REFLECTION OF EGYPT'S SOCIO-POLITICAL LANDSCAPE IN THE LATE XX - EARLY XXI CENTURIES IN MODERN LITERATURE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Begüm KURT	<i>Çağ University, Turkey</i>	THE CULTURAL TRANSFER OF FOLK SONGS OF MALATYA REGION FROM LOCAL TO NATIONAL FROM NATIONAL TO UNIVERSAL
Assoc. Prof. Dr. B.N.Hajiyeva	<i>Baku University, Azerbaijan</i>	FORMATION OF NEOLOGISMS IN MODERN TURKISH LANGUAGE AND THEIR GRAMMATICAL AND LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES
Lect. Dr. Nesrin AKKOR	<i>Kırklareli University, Turkey</i>	MODERNIZATION MOVES OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE UNTIL THE CONSTITUTIONAL PERIOD
Dr. Iosefina BLAZSANI-BATTO	<i>Azerbaijan University of Languages, Baku Romanian Language Institute, Bucharest, Romania</i>	WAYS OF PRESERVING TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE
Sumana Som Prof. Deepak John Mathew	<i>Indian institute of technology Hyderabad, India</i>	CITY FROM NIZAM'S ALBUM: A JOURNEY THROUGH CARTOGRAPHY AND MINIATURE PAINTING
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aylin Tutgun Ünal Patrizia Muradi	<i>Üsküdar University, Turkey</i>	LITERATURE REVIEW ON CAFFEINE ADDICTION ON THE AXIS OF COFFEE ADDICTION

DATE	PARIS TIME	ANKARA TIME	SESSION	HALL
09.07.2021	12 ⁰⁰ – 14 ³⁰	13 ⁰⁰ – 15 ³⁰	2	5

MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Dipanwita Pal		
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Gözde ÇAĞLAYAN AYGÜN	Anadolu University, Turkey	PROTECTION OF THE CHILD UNDER THE CHILD PROTECTION LAW IN TURKISH LAW
Assist. Prof. Başak Bahtiyar	Maltepe University, Turkey	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-DISGUST AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING: THE MEDIATOR ROLE OF DIFFICULTY IN EMOTION REGULATION
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi. Nuri Nalbantoğlu	Trabzon University, Turkey	AN EXAMINATION ON SHAKESPEARE'S VILLAINS "RICHARD" AND "IAGO"
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ezgi TOKDİL	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey	Alienation in Joel Peter Witkin Photography and Photomontages
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan OSMANOĞLU Assist. Prof. Dr. Meliha UZUN Dr. Lect. Gamze GÜNEY	Şırnak University, Turkey Kapadokya University, Turkey	SPORTSMANING TENDENCIES OF VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS: A RESEARCH ON REGIONAL LEAGUE PLAYERS OF SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Meliha UZUN Dr. Lect. Gamze GÜNEY Prof. Dr. Osman İMAMOĞLU	Şırnak University, Turkey Kapadokya University, Turkey Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF SPORTS ON SLEEP QUALITY IN UNIVERSITY STUDENT WOMEN
Dr. Soha BouChabke Dr. Gloria Haddad	Saint Joseph University USJ, Lebanon	Subtle bullying in humanitarian organizations: can zero-tolerance policies protect the victims?
Asst. Prof. Ulviyya Nasirova Samira Hasanova Fidan Naghiyeva	Odlar Yurdu University, Azerbaijan	MODERN METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE
Raghavendra B. S. Prof. Dr. Chandan Chavadi Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ravikeerthi J. V.	Presidency College, India	A study on awareness of small firms on customer satisfaction with cost savings in reverse logistics
Dr. Ulviyya HUSEYNOVA	Baku State University, Azerbaijan	REPRESENTATION OF THE CONCEPT "DEATH" IN THE RUSSIAN CONSCIOUSNESS AND IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Dipanwita Pal	Galsi Mahavidyalaya, India	SEXUAL POLITICS AND ANDROGYNY: A CRITICAL STUDY FROM THE ECOFEMINIST PERSPECTIVE

DATE	PARIS TIME	ANKARA TIME	SESSION	HALL
09.07.2021	15 ⁰⁰ – 17 ³⁰	16 ⁰⁰ – 18 ³⁰	3	1

MODERATOR: Dr. Renu Susan Samuel

Lect. Kelimetullah GEÇER Prof. Dr. Raşit ZENGİN	<i>Bitlis Eren University, Turkey Fırat University, Turkey</i>	OPINIONS OF SCIENCE TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS ON EDUCATION INFORMATION NETWORK (EBA)
Dr. Öğr. Ayşe KESKİN GEÇER Lect. Kelimetullah GEÇER	<i>Bitlis Eren University, Turkey</i>	AN EVALUATION OF THE PERCEPTIONS OF JUNIOR COLLEGE STUDENTS TOWARDS SCIENCE COURSES
Res. Asist. Dr. Mustafa Coramik Assoc. Prof. Dr. Handan Ürek	<i>Balikesir University, Turkey</i>	COMPARISON OF SCIENCE AND CLASSROOM TEACHER CANDIDATES' ASSOCIATIONS OF THEIR SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE WITH PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY RELATED CASES
Dr. Renu Susan Samuel Kamila Shakkeer	<i>St. Peter's College, India Indira Gandhi National Open University, India</i>	A STUDY ON THE COVID-19 INDUCED GENDER DIGITAL DIVIDE IN EDUCATION
Sumana Som Prof. Deepak john Mathew Prof. Kim Vincs Prof. Sivaness Phillipson	<i>Indian institute of technology Hyderabad, India Swinburne University of Technology, Australia</i>	DEFINING PRACTITIONER'S VIEWPOINT ON EXPERIENTIAL PEDAGOGY: A SURREAL SPACE FOR LEARNING AND EXPLORING ART AND DESIGN ON VIRTUAL REALITY PLATFORM
Assist. Prof. AAZRA NUH Dr. AMALENDU PAUL	<i>Rabindra Bharati University, India Diamond Harbour Women's University, India</i>	ONLINE LEARNING AND SPECIAL NEEDS STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Gökhan Ulum	<i>Mersin University, Turkey</i>	SUBLIMINAL MIND CONTROL CHALLENGING INFANTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veli BATDI Dr. Tarık TALAN Fatma KAYIKLIK	<i>Gaziantep University, Turkey Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University, Turkey</i>	A META-THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF THESIS REGARDING STEM EDUCATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veli BATDI Fatma KAYIKLIK Dr. Tarık TALAN	<i>Gaziantep University, Turkey Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University, Turkey</i>	EXAMINING THE BLENDED LEARNING PROCESS

DATE	PARIS TIME	ANKARA TIME	SESSION	HALL
09.07.2021	15 ⁰⁰ – 17 ³⁰	16 ⁰⁰ – 18 ³⁰	3	2

MODERATOR: Dr. Kamtsios Spiridon

Dr. Serkan GÖKALP	<i>Mersin University, Turkey</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE PRESCHOOL PRINCIPALS' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THEIR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND THEIR LEVELS OF INCOME
Yuval Eytan	<i>Tel Aviv University, Israel</i>	HOBBS ON SCIENTIFIC HAPPINESS
Dr. Kamtsios Spiridon	<i>University of Ioannina-Greece</i>	AN INITIAL EVALUATION OF “PASSION” SCALE IN GREEK UNDERGRADUATES
Dima Danawi	<i>University Saint Joseph, Lebanon</i>	POLITICAL JOURNALISTS AT THE DIGITAL AGE: THE LEBANESE CASE
Andrea KLUČAROVÁ Vladimír ŠEBEŇ	<i>The University of Prešov in Prešov, Slovakia</i>	MAKING PHYSICS MORE INTERESTING
Pervin NEDİM BAL Behice Zuhul AKARCA	<i>Beykent University, Turkey</i>	EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIOTELISM AND CONTINUOUS ANGER AND ANGER EXPRESSION STYLE IN YOUNG AND YOUNG ADULT INDIVIDUALS
Pervin NEDİM BAL Büşra BIÇAKÇIOĞLU	<i>Beykent University, Turkey</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE HAPPINESS AT WORK AND SELF-SENSITIVITY OF WORKING INDIVIDUALS
İlayda TÜTER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aylin Tutgun Ünal	<i>Üsküdar University, Turkey</i>	NEW DIGITAL WAR: ZOOM BOMBING
Serdar Altun Assist. Prof. Merve Mamacı	<i>Işık University, Turkey Fenerbahçe University, Turkey</i>	BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS: A REVIEW ON PSYCHOLOGY

DATE	PARIS TIME	ANKARA TIME	SESSION	HALL
09.07.2021	15 ⁰⁰ – 17 ³⁰	16 ⁰⁰ – 18 ³⁰	3	3

MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Eylem YENİSOY ŞAHİN

Sümeyra YAKAR	<i>University of Iğdır, Turkey</i>	INNER AND OUTER DIMENSIONS OF THE THREE PILLARS OF ISLAM; PRAYING, FASTING, AND ALMSGIVING
Emine Enise Yakar	<i>University of Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Turkey</i>	THE EXOTERIC AND ESOTERIC DIMENSIONS OF PRAYING RITUAL IN ISLAM
Asst. Prof. Dr. Sefa Salih AYDEMİR	<i>Adiyaman University, Turkey</i>	AN INFLUENTIAL NAME IN LOCAL POLITICS OF MALATYA BETWEEN 1965-1978: HAMIT FENDOĞLU (HAMİDO)
İpek Ülkümen Z. Deniz Aktan	<i>Işık University, Turkey</i>	EXAMINATION OF PARENTAL EMOTIONAL AVAILABILITY, EMOTION REGULATION DIFFICULTIES AND GAME ADDICTION ACCORDING TO SOME SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AMONG LATE ADOLESCENTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Eylem YENİSOY ŞAHİN	<i>Bursa Uludağ University, Turkey</i>	A COMPARATIVE INVESTIGATION ON WHAT “HUMAN” IS: GEHLEN, SCHELER AND MENGÜŞOĞLU
Nikita Betala Smriti R. Sethi	<i>Amity University, India</i>	EFFECT OF ONLINE SELF-PRESENTATION ON SOCIAL INTERACTION ANXIETY AMONG ADOLESCENTS FACEBOOK USERS
Assist. Prof. Asiye YILDIRIM	<i>Maltepe University, Turkey</i>	THE MEDIATING ROLE OF SELF-DISGUST IN THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN BASIC NEED SATISFACTION AND SELF-CONCEALMENT
Lect. Shakir Muhammad Usman	<i>American University of Iraq University of Innsbruck, Austria</i>	THE IDEA OF FEMALE MUEZZINS AND IMAMS IN ISLAM: A CHALLENGE TO THE PAKISTANI PATRIARCHS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gizem Köşker	<i>Anadolu University, Turkey</i>	THE DEFINITION OF THE IDEAL TEACHER FOR FRENCH TEACHER CANDIDATES

DATE	PARIS TIME	ANKARA TIME	SESSION	HALL
09.07.2021	15 ⁰⁰ – 17 ³⁰	16 ⁰⁰ – 18 ³⁰	3	4

MODERATOR: Dr. Rahul Tripathi		
Rehana Kanwal	<i>National College of Business Administration and Economics, Pakistan</i>	THE PRESERVATION OF THE HOLY QUR'AN AS A SOURCE OF SEERAH: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ROBERT SPENCER'S VIEWS ON THE HOLY QUR'AN
Faiza Benaicha Rafik El Amine Ghobrini	<i>Abdelhamid Ibn Badis University, Algeria</i>	THE CATALYZING EFFECT OF COUPLING THE STATE OF FLOW AND THE GAME FRAME ON EFL LEARNERS' LEARNING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Akram Mohammed Yahya	<i>University of mosul, Iraq</i>	NEW STUDIES OF RARE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS IN THE CITY OF MOSUL AND ANCIENT NINEVEH MIXED WITH THE BLOOD AND BODIES OF INNOCENT MARTYRS
Hassan Aliyu Corrienna Abdul Talib Faruku Aliyu Bilkisu Umar Mani	<i>Sokoto State University, Nigeria</i>	INCLUSION OF SUSTAINABLE PROGRESS STEM IN EDUCATION FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY INTO NIGERIA'S SECONDARY SCHOOL CURRICULUM
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ehsan Shahghasemi	<i>University of Tehran, Iran</i>	SOCIAL MEDIA, FLAMING, AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH: AN IRANIAN RIDDLE
Bouichou El houssain Khalil Allali Aziz Fadlaoui Abdoulay TAHIROU	<i>National Institute for Agricultural Research, Morocco</i> <i>International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Nigeria</i>	ENTREPRENEURSHIP INTENTION AND YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN AGRIBUSINESS AND RURAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA
Dr. Rahul Tripathi Prashant Saxena	<i>Amity University, India</i>	COLONEL CHESNEY'S ROLE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE EUPHRATES ROUTE TO INDIA: A HISTORICAL STUDY
Vineet Gairola	<i>Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, India</i>	PSYCHOANALYSIS: A TALE OF LOVE
Marina Stamati	<i>University of the Aegean, Greece</i>	THE OBSERVATIONAL CINEMA AS A SOPHISTICATED TECHNIQUE OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

DATE	PARIS TIME	ANKARA TIME	SESSION	HALL
09.07.2021	15 ⁰⁰ – 17 ³⁰	16 ⁰⁰ – 18 ³⁰	3	5

MODERATOR: Dr. Theodoros Daglis		
Amina Zgarni	<i>University of Tunis El Manar, Tunisia</i>	THE EFFECT OF BOARD CHARACTERISTICS ON REAL ACTIVITIES MANIPULATION IN TUNISIAN BANKS
Muhammad Bello Nawaila Sezer Kanbul Umar Mohammed Kani	<i>Aminu Saleh College of Education Azare, Nigeria Near East University, Cyprus</i>	DLMA_NEU: A TURKISH DIGITAL LITERACY MOBILE APPLICATION FOR CHILDREN
Viviane Soares Vilasanti Marsiel Pacífico	<i>Universidade Estadual de Mato Grosso do Sul, Portugal</i>	FEMININE BODY, AGING AND CULTURAL INDUSTRY: AN ANALYSIS OF AN PROPAGANDA FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF CRITICAL THEORY
Prof. Dr. Ema Kristo Prof. Dr. Florinda Tarusha	<i>University of Elbasan, Albania</i>	CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION: THE CASE OF ETHNIC MINORITIES IN ALBANIA
DR. JONIDA BUSHI	<i>University Of Tirana, Albania</i>	NEW FORMS AND TECHNIQUES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING
Warunika N. Hettiarachchi Nilakshi W. K. Galahitiyawe	<i>Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka University of Sri Jayawardenepura, Sri Lanka</i>	CONCEPTUALIZING THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL NORMS AND MODERATION OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE ON NORM ACTIVATION THEORY
Asela S. Fernando Warunika N. Hettiarachchi	<i>Open University of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka</i>	CONSUMER TRUST AND OUTSOURCING INTENTION OF WEDDINGS: REFERENCE TO EVENT MANAGEMENT INDUSTRY OF SRI LANKA
Jose Rodolfo Hernandez-Carrion	<i>University of Valencia, Spain</i>	THE CHALLENGE FOR AN ECONOMIC PARADIGM SHIFT THROUGH THE PLATFORM'S CAPITALISM OF THE NEW GLOBAL 21ST CENTURY
Dr. Theodoros Daglis	<i>National Technical University of Athens, Greece</i>	THE CONNECTION AND CHANGE IN THE EFFECT AMONG ADDICTIVE BEHAVIORS DURING THE COVID-19 ERA
Ouzayr RABHI Ibtissam ARRASSEN	<i>Mohammed First University, Morocco</i>	TRANSFORMATION FROM PIM MODEL TO PSM MODEL IN MDA: CASE UML TO SALES FUNNEL

CONTENT

CONFERENCE ID	i
SCIENCE COMMITTEE	ii
PHOTO GALLERY	iii
PROGRAM	iv
CONTENT	v

ABSTRACTS

Sedef ZEYREKLİ YAŞ WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES RATIOS IN TURKEY CONSIDERING CRITICAL MASS THEORY	1
Gabriela Boangiu FRENCH ARCHITECTURE AND LOCAL HERITAGE - IDENTITY AND COLLECTIVE MEMORY IN THE SOCIAL BIOGRAPHIES IN MODERN DAY WALLACHIA, ROMANIA	3
Manos Savvakis THE PANDEMIC CONDITION AND EMERGING PATTERNS OF SOCIAL CONTROL: NEW CHALLENGES FOR QUALITATIVE SOCIAL RESEARCH	5
Suchismita Das RELIGION AND SEXUAL IDENTITY FORMATION: A STUDY ON ANGLO INDIAN COMMUNITY OF KOLKATA	6
Ürün BİÇER, Serkan Yaşar ERDİNÇ LIFE DID NOT FIT INTO HOME: RE-THINKING 'URBAN LIFE' AND 'PUBLIC SPACE' IN THE DAYS OF PANDEMIC	7
Petra Pelletier, Cécile McLaughlin, Magali Boespflug, Erwan Ferrandon, Claire Lefort THE INVISIBLE ENEMY: SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIONIST PATHWAYS OF COVID-19 VIRUS	9
Mustafa ERÇAKICA THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ETHICS	11
Irmasheva M. B., Seitenova S. Zh. JUDICIAL PRECEDENT AS A SOURCE OF LAW	12
Mesut AYGÜN EVALUATION OF THE APPLICABLE LAW TO CONTRACTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF FOREIGN ELEMENTS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF PILPL' ARTICLE 29	13
Leman BERDELI AN INNOVATIVE CONCEPT OF SIMULATION IN THE ART: PHYSIOGNOMY OF PLACES AND MIMICRY OF THE STRUCTURES	15
Mariana Şlapac COMPARATIVE CASTELLOLOGY AS AN INDEPENDENT BRANCH OF COMPARATIVISM	17
Nazan DÜZ, Ümit AYAZ SELF-PORTRAIT CONCEPT IN MODERN-DAY: SELFIE	19
Habibe Allahverdiyeva	

THE SUBJECT OF NAHCHIVAN IN THE WORKS OF THE WORLD FAMOUS ARTIST TOGRUL NARİMABEYOV	21
Erkan DEMİRTAŞ	
MUSIC STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS E-LEARNING	23
Krishna Trivedi, Deepak John Mathew	
CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION OF DHOKRA CRAFT TRADITION OF GONDS TRIBE THROUGH 3D SCANNING AND DIGITAL DOCUMENTATION	25
Partha Dutta, Ritwij Bhowmik	
A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW ON NEW PRINTMAKING METHOD AT INDIAN ART SCENARIO	26
Shagufta Sufee, Priyanjali Narayan	
IMAGINING A NATION THROUGH THE LENSE OF CINEMA: A STUDY OF DOMINANT NARRATIVE AND COUNTER NARRATIVES IN CONTEMPORARY HINDI CINEMA	37
Canan DEMİRCİ MURSALOĞLU	
TABLİGH JAMAAT AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN INDIA	28
M. Esra ATUKALP	
EFFECT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON CREDIT CARD AND CONSUMER LOAN USAGE IN TURKEY	30
Mete BUMİN	
SUSTAINABLE BANKING IN TURKEY: AN INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	32
Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER, Uluhan CANPULAT	
THE PHENOMENON OF TAX EMPHASIS IN TURKEY AND ITS LOCATION ON RECENTLY YEARS STRUCTURAL CHANGES	33
Pınar KOÇ	
THE ANALYSIS OF THE VALIDITY OF PURCHASING POWER PARITY THEORY IN G7 COUNTRIES VIA FOURIER THRESHOLD UNIT ROOT TEST	34
Ubaldo Cuesta	
ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT DISCOURSE IN A FOCUS GROUP BY ANALYZING THE EMOTIONS EVALUATED BY GALVANIC SKIN RESPONSE (GSR) AND HEART RATE VARIABILITY (HRV)	36
Seçil DURMAZ, H. Nehrin TUNALI SARI	
TESTING THE UNEMPLOYMENT HYSTERIA THEORY FOR TURKEY	37
Özlem ARSLAN, H. Nehrin TUNALI SARI	
THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL TRANSPARENCY RATIOS ON FINANCIAL SECTOR CONFIDENCE LEVEL: AN EMPIRICAL EXAMINATION	39
Dilşad Tülgen ÇETİN	
FORECASTING OF GREEN BOND INDEX PRICES WITH ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS	41
Sabır GÜLER SEVLİ	
FROM PROPERTY TO LIBERAL STATE: THE PROPERTY-STATE RELATIONSHIP IN CİCERO AND LOCKE	43
Mohammed Feroz Ali, Prasanna B. K., Mohammad Ahsan	
DETERMINING TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS FOR TEACHING PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN FIJI SECONDARY SCHOOLS	45
Muhammet KUSAN, Hacı Ali ÇAKICI, Soner ÇANKAYA, Vedat ERİM, Musa ÇON	

ANALYSIS OF CAREER GOAL DISCREPANCY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING LEVELS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	46
Muhammet KUSAN, Musa ÇON, Lale ARAS, Hacı Ali ÇAKICI, Soner ÇANKAYA	
FEAR OF COVID-19 AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION LEVELS OF FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES STUDENTS	48
Hacı Ali ÇAKICI, Hülya HACİBEKİROĞLU, Muhammet KUSAN, Kazım BIYIK, Soner ÇANKAYA	
ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INJURY ANXIETY AND MOTIVATION LEVELS IN RAFTING ATHLETES	50
Hacı Ali ÇAKICI, Fatih ALTIN, Muhammet KUSAN, Kazım BIYIK, Soner ÇANKAYA	
ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EFFECTS OF SPORTS DONE BY ATHLETES ON THEIR LIFE SKILLS FOR SPORT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING	52
Cuma Ece, Semra Çetin	
ELEMENTS OF VIOLENCE IN THE MOST INTENSE SPORTS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD	54
Oben ÜRÜ, Ebru GÖZÜKARA	
DIGITAL GENDER DIVIDE DUE DILIGENCE	55
Kamran Siddiqui	
FASHION BRANDING TRENDS: EVIDENCE FROM INTERBRAND'S TOP 100 GLOBAL BRANDS (2001-2020)	57
Ramazan ŞENGÜL, Semanur DEMİRKAYA	
AN EVALUATION ON THE EFFICIENCY OF INTERNAL AUDIT IN MUNICIPALITIES	58
Elmira Maharramova	
Nizami Ganjavi is a humanist poet	60
Kasım Hacıyev	
THE MATERIAL CULTURE OF KARABAKH AT THE END OF THE DEVELOPED MIDDLE AGE AND THE NEW PERIOD	62
Ayşegül Pınar Acar	
INVESTIGATION OF VISUAL EXPRESSION IN URBAN THEMED BOARD GAMES THROUGH KEVIN LYNCH "CITY IMAGE" APPROACH AND CASE OF THE LISBOA GAME IN THE RELATION OF URBAN MEMORY CONCEPT	64
Dilara Karimova, Mammadali gizi	
ONOMATOPEIA AND LINGUISTICS	66
KAZIMI PARVİZ FIRUDİN OĞLU, AHMADOV ELCHİN YUSİF OĞLU, ALİYEVA NURLANA CANPOLAD QIZI	
LIBRARY SERVICES IN DIGITAL SPACE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	67
Nasirova Nargiz Mahammad	
DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES OF SOCIOLOGY IN AZERBAIJAN	69
Nuran VARIŞLI	
EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR ON VIRTUAL ORGANIZATION MANAGEMENT	70
Nuridə Rafiq qızı Quliyeva	

EDUCATIONAL IDEAS AND PRESS SERVICES OF AZERBAIJANI WOMEN	72
Mehmet ILKIM, Hülya BİNGÖL	
EVALUATION OF STRESS SITUATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DOWN SYNDROME PARTICIPATING IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES DURING COVID-19 (MALATYA YEŞİLYURT EXAMPLE)ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY	74
Sibel ORHAN, Muhammet GÜMÜŞ, Elif MALTAŞ	
A STUDY ON BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS, PATIENT SATISFACTION, PERCEIVED VALUE, PATIENT TRUST AND EXPERIENTIAL QUALITY FOR MEDICAL TOURISTS	75
Adam Andani Mohammed, Mpawenimana Abdallah Saidi, Md. Sayed Uddin	
RURAL WOMEN AND AGRICULTURE IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY FROM MALAYSIA	77
Aline A. Yacoubian, Jad A. Degheili	
BURNOUT OF MEDICAL RESIDENTS AND FELLOWS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A BRIEF REVIEW	78
Emanuel Adrian Sârbu, Marius Marici, Remus Runcan	
DRUG USE IN ADOLESCENTS IN RELATION WITH THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN FREE-TIME ACTIVITIES	79
Georgi VALCHEV, Tsvetomila VALCHEVA, Teodora STANKOVA, Borislav BORISSOV	
ASSESSING THE POTENTIAL OF MOBILE APPLICATIONS AS A TOOL FOR TWO-WAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MEDICAL DOCTORS AND PATIENTS IN CLINICAL TRIALS IN BULGARIA	80
Murat KOÇYİĞİT, Murat ÇAKIRKAYA	
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONSUMER LIFE ORIENTATION AND PANIC PURCHASING BEHAVIOR IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS	81
Murat ÇAKIRKAYA, Murat KOÇYİĞİT	
THE EFFECT OF PRICE SENSITIVITY AND PERCEIVED QUALITY ON PURCHASING BEHAVIOR IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS	83
Silvano Artur Busch Vergutz, Marsiel Pacífico	
THE COMMON NATIONAL CURRICULAR BASE AND TEACHING OF GEOGRAPHY: A DOCUMENTAL ANALYSIS OF ITS LIMITS AND CHALLENGES	85
Meral ÇALIŞ DUMAN, Mustafa AKSOĞAN	
DETERMINING THE NOMOPHOBI LEVEL ACCORDING TO DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS: AN RESEARCH ON BANK EMPLOYEES	86
Sudipta Majumdar	
INFLUENCE OF ESHAKTI PROJECT ON THE WELL-BEING OF THE SHGS IN INDIA	88
Renu Susan Samuel	
A PROFITABILITY ANALYSIS OF THE MERGERS OF HDFC BANK	89
Ebru AKDOĞAN, Mehmet Özer DEMİR	
A COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF BOREDOM ON ONLINE CONSUMER PURCHASE INTENTION BEFORE AND DURING THE COVID 19 PANDEMICS: A RESEARCH ON WOMEN	90
Aydan ERMİŞ, Seda SABAH, Soner ÇANKAYA	
MORAL DISENGAGEMENT IN SPORT LEVELS OF STUDENTS STUDYING AT THE FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES	92
Aydan ERMİŞ, Seda SABAH, Soner ÇANKAYA	

ANALYSIS OF FEAR OF FAILURE LEVELS IN INDIVIDUALS DOING INDIVIDUAL AND TEAM SPORTS	94
Mustafa KOCAOĞLU, Zeliha YILMAZ	
A RESEARCH ON E-GOVERNMENT APPLICATIONS: THE CASE OF SINGAPORE	96
Seda SABAH, Aydan ERMIŞ, Soner ÇANKAYA	
ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSION LEVELS OF STUDENTS WITH DIFFERENT BRANCHES STUDYING AT THE FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES	98
Seda SABAH, Aydan ERMIŞ, Soner ÇANKAYA	
ATTITUDES OF SPORT SCIENCES FACULTY STUDENTS TOWARDS THE PROFESSION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS TEACHING	100
Fatih Ferhat CETINKAYA, Mustafa ALTINTAS	
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONS CRISIS MANAGEMENT SKILLS AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESILIENCE DURING THE Covid-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD	102
Luciano Marquette, Aldo Rosado Fernandes Neto, Claudia Groposo	
THE PERCEPTION OF SELECTED PROFESSIONALS FROM TWO FEDERAL COUNCILS IN BRAZIL ABOUT THE CAUSES, EFFECTS AND SCIENTIFIC CONSENSUS ON CLIMATE CHANGE	104
Selin BİTİRİM OKMEYDAN	
BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS ABOUT INFODEMIC IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	105
Asma ZGARNI, Lamia GHARBI	
DYNAMIC CAPABILITIES AND COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE: TUNISIAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	107
Münevver BAYAR	
EFFECTS OF DIGITAL LEADERSHIP ON ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES	109
Gülşah AK, Metin KILIÇ	
ORWARD WITH THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEADER-MEMBER EXCHANGE IMPACT TACTICS: AN APPLICATION IN THE RETAIL SECTOR	111
Fatma Altuntaş	
ANALYSIS OF AIRLINES COMPANIES USING K-MEANS CLUSTERING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD	113
Luciano Marquette, Francisco de Assis Santos da Silva, Filipe Barbosa Rodrigues, Jorge Luis Soares Rosa	
TEACHING WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICAL CLASSES AND METHODOLOGIES DURING THE PANDEMIC: A CASE FROM COROATÁ CITY, MARANHÃO, BRAZIL	115
Gülşah Kurt Güveloğlu	
FAR EAST VISIT OF TURKISH PRIME MINISTER ADNAN MENDERES (20-28 APRİL 1958)	117
Maia Manchkhashvili	
MIKHEIL MUSKHELISHVILI AND THE IDEA OF A UNITED EUROPE	118
Alakbarova Khumar Elqam	
REFLECTION OF EGYPT'S SOCIO-POLITICAL LANDSCAPE IN THE LATE XX - EARLY XXI CENTURIES IN MODERN LITERATURE	119
Begüm KURT	
THE CULTURAL TRANSFER OF FOLK SONGS OF MALATYA REGION FROM LOCAL TO NATIONAL FROM NATIONAL TO UNIVERSAL	120
Banovsha Hajiyeva Niyaz	

FORMATION OF NEOLOGISMS IN MODERN TURKISH LANGUAGE AND THEIR GRAMMATICAL AND LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES	122
Nesrin AKKOR	
MODERNIZATION MOVES OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE UNTIL THE CONSTITUTIONAL PERIOD	124
Iosefina BLAZSANI-BATTO	
WAYS OF PRESERVING TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE	126
Sumana Som, Deepak John Mathew	
CITY FROM NIZAM'S ALBUM: A JOURNEY THROUGH CARTOGRAPHY AND MINIATURE PAINTING	127
Aylin Tutgun Ünal, Patrizia Muradi	
LITERATURE REVIEW ON CAFFEINE ADDICTION ON THE AXIS OF COFFEE ADDICTION	128
Gözde ÇAĞLAYAN AYGÜN	
PROTECTION OF THE CHILD UNDER THE CHILD PROTECTION LAW IN TURKISH LAW	130
Başak Bahtiyar	
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-DISGUST AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING: THE MEDIATOR ROLE OF DIFFICULTY IN EMOTION REGULATION	132
Nuri Nalbantoğlu	
AN EXAMINATION ON SHAKESPEARE'S VILLAINS "RICHARD" AND "IAGO"	133
Ezgi TOKDİL	
ALIENATION IN JOEL PETER WITKIN PHOTOGRAPHY AND PHOTOMONTAGES	135
Hasan OSMANOĞLU, Meliha UZUN, Gamze GÜNEY	
SPORTSMANING TENDENCIES OF VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS: A RESEARCH ON REGIONAL LEAGUE PLAYERS OF SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA	136
Meliha UZUN, Gamze GÜNEY, Osman İMAMOĞLU	
INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF SPORTS ON SLEEP QUALITY IN UNIVERSITY STUDENT WOMEN	138
Ulviyya Nasirova, Samira Hasanova, Fidan Naghiyeva	
MODERN METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE	140
Raghavendra B. S., Chandan Chavadi, Ravikeerthi J. V.	
A STUDY ON AWARENESS OF SMALL FIRMS ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION WITH COST SAVINGS IN REVERSE LOGISTICS	141
Ulviyya HUSEYNOVA	
REPRESENTATION OF THE CONCEPT "DEATH" IN THE RUSSIAN CONSCIOUSNESS AND IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE	142
Dipanwita Pal	
SEXUAL POLITICS AND ANDROGYNY: A CRITICAL STUDY FROM THE ECOFEMINIST PERSPECTIVE	144
Kelimetullah GEÇER, Raşit ZENGİN	
OPINIONS OF SCIENCE TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS ON EDUCATION INFORMATION NETWORK (EBA)	145
Ayşe KESKİN GEÇER, Kelimetullah GEÇER	
AN EVALUATION OF THE PERCEPTIONS OF JUNIOR COLLEGE STUDENTS TOWARDS SCIENCE COURSES	147

Mustafa Coramik, Handan Ürek	149
COMPARISON OF SCIENCE AND CLASSROOM TEACHER CANDIDATES' ASSOCIATIONS OF THEIR SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE WITH PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY RELATED CASES	
Renu Susan Samuel, Kamila Shakkeer	150
A STUDY ON THE COVID-19 INDUCED GENDER DIGITAL DIVIDE IN EDUCATION	
Sumana Som, Deepak John Mathew, Kim Vincs, Sivanes Phillipson	151
DEFINING PRACTITIONER'S VIEWPOINT ON EXPERIENTIAL PEDAGOGY: A SURREAL SPACE FOR LEARNING AND EXPLORING ART AND DESIGN ON VIRTUAL REALITY PLATFORM	
AZRA NUH, AMALENDU PAUL	152
ONLINE LEARNING AND SPECIAL NEEDS STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	
Ömer Gökhan Ulum	153
SUBLIMINAL MIND CONTROL CHALLENGING INFANTS	
Veli BATDI, Tarık TALAN, Fatma KAYIKLIK	154
A META-THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF THESIS REGARDING STEM EDUCATION	
Veli BATDI, Fatma KAYIKLIK, Tarık TALAN	156
EXAMINING THE BLENDED LEARNING PROCESS	
Serkan GÖKALP	158
INVESTIGATION OF THE PRESCHOOL PRINCIPALS' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THEIR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND THEIR LEVELS OF INCOME	
Yuval Eytan	159
HOBBS ON SCIENTIFIC HAPPINESS	
Kamtsios Spiridon	160
AN INITIAL EVALUATION OF "PASSION" SCALE IN GREEK UNDERGRADUATES	
Dima Danawi	161
POLITICAL JOURNALISTS AT THE DIGITAL AGE: THE LEBANESE CASE	
Andrea KLUČAROVÁ, Vladimír ŠEBEŇ	163
MAKING PHYSICS MORE INTERESTING	
Pervin NEDİM BAL , Behice Zuhul AKARCA	164
EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIOTELISM AND CONTINUOUS ANGER AND ANGER EXPRESSION STYLE IN YOUNG AND YOUNG ADULT INDIVIDUALS	
Pervin NEDİM BAL, Büşra BIÇAKÇIOĞLU	165
INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE HAPPINESS AT WORK AND SELF-SENSITIVITY OF WORKING INDIVIDUALS	
İlayda TÜTER, Aylin Tutgun Ünal	166
NEW DIGITAL WAR: ZOOM BOMBING	
Serdar Altun, Merve Mamacı	168
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS: A REVIEW ON PSYCHOLOGY	
Sümeyra YAKAR	169
INNER AND OUTER DIMENSIONS OF THE THREE PILLARS OF ISLAM; PRAYING, FASTING, AND ALMSGIVING	

Emine Enise Yakar	
THE EXOTERIC AND ESOTERIC DIMENSIONS OF PRAYING RITUAL IN ISLAM	170
Sefa Salih AYDEMİR	
AN INFLUENTIAL NAME IN LOCAL POLITICS OF MALATYA BETWEEN 1965-1978: HAMIT FENDOĞLU (HAMIDO)	171
İpek Ülkümen, Z. Deniz Aktan	
EXAMINATION OF PARENTAL EMOTIONAL AVAILABILITY, EMOTION REGULATION DIFFICULTIES AND GAME ADDICTION ACCORDING TO SOME SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AMONG LATE ADOLESCENTS	173
Eylem YENİSOY ŞAHİN	
A COMPARATIVE INVESTIGATION ON WHAT "HUMAN" IS: GEHLEN, SCHELER AND MENGÜŞOĞLU	174
Nikita Betala, Smriti R. Sethi	
EFFECT OF ONLINE SELF-PRESENTATION ON SOCIAL INTERACTION ANXIETY AMONG ADOLESCENTS FACEBOOK USERS	176
Asiye YILDIRIM	
THE MEDIATING ROLE OF SELF-DISGUST IN THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN BASIC NEED SATISFACTION AND SELF-CONCEALMENT	177
Shakir Muhammad Usman	
THE IDEA OF FEMALE MUEZZINS AND IMAMS IN ISLAM: A CHALLENGE TO THE PAKISTANI PATRIARCHS	178
Gizem Köşker	
THE DEFINITION OF THE IDEAL TEACHER FOR FRENCH TEACHER CANDIDATES	179
Rehana Kanwal	
THE PRESERVATION OF THE HOLY QUR'AN AS A SOURCE OF SEERAH: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ROBERT SPENCER'S VIEWS ON THE HOLY QUR'AN	181
Faiza Benaicha, Rafik El Amine Ghobrini	
THE CATALYZING EFFECT OF COUPLING THE STATE OF FLOW AND THE GAME FRAME ON EFL LEARNERS' LEARNING	182
Akram Mohammed Yahya	
NEW STUDIES OF RARE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS IN THE CITY OF MOSUL AND ANCIENT NINEVEH MIXED WITH THE BLOOD AND BODIES OF INNOCENT MARTYRS	183
Hassan Aliyu, Corrienna Abdul Talib, Faruku Aliyu, Bilkisu Umar Mani	
INCLUSION OF SUSTAINABLE PROGRESS STEM IN EDUCATION FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY INTO NIGERIA'S SECONDARY SCHOOL CURRICULUM	184
Ehsan Shahghasemi	
SOCIAL MEDIA, FLAMING, AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH: AN IRANIAN RIDDLE	185
Bouichou El houssain, Khalil Allali, Aziz Fadlaoui, Abdoulay TAHIROU	
ENTREPRENEURSHIP INTENTION AND YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN AGRIBUSINESS AND RURAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA	186

Rahul Tripathi, Prashant Saxena	
COLONEL CHESNEY'S ROLE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE EUPHRATES ROUTE TO INDIA: A HISTORICAL STUDY	187
Vineet Gairola	188
PSYCHOANALYSIS: A TALE OF LOVE	
Marina Stamati	
THE OBSERVATIONAL CINEMA AS A SOPHISTICATED TECHNIQUE OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	189
Amina Zgarni	190
THE EFFECT OF BOARD CHARACTERISTICS ON REAL ACTIVITIES MANIPULATION IN TUNISIAN BANKS	
Muhammad Bello Nawaila, Umar Mohammed Kani	191
DLMA_NEU: A TURKISH DIGITAL LITERACY MOBILE APPLICATION FOR CHILDREN	
Viviane Soares Vilasanti, Marsiel Pacifico	192
FEMININE BODY, AGING AND CULTURAL INDUSTRY: AN ANALYSIS OF AN PROPAGANDA FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF CRITICAL THEORY	
Ema Kristo, Florinda Tarusha	193
CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION: THE CASE OF ETHNIC MINORITIES IN ALBANIA	
JONIDA BUSHI	194
NEW FORMS AND TECHNIQUES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING	
Warunika N. Hettiarachchi, Nilakshi W. K. Galahitiyawe	
CONCEPTUALIZING THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL NORMS AND MODERATION OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE ON NORM ACTIVATION THEORY	195
Asela S. Fernando, Warunika N. Hettiarachchi	
CONSUMER TRUST AND OUTSOURCING INTENTION OF WEDDINGS: REFERENCE TO EVENT MANAGEMENT INDUSTRY OF SRI LANKA	196
Jose Rodolfo Hernandez-Carrion	197
THE CHALLENGE FOR AN ECONOMIC PARADIGM SHIFT THROUGH THE PLATFORM'S CAPITALISM OF THE NEW GLOBAL 21ST CENTURY	
Theodoros Daglis	198
THE CONNECTION AND CHANGE IN THE EFFECT AMONG ADDICTIVE BEHAVIORS DURING THE COVID-19 ERA	
Ouzayr RABHI, Ibtissam ARRASSEN	199
TRANSFORMATION FROM PIM MODEL TO PSM MODEL IN MDA: CASE UML TO SALES FUNNEL	
Doç. Dr. Güray ALPAR, Dr. Gökberk DURMAZ	200
ORTADOĞU'DA BAKIŞ AÇISINI DEĞİŞTİRMEK	

**KRİTİK KİTLE TEORİSİ KAPSAMINDA TÜRKİYE’DE KADIN TEMSİLCİ
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ÖZET

Kadınlar büyük ölçüde 20’nci yüzyılın ilk yarısında seçme ve seçilme hakkını elde etmişlerdir. Ne var ki 21’inci yüzyılda birçok ülkede hala kadınların yeterince temsil edildiğini söylemek mümkün değildir. Bu kapsamda çalışmanın amacı kadınların siyasette temsilci olarak ne orandayeraldığını Türkiye örneğinde incelemektir. Çalışmanın kuramsal çerçevesini kritik kitle teorisi oluşturmaktadır. Teoriyle bağlantılı olarak cinsiyet kotaları da farklı ülkeler örneğinde incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın soruları “Türkiye’de kadınlar siyasette temsilci olarak ne oranda yer almaktadır?”, “Yasama meclislerinde yer alan kadın oranları bakımından Türkiye diğer ülkelerle karşılaştırıldığında ne durumdadır?”, “Kadınların siyasi hayatta daha fazla yer almalarının sağlanabilmesinde neler yapılabilir?” şeklinde sıralanabilir. Çalışmada yazın taraması ve betimsel analiz yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Bu bağlamda Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi (TBMM), Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu (TÜİK), Yüksek Seçim Kurulu (YSK), Parlamentolararası Birlik (IPU) ve Uluslararası Demokrasi ve Seçim Yardımı Enstitüsü (International IDEA)’nün çevrimiçi sayfalarından ulaşılan veriler derlenerek incelenmiştir. Ayrıca son beş yasama döneminde kadın milletvekillerinin partilere göre dağılımı dikkate alınarak değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır. Sonuç olarak Türkiye’de seçmenlerin yarısını oluşturmalarına karşın siyasette görev alan kadın sayılarının çok düşük olduğu görülmüştür. 1935-2002 yılları arasında kadın milletvekili oranlarının yüzde 0,6 ila yüzde 4,5 arasında seyrettiği 2002 yılından sonra ise kadınmilletvekili oranlarının düzenli olarak arttığı tespit edilmiştir. Kadın bakan oranları ile yerel yönetimlerde görev alan kadın sayıları ise hala çok düşüktür. Bu kapsamda özellikle yönetici pozisyonlarında kadınların daha az görev aldığı belirtilebilir. Türkiye’de cinsiyet kotalarına ilişkin anayasal ya da yasal bir düzenleme bulunmasa da partiler düzeyinde cinsiyet kotaları ve parti liderlerinin çalışmaları kapsamında atılan adımların faydalı olduğu söylenebilir. Ancak yine de Türkiye kadın milletvekili oranları bakımından dünya ortalamasının altında kalmaktadır. Bu noktada partiler düzeyindeki çalışmalara ek olarak yasal düzenlemelerle kadınların siyasete temsilci olarak katılımlarının desteklenmesi düşünülebilir. Böylece asgari temsil oranını ifade eden yüzde 30’luk kritik eşiğe ulaşılabilir. Kadın temsilci oranlarının artmasıyla birlikte kadınlar, erkeklerden farklı bilişsel ve duygusal yaklaşımlarıyla politika oluşturulması süreci, hemcinslerinin yaşadığı sıkıntılarının çözümü gibi farklı alanlarda ülke yönetimine katkı sağlayabileceklerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadın, milletvekili, cinsiyet kotası, kritik kitle teorisi

WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES RATIOS IN TURKEY CONSIDERING CRITICAL MASS THEORY

ABSTRACT

Women gained their enfranchisement extensively in the first half of the 20th century. However, it is not possible to say that women are still adequately represented in many countries in the 21st century. In this context, the study aims to examine to what extent women take place in politics as deputies in the case of Turkey. The theoretical framework of the study comprises the critical mass theory. In connection with the theory, gender quotas are also examined in different country cases. The questions of the study can be sorted as "How much do women take place in politics as deputies in Turkey?", "What is the situation of Turkey in terms of the proportion of women in the legislative assemblies when compared to other countries?" and "What can be done to ensure so that women participate more in political life?" Literature review and descriptive analysis method were used in the study. In this context, the data obtained from the web pages of the Turkish Grand National Assembly (GNAT), the Turkish Statistical Institute (TSI), the Supreme Election Council (SEC), the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the International Institute for Democracy and Election Assistance (International IDEA) were compiled and examined. In addition, evaluations were made taking into account the distribution of female deputies according to parties in the last five legislative periods. As a result, it has been found that the number of women in politics is meagre, although they account for half of the voters in Turkey. It has been determined that the female deputies rate between 1935 - 2002 was between 0.6 and 4.5 per cent, and the said ratio regularly increased after 2002. The ratio of women ministers and the number of women elected to local governments are still meagre. In this context, it can be stated that women are less involved in managerial positions. Although there is no constitutional or legal regulation regarding gender quotas in Turkey, it can be said that the steps taken within the scope of gender quotas and the endeavours of party leaders at the party level are beneficial. However, Turkey remains below the world average in terms of female deputies. In addition to the efforts at the party level, it may be considered to support women's participation in politics as representatives through legal regulations. Thus, the critical threshold of 30 per cent, which expresses the minimum representation rate, can be reached. With the increase in the ratio of female representatives, women will contribute to the state's administration in different areas such as the policymaking process and the solution of the problems experienced by their fellows, with their different cognitive and emotional approaches than men.

Keywords: Woman, deputies, gender quota, critical mass theory

**FRENCH ARCHITECTURE AND LOCAL HERITAGE – IDENTITY AND
COLLECTIVE MEMORY IN THE SOCIAL BIOGRAPHIES IN MODERN DAY
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ABSTRACT

The present study aims to analyze the way in which the registered social biographies of some personalities of Craiova city in Romania and also local people from the town, influence the way of establishing the collective memory and implicitly, the valorization of the local patrimony, in our case the historical monument houses of the city. Urban anthropology, through its specific theories and methodology, can meet the current requirements regarding the registration of accounts of local heritage, about the social changes from the middle of the last century (Changing regimes – monarchy (1864-1947), communism (1947-1989), revolution (1989), Transition period of time (1990-1999), Europeanizing capitalism (1990-present)). A characteristic of Craiova city are these old houses, many of them considered historical monuments of the national heritage because of its particular French architecture. They were the houses of old aristocratic families that got nationalized by the communists after the year 1947. After the Romanian Revolution in 1989, the houses were given back to the heirs, but only few of them renovated and took care of them. Many heirs tried to sell them at an exorbitant price that they never received and the houses began to ruin.

Between Craiova city and Bucharest – the capital of Romania – there are many resemblances regarding their XIXth Century's architecture. Bucharest was called at the time “Little Paris” because of its “à la française” architecture. Craiova is the second town, after Bucharest in the south of Romania and its architecture keeps its characteristics on the main old streets of the city. The present study tries to highlight the main characteristics of old parts of the cities as they are valued today by local people, administration and cultural tourists. I intend to present a study that highlights the presence of old houses – most of them considered historical monuments of the material patrimony of Romania, both in Craiova and Bucharest.

Craiova was called “the town of the 1000 millionaires” because of its high society members – aristocrats that were the owners of houses, commercial buildings, and land in the city and in the rural parts of Oltenia (Lesser Wallachia). Many Italian and French architects were employed by these aristocrats to build their houses in Craiova. This is how it is explained the French architecture influences on the XIXth Century's architecture of the city. The commercial center of Craiova got renovated and recuperates in part its own old charm from the XIXth Century's atmosphere – reconstructed architecture, statues and pictures on the walls of the buildings representing chariots and old fashion clothes.

The issue of the “open” ethnological document, of the collections of social biographies that can be consulted and later explored for various ethnographic and sociological themes represents another direction studied in this article. Life stories, sometimes called “petty stories,” fascinate not only from an aesthetic or slightly nostalgic perspective, as is sometimes the case with memoirs, but with the richness of the approaches they make possible in the social sciences. Being the “lived history”, the descent to the individual-speaker who becomes the main actor in a broader socio-cultural and historical context, the characteristics of the living phenomenon should be highlighted

when recording, registering some of its marks.

Archiving inevitably involves a standardization of the lived fact, so the researcher is required to pay special attention to the "living" preservation of life stories, taking into account the dynamics of the "open" ethnological document.

Key words: urban anthropology, social biography, heritage, social documents, digital archive

THE PANDEMIC CONDITION AND EMERGING PATTERNS OF SOCIAL CONTROL: NEW CHALLENGES FOR QUALITATIVE SOCIAL RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

Background and aim: Since the beginning of the pandemic (roughly December 2020 in China) both on a global and European scale, the everyday lives and routines of all citizens have dramatically changed. More particularly, in Greece, and elsewhere, a number of social and individual – taken for granted - rights (i.e., friendly gatherings, face-to-face encounters, personal and family travel, domestic and public meetings, celebrations, strikes, street protest, religious ceremonies etc.) have been institutionally and substantially restricted, (March 2020- June 2021 in consecutive phases-first and second lock-down).

Material and Methods: Based on personal notes and empirical non participant observation of everyday life scenes the purpose of this contribution is to thematize and reflect upon the aforementioned issues and to address particular areas of potential qualitative sociological research (i.e., health, education, work, everyday relationships, face to face encounters, family bonds, etc.)

Results: The pandemic condition emphatically highlights issues related to the essential content of contemporary social relations, the intensity and ultra-high speed of social interactions/networks and the potential threat to social cohesion and constitutional democratic rights.

Conclusion: New contradictory and often struggling patterns of socialization as the result of the increased forms of social monitoring and control gradually appear in the (post) pandemic condition.

Keywords: pandemic condition, qualitative sociological research, social control, patterns of socialization

**RELIGION AND SEXUAL IDENTITY FORMATION: A STUDY ON ANGLOINDIAN
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ABSTRACT

Religion is perhaps one of the most contentious factors which invariably shape the culture of its believers. Religious institutions and their authority to sanction human actions as 'normative' may prescribe different set of role expectations for both men and women. The process of ascribing sacredness or profaneness to religious acts and places has mostly acted to oppress women and not to liberate them. The historical context in which these religious institutions have emerged is one where the social construction of femininity has been highly restrictive. In Orthodox Church practices, sexuality was discussed far more in terms of gender identity and expression. Individuals are provided messages including: "*Virgin Mary is glorified for her purest body*", "*homosexuality is a ticket to Hell*" and so forth. Ingrained an echo of 'Victorian Morality' people with alternative gender ideas are reported to be less likely to attend church because of fears of standing out. The Catholic Church has also impacted the status of women in various ways: condemning birth control, '*punishment and piety*', sexual submission, polygamy, and counting the marital infidelity of men as equally sinful to that of women. As Christianity is integral to Anglo Indian social living and through which they form the cultural identity in Indian nation: women from this particular community has been chosen for the study. Following the method of purposive sampling, Anglo Indian women of different age are interviewed. The objectives of the study are around two issues- 1. To examine how the Christian cultural context and major church practices outlines the sexual identity and expression. 2. How church dictates mandate women's subjugation with other leveraging factors such as education and socioeconomic status. This study will help to understand the intertwining notions of faith, morality and sexual orientation, especially the role of religiosity in defining or delimiting sexual expression of Anglo Indian women along with their racial and cultural graphing in Indian subcontinent.

Key Words: Anglo Indian Community, Sexual Identity, Social Construction of Femininity

HAYAT EVE SIĞMADI: PANDEMİ GÜNLERİNDE ‘KENTSEL YAŞAM’ VE ‘KAMUSAL ALAN’I YENİDEN DÜŞÜNMEK

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ÖZET

Pandemi sürecinde, küresel kentler, mekansal, toplumsal, ekonomik ve psikolojik anlamda farklı deneyimler yaşanması noktasında pandeminin etkilerini daha derinden hissetmektedir. Tarihsel süreçte de, kontrolsüz büyüyen, sanayileşen ve “temas yoğun” kentlerin salgınları da beraberinde getirmesinin yanında, kolera ve İspanyol gribi salgınları sonrası sunulan çözümlerin kent sistemine entegre edilmesi, kent ve salgınlar arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koymaktadır. Bu çerçevede, günümüzün neoliberal “megakent”lerinin de, Covid-19’un bir küresel salgına dönüşmesinde en önemli etkenlerden biri olduğu yaşadığımız uzun ve zorlu süreçte gözlemlenmektedir.

Pandemi koşullarına adaptasyon noktasında, kentsel alanda sunulan pragmatik çözümler haricinde tümüyle “ev”e odaklanması ve küresel salgının, kamusal alanın ve hizmetlerin sınırlandırılması ya da “dijitalleşmesi” ile ev ve özel mekan aracılığıyla çözülebilmeye yönelik önerilerin sunulması kentlerin ve toplumların geleceği açısından sorunlu bir nokta olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Pandemi sürecinde dönüşen kent algısı ve pratikleri doğrultusunda, kente “yeni normal”in farkındalığı dahilinde ve sağlık perspektifinde bir bakış gerekmektedir. “Evde kal” çağrısı ve sokağa çıkma yasağı ile gündelik yaşam rutinlerinde, meydan ve sokaklarda gerçekleşen sosyo-mekansal dönüşüm “alışılmışın dışında” bir kent kurgusunun doğuşuna işaret etmektedir.

Bu bağlamda, pandemi koşullarında, toplumsal yaşamın devamı ve ihtiyaçların karşılanmasına yönelik olarak, genellikle konut mekanında üretilen palyatif ve pragmatik çözümlerin gelecek konut kullanım biçimlerini belirlemesi yerine, pandemi sonrası gerçekleşecek muhtemel “sosyal dönüşüm”e odaklanarak kent ölçeğinde ortaya koyulabilecek en etkin çözümlere yönelik bir değerlendirme yapmak çalışmanın hedefidir. Çalışma, kamusal alanda yaşanan hatta insanın “sosyal bir varlık” olması noktasında, toplumsal gereksinimler ve hayatın doğal akışı çerçevesinde “yaşanması gereken” eylemleri eve sığdırmanın mümkün olmadığı yaklaşımından hareketle, pandemi sürecinde kentsel alanda yaşanan fiziksel ve sosyal değişimleri değerlendirmeyi, “herkes için” ve “sağlık odaklı” bir kent üzerine tespit ve öngörülerde bulunmayı ve bu doğrultuda pandemi sonrası mimarlık ve kent konusunda katkı sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pandemi Sonrası Kent, Kamusal Mekan, Gündelik Yaşam, Erişilebilirlik

LIFE DID NOT FIT INTO HOME: RE-THINKING ‘URBAN LIFE’ AND ‘PUBLIC SPACE’ IN THE DAYS OF PANDEMIC**ABSTRACT**

During the pandemic process, global cities feel the effects of the pandemic more deeply at the point of experiencing different experiences in spatial, social, economic and psychological terms. In the historical process, integrating the solutions offered after the cholera and Spanish flu epidemics into the urban system reveals the relationship between the city and epidemics, as well as the fact that uncontrolled growing, industrializing and “contact intensive” cities bring epidemics. In this context, it has been observed in the long and difficult process that we live that today's 'megacities' are one of the most important factors in the transformation of Covid-19 into a global pandemic.

At the point of adaptation to pandemic conditions, focusing entirely on the “home”, apart from the pragmatic solutions offered in the urban area, and presenting suggestions for the solution of the global pandemic through the home and private space and by the limitation or “digitalization” of public space and services, has been evaluated as a problematic point for the future of cities and societies. A view of the transforming city perception and practices during the pandemic process, the awareness of the “new normal” and a health perspective is required. The socio-spatial transformation that takes place in our daily life “routines”, squares and streets with the call to “stay at home” and the curfew points to the birth of an “unconventional” urban setup.

In this context, the aim of the study is to make an evaluation of the most effective solutions that can be put forward at the urban scale, focusing on the possible “social transformation” that will take place after the pandemic, instead of determining the future forms of housing use, rather than the palliative and pragmatic solutions generally produced in the residential space, for the continuation of social life and meeting the needs. The study aims to make an evaluation on the physical and social changes experienced in the urban area during the pandemic process, based on the approach that it is not possible to fit the actions that must be experienced in the home, within the framework of social needs and the natural flow of life at the point that man is a “social being” and in this direction, it is aimed to contribute in “health-oriented” and “for everyone” city and the research area of post-pandemic architecture and the city.

Keywords: Post-Pandemic City, Public Space, Everyday Life, Accessibility

**THE INVISIBLE ENEMY: SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIONIST PATHWAYS OF COVID-19
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ABSTRACT

Extraordinary societal events, such as global sanitary pandemics that human beings are facing since the beginning of humankind represent major collective upheaval for laymen. The COVID-19 pandemic that is responsible for the Coronavirus disease has been assessed by various large-scale epidemiological indices. Further, hard sciences researchers are settling rigorous scientific protocols that allow for imaging the biological representation of SARS-CoV-2 virion of 120 nm in diameter and the related infectious processes. Although, the specificity of laymen's perceived representation of the worldwide killing virus SARS-CoV-2 remains unexplored. Therefore, the aim of the current research is to investigate the specificity of laymen's social representations of SARS-CoV-2 in France. Indeed, from the social constructionist perspective, the perception of an object is underpinned by complex cognitive, emotional, social and cultural processes. Thereby, these socially constructed representations remain the primary driver of laymen's exacerbated emotional reactions and irrational behaviours during the COVID-19 sanitary crisis. The methodology of the present research aimed to seize laymen's social representations of the invisible virus SARS-CoV-2. The participants ($N = 784$) whose age ranged from 18 to 30 years, were asked to complete independently anonymous and confidential online questionnaire during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown in France. The questionnaire contained a free association task without any constraints of production that aimed to seize participants' representations and feelings that come spontaneously to their mind while thinking about virus COVID-19. The automatized qualitative data analyses were conducted with software IRaMuTeQ, and refined with complementary semiotic analyses. The primary results of multivariate technique of factorial correspondence analyses demonstrated that laymen's representations of the invisible virus refer mainly to the impact of COVID-19 sanitary containment, namely social isolation and the related feelings of stress and anxiety (47.89%), *containment*, $\chi^2(131, N = 106) = 73.48, p < .001$; worldwide spreading and dangerous virus that elicits the feeling of fear (27.49%), *virus*, $\chi^2(84, N = 57) = 80.02, p < .001$; and laymen's personal involvement and respect of sanitary policies (24.62%), *involvement*, $\chi^2(36, N = 31) = 78.08, p < .001$. These results demonstrated that laymen perceive the invisible and dangerous virus SARS-CoV-2 primarily as a cause of social isolation related to

the COVID-19 sanitary lockdown in France that generates aversive emotional states. Thus, a thorough comprehension of laymen's social representations of the virus SARS-CoV-2 might contribute to alleviate laymen's distress elicited by the invisible enemy and contribute to improve crisis management effectiveness.

Keywords: COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2 Virus, Invisibility, Social Constructionism, Emotions

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ETHICS**Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ERÇAKICA**

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ABSTRACT

Ethics may be seen as a very personal issue and out-of-law topic, but only at the first sight. Actually it is not, especially when an unethical behaviour may have legal consequences. What is legal and what is ethical are two separate matters, but an unethical conduct may affect humanity at international and national levels, such as corruption. So, some unethical conducts have legal effects and consequences, and this links ethics with the law. For example, when the United Nations and the international community as a whole couldn't prevent what happened in Srebrenica, in 1995, the ethical dimension of international law is highly debated. The second example related to the United Nations within this context is the NATO's 1999 bombing of Serbia. Some lawyers claimed that this bombing was incompatible with the United Nations Charter, and this brought important debates on ethics and international law. So, as it is clearly seen, the United Nations, as an international organization with universal competence, is not an exception of the debates regarding ethics. There are many other aspects of international law and ethics, such as military intervention under international law and its ethical dimension. Another topic related to the relation of ethics and international law is the debate on 'human rights and cultural relativism'. It is still asked if it is really ethical to expect the communities to respect human rights as it was originally a creature of Euro-centric approach. So, law is interrelated with ethics, and the relation of international law, as a young legal discipline, with ethics, still needs to be evaluated from a critical perspective. The aim of this presentation will be to evaluate this relationship for a better international legal order. Regarding these, this relationship will be evaluated, also by considering relevant case law.

Keywords: Ethics, Law, International Law, United Nations, Human Rights

JUDICIAL PRECEDENT AS A SOURCE OF LAW

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ABSTRACT

In the context of globalization of all aspects of life, there is a need for more flexible regulation of legal relations, especially in the field of international trade relations, in business, in the development and conclusion of contracts. This is necessary in order to take into account the interests of the parties as fully as possible.

But nevertheless there are disputes, many of which, as practice shows, are considered by the English courts. There are several reasons, including the influence of the language, the concentration of business in London, an attempt to avoid corruption in their own countries, and much more. However, it is also important that the common law courts of England are more flexible, compared to the courts of those countries that have codified legislation. This is explained by the fact that English courts can create precedents, thereby creating law.

In conducting this research, we have set the goal to identify the extent to which the Kazakh law (related to the Romano-German legal system) and the Kazakh legal understanding are able to accept the judicial precedent, to perceive the global trends in the convergence of different legal traditions, legal systems.

Research methods: this is a formal-legal, historical, comparative-legal and analysis.

In the article, we examined the features of the formation of the legal system in Kazakhstan during the Middle Ages (before the period of Russian colonization), namely, the institution of the Biy court, which can be quite easily regarded as a phenomenon of case law.

The biy courts continued to operate until the end of the 20s of the XX century, until they disappeared as a result of the repressive policy of the authorities.

Also, we reviewed the current legislation of Kazakhstan. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Legal Acts", regulatory decisions of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan are recognized as one of the main types of regulatory legal acts. This indicates that the normative decisions of the court are sources of law along with other sources of the current law of the Republic of Kazakhstan and are generally binding.

Thus, in the course of the study, we came to the conclusion that, in practice, under the continental legal system, judicial decisions can be recognized as a source of law. Kazakhstan also has its own historical experience in applying judicial precedent.

Keywords: sources of law, judicial precedent, normative court rulings

**YABANCI UNSURLU EŞYA TAŞIMA SÖZLEŞMELERİNE UYGULANACAK
HUKUKUN MÖHUK MADDE 29 ÇERÇEVESİNDE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ****Doç. Dr. Mesut AYGÜN**

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ÖZET

Taşıma hukukunun, uluslararası karakteri, ulusal hukuklardan bağımsız yeknesak bir düzenin oluşmasına neden olmaktadır. Ancak, modern taşıma hukukunun gelişimi içinde, uluslararası sözleşmelerin ulusal taşıma hukuku kurallarına yön verdiği görülmektedir. Başka bir ifadeyle, devletler (genel olarak) kendi ulusal hukuklarını uluslararası taşıma hukuku düzenine uydurmaya gayret etmektedir. Üstelik bu tespit, taşıma hukukunun sadece maddi hukuk kuralları bakımından değil, aynı zamanda kanunlar ihtilafı hukuku kuralları bakımından da ilerisürülebilir.

5718 sayılı Milletlerarası Özel Hukuk ve Usul Hukuku Hakkında Kanunun (MÖHUK) 1. maddesinin 2. fıkrası uyarınca, “Türkiye Cumhuriyeti’nin taraf olduğu milletlerarası sözleşme hükümleri saklıdır”. Dolayısıyla, Türk mahkemelerinin önüne gelen yabancı unsurlu eşya taşıma sözleşmesinden kaynaklanan uyuşmazlıklar, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti’nin taraf olduğu taşımayla alakalı bir milletlerarası sözleşmenin uygulama alanına giriyorsa, MÖHUK’taki bağlama kurallarına gidilmez. İlgili milletlerarası sözleşme hükümlerine göre uyuşmazlık doğrudan çözüme kavuşturulabileceği gibi, milletlerarası sözleşmede yer alan bağlama kuralıyla uyuşmazlığın maddi hukuk bakımından çözümü için herhangi bir devletin hukuku dayetkili kılınabilir.

Türk mahkemelerinin önüne gelen yabancı unsurlu eşya taşıma sözleşmesinden kaynaklanan uyuşmazlıkla ilgili Türkiye Cumhuriyeti’nin taraf olduğu taşımayla alakalı milletlerarası sözleşme yoksa veya milletlerarası sözleşme var olmakla birlikte yabancı unsurlu uyuşmazlık bu milletlerarası sözleşmenin uygulama alanına girmiyorsa veya yabancı unsurlu uyuşmazlığa milletlerarası sözleşme hükümleri uygulanmakla birlikte uyuşmazlığın bazı yönleri bakımından milletlerarası sözleşmede hüküm bulunmuyorsa (uyuşmazlığın milletlerarası sözleşme hükümlerinin uygulanmadığı kısımları bakımından) MÖHUK’taki bağlama kuralları devreye girecektir. Yabancı unsurlu eşya taşıma sözleşmesinden kaynaklanan uyuşmazlıkla ilgili MÖHUK’taki bağlama kuralı 29. maddede yer almaktadır.

Bahsi geçen maddede genel anlamda eşya taşıma sözleşmelerine uygulanacak hukuk tespit edilmiş olup, iş bu Tebliğ’de Türk yüksek yargı organlarının bazı kararlarından faydalanılarak, yabancı unsurlu eşya taşıma sözleşmelerine uygulanacak hukuk tüm yönleriyle ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eşya Taşıma Sözleşmesi, Uygulanacak Hukuk, 5718 Sayılı Milletlerarası Özel Hukuk Ve Usul Hukuku Hakkında Kanun (MÖHUK).

**EVALUATION OF THE APPLICABLE LAW TO CONTRACTS ON THE
TRANSPORT OF FOREIGN ELEMENTS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF PILPL’
ARTICLE 29****ABSTRACT**

The international character of transport law causes the formation of a uniform order independent of national laws. However, in the development of modern transport law, international conventions seem to guide the rules of national transport law. In other words, states (in general) try to adapt their national laws to the international transport law order. Moreover, this determination can be asserted not only in terms of substantive law rules of transport law, but also in terms of conflict of laws rules.

In accordance with paragraph 2 of article 1 of the Law No. 5718 on Private International Law and Procedural Law (PILPL), “The provisions of the International Convention to which the Republic of Turkey is a party are reserved”. Therefore, if disputes arising from a contract for the carriage of goods with a foreign element before the Turkish courts fall within the scope of the application of an international convention related to transport to which the Republic of Turkey is a party, the conflict of rules in PILPL are not applied. According to the provisions of the relevant international agreement, the dispute can be resolved directly, or the law of any state can be authorized for the settlement of the conflict in terms of substantive law, with the conflict of laws rule in the international convention.

If there is no international agreement regarding the transportation of the Republic of Turkey regarding the dispute arising from the contract of carriage of goods with foreign elements before the Turkish courts, or if there is an international agreement but the dispute with foreign elements does not fall within the scope of application of this international agreement, or if the provisions of the international agreement are applied to the dispute with foreign elements, some aspects of the dispute. If there is no provision in the international agreement regarding the issue (in terms of the parts of the dispute where the provisions of the international agreement cannot be applied), the conflict of laws rules in the PILPL will come into effect. The conflict of laws rule in the PILPL regarding the dispute arising from the contract for the carriage of goods with foreign elements is included in Article 29.

In the aforementioned article, the law to be applied to the goods carriage contracts has been determined in general, and in this Paper, the law to be applied to the goods carriage contracts with foreign elements will be discussed in all aspects by making use of some decisions of the Turkish high judicial bodies.

Key Words: Contract Of Carriage, Applicable Law, Law On Private International Law And Procedural Law Numbered 5718 (PILPL).

AN INNOVATIVE CONCEPT OF SIMULATION IN THE ART: PHYSIOGNOMY OF PLACES AND MIMICRY OF THE STRUCTURES**PhD. Leman BERDELI**

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ABSTRACT

Through the statement "Architecture is frozen music" which reveals a universal theme of expression, the present study has shown the symbolic recognition of the music within the integrity of the neoclassical and romantic synthesis. In the first quarter of the 19th century, the Italian set designer Pietro di Gottardo Gonzaga (1751-1831) penned his method of working on fine arts and its influences in general to the famous art collector Nikolai B. Yusupov (1750- 1831), who had invited the designer to Russia as chief designer of the Imperial theaters. The semantic analysis of the 'Information a mon chef' written in French and stamped in 1807 in St. Petersburg has shown that the Italian scenographer Pietro G. Gonzaga had a habit of relating musical theory synonyms with internal and external structures. Thereupon he had proposed the possibility that all forms could be associated with the music of the eyes. In this context, innovative expressions such as physiognomy and facial expressions have emerged. This study argues that this creative concept, which metaphorically approaches the architecture-music analogy is the scenic space designed by the author himself and represents the synthesis of neoclassic and romantic symbolism which constitutes the semantic and semiotic body of this study. As a consequence this study aimed at revealing our perspective toward this conceptual symbolism, which has been emerged in the age of scientific discovery and invention which forms the basis of the technological advances of the next centuries.

Keywords: tempo, mode, classic order, set-design

SANATTA YENİLİKÇİ BİR SİMÜLASYON KAVRAMI:MEKÂNIN FİZYONOMİSİ VE YAPILARIN MİMİĞİ

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, evrensel bir ifade temasını ortaya çıkaran "Mimarlık donmuş müziktir" ifadesi ile müziğin neoklasik ve romantik sentez bütünlüğü içinde sembolik olarak tanınması ortaya koymaktadır. 19. yüzyılın ilk çeyreğinde İtalyan set tasarımcısı Pietro di Gottardo Gonzaga (1751-1831), güzel sanatlar ve genel olarak etkileri üzerine olan çalışma yöntemini kendisini baş dekoratör olarak Rusya'ya davet etmiş olan ünlü sanat koleksiyoneri Nikolai B. Yusupov'a(1750-1831) yazdı. Fransızca yazılan ve 1807'de St.Petersburg'da basılan 'Information a mon chef' eserinin semantik analizi, İtalyan sahne tasarımcısının müzik teorisi ile eş anlamlı sıfatları kullanma ve bunları iç ve dış yapılarla ilişkilendirme alışkanlığına sahip olduğunu gösteriyor. Tüm formların gözlerin müziğiyle ilişkilendirilebileceği olasılığını öne süren Gonzaga 'fizyonomi' ve 'mimik' gibi özgün ifadeler kullanmıştır. Bu çalışma, mimarlık-müzik analogisine metaforik olarak yaklaşan bu yaratıcı kavramın, yazarın kendisi tarafından tasarlanan sahne mekânın neoklasik ile romantik sentezin bir sembolü olması ve bu çalışmanın anlamsal ve göstergebilimsel sentezini oluşturduğunu savunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, sonraki yüzyılların teknolojik ilerlemelerinin temelini oluşturan alanlarda bilimsel keşif ve buluş çağında uygulanmaya çalışılan kavramsal sembolizme yönelik bakış açımızı koymak amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: tempo,modalite, mimari düzen, sahne tasarımı

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ КАСТЕЛЛОЛОГИЯ КАК САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ ОТРАСЛЬ КОМПАРАТИВИЗМА

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Кастеллология (наука о замках и крепостях) вполне совместима с идеей компаративизма. Мы назвали эту новую отрасль компаративизма, примененную к науке об оборонительном зодчестве, СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЙ КАСТЕЛЛОЛОГИЕЙ, к которой применили научно-категориальный аппарат сравнительной архитектуры.

Предметом сравнительной кастеллологии является эволюция оборонительной архитектуры, рассматриваемая сквозь призму источников, влияний и параллелей. Географические рамки не ограничиваются одним регионом или рядом стран – можно сравнивать оборонительные сооружения, возведенные в разных местах. Целью сравнительной кастеллологии – дисциплины *in statu nascendi*, открывающей новые теоретические горизонты, является изучение феномена оборонительной архитектуры в сравнительном контексте. Поставленная цель конкретизируется в следующих задачах: проведение сравнительного анализ укрепленных объектов; определение связи между источником и «реципиентом»; выявление влияний и параллелей; раскрытие аспектов генезиса, аналогий или форм сходства путем выделения неких оригинальных характеристик: архитектурных (структура, планировка, типология и др.), художественных (декор, орнаментика), технических (методы строительства и используемые строительные материалы), ценностных, символических, герменевтических и др.; определение ценности оборонительных сооружений, появившихся в разные временные отрезки и их соотношение со всемирным наследием в области военной архитектуры.

Сравнительная кастеллология изучает сходства и различия, связи и взаимодействия, отношения и влияния между различными оборонительными сооружениями. К основным категориям относятся источники (первичные, ассоциативные, внутренние, внешние), влияния (прямые, косвенные, активные, пассивные, стихийные), адресанты, посредники и адресаты влияний, исторические (синхронные) и внеисторические (несинхронные) параллели, сопротивления влияниям (устойчивости) и созидательные (творческие) реплики. При их изучении просматриваются некие константы – аспекты регулярности и постоянства, существующие во всемирной кастеллологии, а также оригинальные, специфические черты различных фортификационных школ и направлений.

Сравнительная кастеллология исследует источники, прямые и косвенные влияния, исторические и внеисторические параллели, устойчивость к влияниям и творческие реплики. Новая сравнительная дисциплина изучает формы, отношения, аналоги, заимствования, подражания и др. Она не ограничивается лишь параллельным изучением явлений, а предлагает более качественные возможности исследования различных аспектов оборонительного зодчества. Сравнительную кастеллология имеет свое неповторимое лицо, свою собственную специфику. Она может существовать и развиваться самостоятельно, имея как главную модель мировое наследие оборонительного зодчества.

Ключевые слова: кастеллология, компаративизм, сравнительная кастеллология.

COMPARATIVE CASTELLOLOGY AS AN INDEPENDENT BRANCH OF COMPARATIVISM

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ABSTRACT

Castellology (the science that studies castles and fortresses) is fully compatible with the comparative concept. I named this new branch of comparativism, applied to the science about the defensive medieval constructions, COMPARATIVE CASTELLOLOGY. I used in this case the scientific and categorical system of comparative architecture.

The object of study of the new discipline is the evolution of military architecture within the time limits laid down. The geographical frame is not limited in terms of a region or a group of countries – fortified structures located in different places can be compared. The purpose of comparative castellology – a discipline *in statu nascendi* that opens new theoretical horizons – is to present the phenomenon of medieval military architecture using comparative reporting.

Among the major objectives of the new discipline are included: comparative analysis of fortified constructions; determining the relationship between source and “recipient”; identifying some factors, influences, parallels or simultaneities of the defensive pieces; highlighting different aspects of genesis, analogy and similarity by establishing some architectural (shapes, structures, planimeters, typologies etc.), artistic (decoration, ornaments), technical (materials, procedures, methods and building techniques), value, symbolic, hermeneutic etc. invariances or original features; emphasising the value of some military architectural structures appeared in different periods of time by putting them into context and relating them to a universal circuit of values.

Comparativism in castellology looks into similarities and differences, connections and interactions, relations and influences between different defensive architectures. The main categories of comparative castellology include the sources (primary, secondary, internal, external etc.), influences (direct, indirect, active, passive, spontaneous, deliberate), “emitters”, “transmitters” and “recipients” of the influences, historical (synchronous) and ahistorical (asynchronous) parallelisms, resistance to influences and creative replicas. Their examination highlights some constants – regularity and stability aspects, existing in universal castellology, as well as original features, specific for some schools and movements in the art of fortification.

Comparative castellology examines sources, direct and indirect influences, historical (synchronous) and ahistorical (asynchronous) parallelisms, resistances to influences and creative replicas. The forms, relations, analogies, interferences, appropriations and imitations come to the attention of the new comparative discipline. The new comparative discipline is not limited to a simple paralelological study, but provides more qualitative research possibilities regarding different aspects of defensive structures. Comparative castellology has its own personality, a unique specificity. Comparative castellology may exist and develop itself autonomously, having as its main model the entire universal heritage of the medieval defensive architecture.

Key-words: Castellology, Comparativism, Comparative Castellology.

GÜNÜMÜZ OTOPOR TRE KAVRAMI: SELFİE

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ÖZET

Portre, farklı sanat disiplinlerinde farklı tekniklerle uygulanan kişinin belden yukarısını konu alan bir sanatsal ifade biçimidir. Özellikle kişiyi tanıtır, yüz ifadesini betimler ve kişinin karakteristik özelliklerini ortaya çıkarır. Portre, resim sanatında farklı yüzeyler üzerine çizilebilen ve çeşitli boya teknikleri ile boyanarak üretilen bir resim türüdür. Otoportre ise sanatçının kendi portresini yaptığı türdür. Sanatın tarihsel yolculuğunda sanatçının bakış açısını kendisine çevirmesiyle birlikte portreye yeni anlamlar yüklenmiştir. Otoportreler, sanatçının kendi üslup ve anlatım biçimiyle estetik kaygılarla ürettikleri eserlere, kendi ruh hallerini ve farklı dışavurum tekniklerini katarak ortaya koydukları eserlere dönüşmüştür. Fotoğrafın icadıyla birlikte portre resimlerin yerini portre fotoğraflar, oto portre resimlerin yerini ise self portreler almıştır. Günümüzde ise otoportrenin yerini selfieeler almıştır. Selfie; kol boyu mesafesinden veya ayna yardımıyla kişinin kendisini çektiği ve Instagram, Facebook, Snapchat gibi sosyal medya araçlarında paylaştığı otoportre türüdür. Selfie türü, selfie çeken kişiye, fotoğraftaki hâkimiyeti verir. Işık, renk ve kompozisyonu kendi istediği şekilde ayarlar. Bu daselfie'yi önemli bir fenomen haline getirmiştir. Sanatçıların otoportreleri ile duygularını dışa aktardığı durum günümüzde selfie ile yeni bir boyut kazanmıştır. Selfie kimilerine göre bir dışavurum kimilerine göre de dijital günlük tutmanın günümüzdeki halidir. Bu bağlamda bireyler kendilerini görsel olarak ifade etmeyi tercih etmektedir. Gündelik hayatın içerisindeki sıradan olayları- yemek yemek, tatile gitmek vb.- paylaştıkları görüntülerle, selfie'nin post modern dönemde günlüğün yerini aldığını söylemek mümkündür. Bunların yanı sıra günümüzün de getirdiği, bireyin toplum içerisindeki yalnızlaşmasının da sonucu olarak görebiliriz. Selfie, bireyin tekrar toplum içerisindeki var olma çabasıdır. 'Ben de buradayım' demesinin günümüz sosyal ağlarındaki kendini anlatış biçimidir. Bu çalışmada otoportreden selfieye geçişin evreleri incelenmiştir. Ayrıca yapılan anket çalışmasıyla katılımcıların sosyal medya kullanımları, selfie çekme nedenleri, fotoğraflarını sosyal medyada paylaşma nedenleriirdelenmiştir. Çalışma evreni olarak 18 yaş ve üzeri, sosyal medya araçlarından herhangi birinikullanan ve selfie çeken kişiler olarak belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: otoportre, selfie, özçekim, sosyal medya, Instagram, fotoğraf, popüler kültür

SELF-PORTRAIT CONCEPT IN MODERN-DAY: SELFIE**ABSTRACT**

The portrait, which is the person's subject from the waist up, is a form of artistic expression applied with different techniques in different art disciplines. It is specially intended to introduce the person and describe the facial expression and reveal the characteristic features of the person. The portrait, which is a type of painting produced by painting with various paint techniques, can be drawn on different surfaces in painting. Self-portrait, as for that, is the type in which the artist makes a self-portrait. With the artist's turning his/her point of view on him/herself in the historical journey of art, new meanings have been added to the portrait. Self-portraits turned into works produced by adding their moods and different expression techniques to the works produced by the artist with aesthetic concerns with his /her style and expression. With the invention of photography, portrait pictures gave way to portrait photographs, and auto(self)- portraits gave way to self-portraits. Today, on the other hand, selfies have taken the place of self-portraits. A selfie is a type of self-portrait that the person takes at arm's length or with the help of a mirror and shares it on social media tools such as Instagram, Facebook, Snapchat. The selfie type gives the selfie taker dominance over the photo. He/she adjusts the light, color, and composition in his/her way. This has made selfies a critical phenomenon.

The situation of artists who express their feelings with their self-portraits has gained a new dimension with selfies today. According to some people, a selfie is an expression, and according to some people, on the other hand, it is the current state of keeping a digital diary. In this sense, individuals prefer to express themselves visually. It is possible to say that selfie has replaced the diary in the post-modern era, with the images they share about ordinary events in daily life (eating, going on holiday, etc.). In addition to these, we can see it as a result of the isolation of the individual in the society, brought by modern-day. Selfie is an individual's effort to exist in society again. It is the way of self-expression in today's social networks of the individual saying, 'I am here too.' The phases of the transition from self-portrait to selfie were examined in this study. Besides, the participants' use of social media, the reasons for taking selfies, and the reasons for sharing their photos on social media were examined with the survey study. People aged 18 and over, using any of the social media tools and taking selfies, were determined as the population of the study.

Keywords: self-portrait, selfie, social media, Instagram, photography, pop culture

DÜNYACA ÜNLÜ SANATÇI TOĞRUL NARİMABEYOV'UN ESERLERİNDE NAHÇIVAN KONUSU

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ÖZET

Eski tarihi, zengin kültürü ve güzel köşeleri ile Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin ayrılmaz bir parçası olan Nahçıvan'ın anıtları, çeşitli manzaraları, kültürel örnekleri, etnografası dünyaca ünlü sanatçıların eserlerinde yer almaktadır. Bu tür eserler arasında Halk Sanatçısı Toğrul Narimanbayov'un eserleri özel bir yere sahiptir.

Nahçıvan teması sanatçının üç eserinde yer almaktadır. Bunlar arasında “Alinja Kalesi'nin Savunması”, “Nahçıvan Çarşısı”, “Orta Çağ'da Nahçıvan” resimleri yer alıyor. Eserler Nahçıvan halkının doğası, tarihi, gelenekleri ve yaşamı hakkında geniş bir fikir vermektedir.

İsimleri listelenen bu mühteşem tablolar Nahçıvan Devlet Tarihi Müzesi'nin ana fonuna 1983 yılında tescil edildi. Sanatçının “Orta Çağ'da Nahçıvan” adlı eseri, anavatanının kadim tarihini gözler önüne seriyor. Efsanevi bir varlık olarak Yılan Dağı'nın plastik, canlı, heybetli görüntüsünün arka planına karşı altın zemin üzerinde bir deve kervanı görüntüsü, antik kent kalesi ile birlikte İmamzade kompleksinin görünümü ve orta çağ kostümlerini betimleyen iki genç eseri daha bakımlı etmiştir. Toğrul'un fırçasına ait olan eserin zengin rengi insanı fantastik bir dünyaya götürür. Çalışma, iki rengin soğuk ve sıcak tonlarının birleşimidir - mavitonlarında bir dağ ve sıcak renklerle antik bir şehir manzarası. Bu eser, Nahçıvan tarihinin etnografyasının sanatsal bir ifadesi olarak da değerlidir.

Toğrul Narimanbeyov “Alinja Kalesi'nin Savunması” adlı kitabı, 14 yıl boyunca Emir Teymur'un birlikteliklerinin saldırılarına karşı cesurca savunmasını anlatıyor. Muhteşemkalenin önünde tasvir edilen savaş sahnesinin dinamikleri dikkat çekiyor. Tarzına her zaman sadık kalan sanatçının şu eserindeki zengin renklerin uyumu ve kalın reng yamalarının oluşturduğu zevkli teknikinsanları masallar alemine götürür. Eser halkımızın kahramanlıkla dolu şanlı tarihinin sanatsal bir ifadesidir.

Sanatçının “Nahçıvan çarşısı” eseri kompozisyonu ve renklerin zenginliği ile dikkat çekiyor. Nahçıvan'ın doğasına özgü farklı sıcak reng tonlarını tercih eden sanatçı şu kompozisyonunu halkımızın yaşamı ve etnografyasına dayandırmıştır. Ön planda Nahçıvan'da tokunan halılarımız, bakır, çömlek, Nahçıvan malı satışı anlatılmaktadır.

Farklı üslup özellikleri ve tarihi açısından değerli olan üç eseri de Nahçıvan'ın kadim tarihi, doğası ve kültürünün sanatsal bir yansımasıdır. Nahçıvan konulu resmlerin dünyaca ünlü sanatçının eserlerinde yer alması antik toprakların incelenmesi, tanıtılması açısından çokönem taşıyor.

Anahtar kelimeler: Toğrul Narimanbeyov, Alinja Kalesi, sanatçı, Nahçıvan konulu resmler, eser.

THE SUBJECT OF NAKHCHIVAN IN THE WORKS OF THE WORLD FAMOUS ARTIST TOGRUL NARİMABEYOV

ABSTRACT

Monuments, various landscapes, cultural samples, ethnography of Nakhchivan, an integral part of the Republic of Azerbaijan, with its ancient history, rich culture and beautiful corners, are included in the works of world-famous artists. The works of People's Artist Togrul Narimanbekov have a special place among such works.

The theme of Nakhchivan is included in three works of the artist. These include the paintings “Defense of Alinja Fortress”, “Nakhchivan Bazaar”, “Nakhchivan in the Middle Ages”. The works give a broad idea of the nature, history, traditions and life of Nakhchivan people.

These magnificent paintings, whose names are listed, “... were registered in 1983 in the main fund of the Nakhchivan State History Museum”. The artist's work “Nakhchivan in the Middle Ages” reveals the ancient history of the native land. The image of a camel caravan on golden ground against the backdrop of the plastic, lively, majestic appearance of the Snake Mountain as a mythical creature, the view of the Imamzadeh complex along with the ancient city fortress, and two young works depicting medieval costumes in the foreground. The rich color of the work, which belongs to Togrul's brush, takes a person to a fantastic world. The work is a combination of cold and warm tones of two colors - a series of mountains in shades of blue and an ancient city landscape with warm colors. This work is also valuable as an artistic expression of the history and ethnography of Nakhchivan.

Togrul Narimanbekov's book “Defense of Alinja Fortress” describes the courageous defense of our people from the attacks of Amir Teymur's troops for 14 years. The dynamics of the battle scene depicted in front of the magnificent fortress stand out. The harmony of the rich colors of this work of the artist, who has always been faithful to his style, and the tasteful technique created by the thick color patches, take a person to the world of fairy tales. This work is an artistic expression of the glorious history of our people, full of heroism.

The artist's work “Nakhchivan Bazar” attracts attention with its compositional exhaustion and rich color. The artist, who prefers different shades of warm colors inherent in the nature of Nakhchivan, based this composition on the life and ethnography of our people. The foreground depicts the carpets woven in Nakhchivan, the sale of copper, pottery and Nakhchivan goods.

Each of the three works, which are valuable in terms of different stylistic features and history, is an artistic reflection of the ancient history, nature, culture and modern appearance of Nakhchivan. We pay attention to the inclusion of Nakhchivan paintings in the works of the world-famous artist, in terms of studying, introducing and promoting the ancient land.

Keywords: Togrul Narimanbekov, Nakhchivan, Alinja fortress, artist

MUSIC STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS E-LEARNING**Dr. Erkan DEMİRTAŞ**

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ABSTRACT

E-learning environments, which are increasingly used with technological advances, have started to be used at all levels of education with the onset of the Covid 19 pandemic. Without a preparation period, higher education institutions in Turkey started to use the e-learning model quickly. In this study, the attitudes of undergraduate students studying in the field of music, where the face-to-face education model is used more intensively, towards e-learning were examined. In the study in which the survey model was used; The attitude scale towards e-learning was applied online to 196 music students from 3 universities in Ankara. Universities providing music education in different fields were selected while forming the study group. The data collection process took place in March 2020, when universities switched to the e-learning model. In the study, it was examined whether the music department undergraduate students' attitude scores towards e-learning differ according to gender, individual instrument field type, and grade level. The reliability coefficient of the scale was calculated as .94. Arithmetic means were used to interpret attitudes towards e-learning. In the normality control, it was determined that the data did not show normal distribution. For this reason, the Mann-Whitney U test was used in the analysis of gender and individual instrument type variables, and the Kruskal-Wallis test was used in the analysis of the grade level variable. The effect sizes of the differences obtained from the analyzes were also calculated. As a result of the study: music department undergraduate students' attitude scores towards e-learning were at a good level; It was determined that the attitudes of the students changed according to gender and individual instrument but did not differ according to the grade level.

Keywords: Covid-19, e-learning, music, attitude

MÜZİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN E-ÖĞRENMEYE YÖNELİK TUTUMLARI**ÖZET**

Teknolojik ilerlemelerle kullanım alanı gittikçe artan e-öğrenme ortamları, Covid 19 pandemisinin başlamasıyla beraber eğitimin her kademesinde kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Bir hazırlık süresi olmadan Türkiye'deki yüksek öğretim kurumları da hızlı bir şekilde e-öğrenme modelini kullanmaya başlamıştır. Bu çalışmada, doğası gereği yüz yüze eğitim modelinin daha yoğun olarak kullanıldığı müzik alanında eğitim gören lisans öğrencilerinin e-öğrenmeye yönelik tutumları incelenmiştir. Tarama modelinin kullanıldığı çalışmada; e-öğrenmeye yönelik tutum ölçeği, çevrimiçi olarak Ankara'da eğitim veren 3 üniversiteden 196 müzik öğrencisine uygulanmıştır. Çalışma grubu oluşturulurken farklı alanlarda müzik eğitimi veren üniversiteler seçilmiştir. Veri toplama süreci üniversitelerin e-öğrenme modeline geçtiği 2020 yılı mart ayında gerçekleşmiştir. Araştırmada, müzik bölümü lisans öğrencilerinin e-öğrenmeye yönelik tutum puanlarının cinsiyet, bireysel çalgı alan türü ve sınıf düzeylerine göre farklılık gösterip göstermediği incelenmiştir. Ölçeğe ait güvenilirlik katsayısı .94 olarak hesaplanmıştır.

E-öğrenmeye yönelik tutumların yorumlanmasında aritmetik ortalamalar kullanılmıştır. Yapılan normallik kontrolünde verilerin normal dağılım göstermediği tespit edilmiştir. Bu sebeple cinsiyet ve bireysel çalgı alan türü değişkenlerinin analizinde Mann Whitney U; sınıf düzeyi değişkeninin analizinde Kruskal Wallis testi kullanılmıştır. Yapılan analizlerden elde edilen farklılıklara ait etki büyüklükleri ayrıca hesaplanmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda: müzik bölümü lisans öğrencilerinin e-öğrenmeye yönelik tutum puanlarının iyi düzeyde olduğu; tutumlarının cinsiyet ve bireysel çalgı alan türüne göre değiştiği, sınıf düzeyine göre ise bir farklılık göstermediği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid 19, e-öğrenme, müzik, tutum

CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION OF DHOKRA CRAFT TRADITION OF GONDS TRIBE THROUGH 3D SCANNING AND DIGITAL DOCUMENTATION

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ABSTRACT

The Gonds are one of the largest and earliest indigenous communities in India. The Raj Gonds of Adilabad are the successors of the Chanda Rulers. Under their patronage, various art and craft practices flourished; communities like Pradhan, Thotis, Ojha's survived under the patronage of the Gond kingdom. These communities have a significant role in Gond festivals and social-cultural ceremonies. The Ojha communities are the metalsmiths associated with the dhokra metal casting practices; the brass metal artefacts serve a definite purpose in ceremonial and mundane activities in the Gond household. However, the Gondwana kingdom collapsed after the Maratha and the British invasion in the 18th century, which led to the decay of traditional craft practices. With the changing time and adaptation of new culture, the community migrated to different areas.

The lack of demands and support led to changing modes of earnings and shifted to other occupations for economic stability. At present, Handicraft is deeply frozen in the Gond society. Data collection methods include field trips to Gond villages, workshop visits, participant observation, audiovisual documentation and focused semi-structured interviews. Nearly eighty-five Ojha craftsmen families are involved in the traditional Dhokra crafts practices of Raj Gonds. The present study conducted at Jainoor Mandal of Adilabad, Telangana. They are still following the traditional tools and methods for craft practices, but with the lack of exposure to the market and new technological advancements, the craft is on the verge of extinction. The 3D Scanning and documentation of the artefacts can capture the minute details of the artefacts that are difficult to achieve otherwise. The 3D Documentation repository can contribute to trace the evolution of design in traditional products over a period of time. It can be accessed from anywhere without visiting the actual sites. It can also help the coming generations of the community to understand the context of the design and artefacts, associated motifs, meaning and significance. 3D scanning and documentation provide possibilities to preserve the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the Gond community.

Keywords: Gond tribe, Cultural Heritage, Heritage preservation, Craft practices, 3D Documentation

A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW ON NEW PRINTMAKING METHOD AT INDIAN ART SCENARIO

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ABSTRACT

In the field of visual arts, printmaking holds a significant position as a medium of expression. Any change in the culture would affect artistic expression. Printmaking has reflected this phenomenon more than any other form of art. Paul Revere's work Boston Massacre, Kathe Kollwitz's revolutionary print, Chittoprasad's Bengal famine prints depicted the vile effect of protest, war, poverty on society.

In the current academic and professional scenario concept of printmaking carries a different meaning. Specifically, in the Indian context, the academic practise of printmaking is based on traditional techniques. Students produce extraordinary artwork throughout manual learning systems such as woodcut, etching, lithography. However, this technique is not much applicable in the professional/commercial platform, and the limitation of medium students and practitioners did not get the chance to explore vividly. On the other hand, at the end of the twentieth century invention of the modern computer made a massive change in the industrial print world.

Now, printing is not limited to the two-dimensional form. It also shifted into a three-dimensional output. However, all those techniques are used in the commercial field until now. Therefore, it is a time to find out, introduce different technology, its applicability, and develop a user-friendly attitude in printmaking practice. However, there is ambiguity among the art practitioner about using computer-aided technology in artistic print.

This study is trying to find out significant points related to artistic practice: To review the current printmaking practice at art colleges of India and individual studios, find out the cases of new printmaking methods (Hybrid print) in Indian art scenario. In addition, this study is finding what the traditional and technological imperatives are. That could encourage the practitioner to diffuse more comprehensive art activity and industry involvement.

Keywords: Printmaking, Industrial practice, Digital technology

IMAGINING A NATION THROUGH THE LENSE OF CINEMA: A STUDY OF DOMINANT NARRATIVE AND COUNTER NARRATIVES IN CONTEMPORARY HINDI CINEMA

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ABSTRACT

When Premchand wrote a script for the *Mazdoor*, it never saw light of the day. It is because it carried the narrative of the hitherto hidden people of Hindi films and their lives, in this case, the labouring class and this ended Premchand's journey in the Hindi films. These Films have since remained as one of the many constituents that make up of Indian cinema and has been credited of setting dominant narrative due to its wider viewership base and gross revenue collection. Even in post-independence India, Partha Chatterjee argues how cinema reflects the communist and Nehruvian socialist political sensibilities of the time.

Hindi cinema has always been a bearer of the responsibility of constructing the national image of the desired social-cultural and political order. Since beginning Hindi films are reconciling the competing cultural differences and helped in curating a national mass of audience. They are reflecting the positive and negative dimensions of society while simultaneously weaving the notions of communalism, casteism, nationalism through film productions. Hindi films have been instrumental in presenting the common interface for cultural orientations, social transformations and political ideologies moving through various stages.

Films have been raw enough to showcase the alienation, exploitation, hierarchical social positioning while many of the times glossy enough to neglect and evade the prime disturbing elements plaguing society and politics. In recent times appeared as capable to be a part of conscious efforts of weaving the threads of coloured nationalism in cinema such as *Uri* (2019) while at the same time mainstreaming of oppressed voices from the marginalised sections of the system too in cinema such as *Mulk* (2018), *Article 15* (2019). We will highlight the dominant and counter narratives in imagining the nation that is contemporary India, through these works of Hindi Cinema.

Keywords: imaginations, narratives, nation, colored nationalism, counter narrative cinema.

“TEBLİĞ CEMAATI” VE HİNDİSTAN’DAKİ SOSYAL TABAKALAŞMA**Canan DEMİRCİ MURSA LOĞLU**

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ÖZET

Dünyada en kalabalık nüfusa sahip ikinci ülke olan Hindistan, yarım kıta olarak da nitelendirilmektedir. Böyle bir nüfus yoğunluğu beraberinde inanç sistemlerindeki çeşitliliği de getirmiş, 19. yüzyılda Hindistan’da çok sayıda dini hareket ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu hareketlerden birisi de “dinî davet” adıyla bilinen ve ferdî takvayı savunan uluslararası dinî bir cemiyet olan Tebliğ Cemaati’dir. 1927’de Muhammed İlyas Kandehlevi tarafından kurulan Tebliğ Cemaati bugün dünyanın her tarafına yayılmıştır. Hacdan sonra dünyada en çok Müslümanın bir araya geldiği toplantılar, Tebliğ Cemaati’ nin toplantılarıdır. Hareketin amacı, Müslümanların İslam dinine uygun bir hayat sürdürmeleri için tavsiyelerde bulunmak; Hindu ve Hristiyan misyonerliği karşısında Müslümanların imanlarını kuvvetlendirerek onları korumaktır. TebliğCemaati, hemen hemen her kıtada yaklaşık 200 ülkede faaliyetlerini sürdürmektedir. Özellikle Hindistan ve Pakistan’da çok güçlüdürler. Bu hareketin Hindistan’da ortaya çıkmasının ve bu kadar güçlü olmasının en önemli sebeplerinden birisi, ülkedeki toplumsal yapı ve özellikle de kast sistemidir. Ülkenin en kalabalık nüfusunu oluşturan Hindular kendi aralarında kast adı verilen tabakalaşma ile birbirlerinden ayrılan gruplar halinde yaşamaktadır ve özellikle alt kastta olanlar bu durumdan rahatsızdırlar. Hindistan’da toplum 4 temel kast / varnaya ayrılmıştır. Dört kasta da dâhil olmayan dalitler/paryalar/ dokunulmazlar toplumsal işleyişin dışında tutulmakta, tümüyle kirli olarak tabakalaştırılmaktadırlar. İslamiyette sosyal tabakalaşma olmadığı, insanlar arasında ayırım yapılmadığı için bu harekete ilgi her geçen gün artmaktadır.

Bu bildiride, Tebliğ Cemaati’nin kuruluşu, amaçları, çalışma şekilleri hakkında bilgi verilecek, Hindistan’daki kast sistemi ve o coğrafyadaki mevcut sistemin Tebliğ Cemaatinin yayılmasındaki etkisi üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tebliğ Cemaati, Hindistan’da İslamiyet, Kast Sistemi, Sosyal Tabakalaşma, Dokunulmazlar.

TABLIGH JAMAAT AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN INDIA ABSTRACT

India, which is the second most populated country in the world, is also described as a semi-continent. Such a population density brought diversity in belief systems, and many religious movements emerged in India in the 19th century. One of these movements is Tabligh Jamaat, an international religious association known as "religious invitation" and advocating individual piety. Tabligh Jamaat, which was founded in 1927 by Muhammed İlyas Kandehlevi, has spread all over the world today. The gatherings where the most Muslims come together after the Hajj are the meetings of the Tablighi Jamaat. The aim of the movement is to advise Muslims to lead a life in accordance with the religion of Islam; It is to protect Muslims by strengthening their faith against Hindu and Christian missionaries. Tabligh Jamaat continues its activities in nearly 200 countries on almost every continent.

They are particularly strong in India and Pakistan. One of the most important reasons for the emergence of this movement in India and being so powerful is the social structure and especially

the caste system in the country. Hindus, the country's most populous population, live in groups separated from each other by a stratification called caste, and especially those in the lower caste are disturbed by this situation. Society in India is divided into 4 basic castes/varnas. Dalits/pariahs/untouchables who are not included in all four castes are excluded from the social process and stratified as completely unclean. Since there is no social stratification and no discrimination between people in Islam, the interest in this movement is increasing day by day.

In this paper, information will be given about the establishment of Tabligh Jamaat, its aims and ways of working, and the caste system in India and the effect of the existing system in that geography on the spread of Tabligh Jamaat will be emphasized.

Key Words: Tablighi Jamaat, Islamic in India, Caste System, Social Stratification, Untouchables

KOVID-19 SALGINININ TÜRKİYE’DE KREDİ KARTI VE TÜKETİCİ KREDİSİ KULLANIMINA ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Küresel Kovid-19 salgını, sağlık başta olmak üzere dünyada birçok sorunu beraberinde getirmiştir. Söz konusu sorunlara ekonomik açıdan bakıldığında sorunların üretim, hizmet, ulaşım ve bankacılık başta olmak üzere gözlemlenebilen önemli zorlukları mevcuttur. Salgının önlenmesi için söz konusu olan yasal kısıtlamalar, kişilerin bireysel olarak korunmak için aldığı önlemler ve ayrıca kurumlarında aldıkları tedbirler tüm sektörleri ve de bankacılık sektörünü çalışma saatleri, çalışan yoğunluğu ile dönüşümü ve müşteri yoğunluğu noktasında etkilemiştir. Söz konusu etki, nihai olarak kurumların nakit akışlarını ve kazançlarını salgın öncesine göre etkilemiştir.

Bireyler ve kurumlar nakit akışlarının azalmasının etkilerini gidermek, ihtiyaç duydukları fonların temini için bankalardan kredi kullanmak yolunu tercih etmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı küresel Kovid-19 salgının bankalardan kullanılan kredi miktarı üzerinde etkisinin mevcudiyet düzeyini belirlemektir. Bu kapsamda mevduat bankaları, katılım bankaları ve bankacılık sektörünü tamamı ele alınarak kredi kartı vasıtası ile kredi kullanımı, tüketici kredisi kullanımı ve kullanılan toplam kredi tutarının Kovid-19 salgını öncesi ve sonrası itibarıyla aralarında fark olup olmadığının analizi yapılmıştır. Analiz, 2019:1-2021:3 dönemi esas alınarak aylık veriler ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Türkiye’de ilk Kovid-19 vaka tespiti Mart 2020’de gerçekleşmiştir. Analiz dönemi bu doğrultuda ilk vaka tespitinden önceki 14 ay ve sonraki 13 ay olarak ele alınmış ve bu kapsamda analizi yapılan değişkenlere ilişkin salgından etkilenme durumları tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Analiz sonucunda mevduat bankalarından, katılım bankalarından ve bankacılık sektörünün tamamından kredi kartı vasıtası ile, tüketici kredisi olarak ve toplam tutar olarak kullanılan kredi tutarının küresel Kovid-19 salgını öncesinde ve sonrasında anlamlı bir farklılık gösterdiği belirlenmiştir. Analiz sonucunda kredi kartı vasıtası ile kredi kullanımının, tüketici kredisinin ve toplam kredi tutarının salgın sonrasında, salgın öncesine göre arttığı görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kredi kullanımı, Kovid-19, Türkiye.

EFFECT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON CREDIT CARD AND CONSUMER LOAN USAGE IN TURKEY

ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic has brought many problems in the world, especially health. Looking at these problems from an economic point of view, there are significant difficulties that can be observed, especially in production, service, transportation and banking. The legal restrictions in order to prevent the pandemic, the measures taken to protect persons individually and also the preventions they take in their institutions have affected all sectors and the banking sector in terms of working hours, employee density, transformation and customer density. This impact ultimately affected the cash flows and earnings of institutions compared to before the pandemic.

Individuals and institutions use loans from banks prefer to eliminate effects of the decrease in cash flows and to obtain the funds they need. The aim of this study is to determine the level of existence of the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on the amount of credit used from banks. In this context, deposit banks, participation banks and the entire banking sector were handled and analyzed whether there was a difference between the credit card use, consumer loan use and the total loan amount before and after the Covid-19 pandemic. The analysis was carried out with monthly data based on the 2019:1-2021:3 period. The first Covid-19 case detection in Turkey took place in March 2020. In this respect, the analysis period was considered as 14 months before and 13 months after the first case detection, and in this context, it has been tried to determine the conditions of being affected by the pandemic regarding the variables analyzed.

As a result of the analysis, it was determined that the loan which used via credit cards, as consumer loans and as a total amount from deposit banks, participation banks and the entire banking sector, showed a significant difference before and after the Covid-19 pandemic. As a result of the analysis, it is seen that the use of credit via credit cards, consumer loans and the total loan amount increased after the pandemic compared to the pre-pandemic.

Keywords: Credit usage, Covid-19, Turkey.

SUSTAINABLE BANKING IN TURKEY: AN INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Companies should consider environmental and social factors as well as economic and financial factors while performing their activities within the concept of sustainability, which has gained great importance in recent years. Since banks contributed to the growth and stability of the economy with their financial intermediation roles, sustainability has also become a crucial issue for the banking sector, which generates environmental and social effects on the economy through financing investments by extending loans.

The supervisory authorities, banking associations, and banks in the Turkish banking sector have carried out various practices within the scope of sustainability and also actively participated in the international platforms established for promoting sustainability. However, considering the practices and regulations of G20 and developing countries on sustainability, it is seen that sustainable banking in Turkey is in the developing phase and there is still a long way to go in this area.

In this study, we aimed to make international assessment of the sustainability practices of the supervisory authorities of the Turkish banking sector and provide policy recommendations for sustainable banking. In this context, firstly, sustainability practices and regulations realized by the supervisory authorities, banking associations, and the banks in the Turkish banking sector were examined. Then, the international assessment of the sustainability practices of the supervisory authorities of the Turkish banking sector was made by taking into account the two reports prepared by international organizations which evaluated the sustainability practices of several countries, including Turkey. Finally, within the framework of the findings in these reports, policy recommendations on sustainability that can be implemented by the supervisory authorities of the Turkish banking sector were presented.

Keywords: Sustainability, Banking Sector, International Assessment

* The views expressed in this paper are solely of the author, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency of Turkey.

THE PHENOMENON OF TAX EMPHASIS IN TURKEY AND ITS LOCATION ON RECENTLY YEARS STRUCTURAL CHANGES

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to reveal the structural emphasis effect as the ratio of taxes collected to GDP as the tax emphasis in Turkey in recent years. This phenomenon, also referred to as tax burden in the study, has had a significant macro effect with the recent changes it has shown and has created different levels of impact on some structural macroeconomic indicators. The relationship between increasing tax burden and GDP has directly affected the tax burden depending on the economic growth constraints and has found a significant place in the recent process with different levels of impact on sectors and individuals as tax emphasis. So, the concept of tax emphasis burden has been accepted as the reason for some structural changes in a structural interaction process, which is considered together. Besides this conceptual fact has been accepted as an important indicator in terms of doing tax practices in Turkey fairer. Efforts to improve the tax burden were evaluated with some structural changes and a reformist approach compared with other countries, especially OECD countries, and evaluated within some reform targets. In this respect, it has become necessary to evaluate the concept of tax emphasis as increasing financial burdens and its structural position in the national income element. In this sense, the concept of the tax burden, as a tax emphasis, has taken place in the process as a phenomenon that significantly affects the investment volumes of the sectors and determines the consumption options of households, especially consumption margins. It is understood that the tax burden in Turkey has fluctuated in different dimensions in recent years, and it is understood that these fluctuations are mostly due to the weak effect of the informal economy and tax collection beyond the target tax limits.

Key Words: Fiscal Reforms, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Tax Burden, Tax Emphasis, Tax Limits.

JEL Codes: H11, H21, H22.

G7 ÜLKELERİNDE SATINALMA GÜCÜ PARİTESİ HİPOTEZİNİN GEÇERLİLİĞİNİN FOURIER THRESHOLD UNIT ROOT TESTLERİYLE ANALİZİ

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ÖZET

Artan ticaret savaşları ve jeopolitik riskler finansal piyasalarda belirsizlikleri artırarak ve kısa vadeli sermaye akımlarının ülkeler arasında yer değiştirmesine neden olarak kur oynaklığına yol açmaktadır. İlave olarak, kur oynaklıklarındaki artışlar, yurt içi ve yurt dışı enflasyon oranlarındaki farkının artmasına da neden olmaktadır. Satın alma gücü paritesinin geçerli olup olmadığının analiz edilmesi, döviz kurlarının aşırı değerlendirilip değerlendirilmediğinin analiz edilmesi, politika etkinliğinin sağlanabilmesi, uluslararası rekabet gücündeki değişimlerin etkilerinin dikkate alınabilmesi ve makroekonomik istikrarın sağlanabilmesi için önemlidir.

1990:01-2021:01 dönemini kapsayan bu çalışmanın temel amacı hem birim bazında hem de panel grubu bazında G7 ülkelerinde satın alma gücü paritesi hipotezinin geçerliliğini test etmektir. Literatürde yumuşak yapısal kırılmaları ve doğrusal olmama durumunu dikkate alarak satın alma gücü paritesinin geçerliliğini analiz eden bir çalışmaya rastlanmamıştır. Bu bağlamda bu çalışmada satın alma gücü paritesinin geçerliliğini test etmek için Fourier ADF, Fourier Threshold ADF testleri kullanılmıştır. FADF testi sadece yumuşak yapısal kırılmalarla dikkate alınırken, Fourier Threshold ADF hem yumuşak kırılmaları hem de doğrusal olmama durumunu dikkate almaktadır. G7 ülke grubu bazında satın alma gücü paritesinin geçerliliğinin isinamak için Panel TAR ve Fourier Panel TAR birim kök testleri kullanılmıştır. Tahmin sonuçları doğrusal olmama durumunun sonuçları etkilediğini göstermektedir. Fourier ADF test istatistikleri Amerika ve Japonya dışındaki ülkelerde satın alma gücü paritesinin geçerli olduğunu gösterirken, Fourier Threshold ADF birim kök testleri hipotezin geçerliliğinin rejimlere göre farklılaştığını göstermektedir. Ülke bazında yapılan analizler satın alma gücü paritesinin geçerliliğinin alt dönemler itibarıyla değişebileceğini göstermektedir. Elde edilen sonuçların kullanılan yöntemlere ve alt rejimlere göre değişkenlik göstermesi yapısal kırılmalarla birlikte doğrusal olmama durumunun da dikkate alınması gerektiğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Satın Alma Gücü Paritesi, Yumuşak Yapısal Kırılmalar, Doğrusal Olmama

THE ANALYSIS OF THE VALIDITY OF PURCHASING POWER PARITY THEORY IN G7 COUNTRIES VIA FOURIER THRESHOLD UNIT ROOT TEST

ABSTRACT

Incremental trade wars and geopolitical risks have caused exchange volatilities by increasing financial uncertainties and by leading to replace between countries short term capital flows. In addition, increases in the Exchange volatilities also have caused to rise difference between domestic and abroad inflation rates. The analysis of the validity of Purchasing Power Parity is important to analyze whether the exchanges rates are too high, to be provided policy efficiency, to be considered the impacts of the changes in international competition power, to be provided macroeconomic stability.

The main purpose of this paper is to investigate the validity of Purchasing Power Parity in G7 countries both on the individual and panel basis. In available literature, there is no study analyzing the validity of Purchasing Power Parity by considering both smooth structural breaks and non-linear. In this context, in this study, Fourier ADF and Fourier Threshold ADF tests were applied to test the validity of Purchasing Power Parity. FADF test takes into account only smooth structural breaks whereas Fourier Threshold ADF considers both smooth structural breaks and non-linear. Panel TAR and Fourier Panel TAR were used to test the validity of Purchasing Power Parity on the G7 countries group basis. The results of the estimation indicate that non-linearity affects the results of the analysis. According to Fourier ADF test statistics, the validity of Purchasing Power Parity is valid in other countries excluding ABD and Japan. However, Fourier Threshold ADF unit root tests show that the validity of the hypothesis varies from country to country. The analysis on the country basis indicates that the validity of Purchasing Power Parity can differ according to sub-periods. This finding indicates that non-linearity and smooth structural breaks should be discussed together.

Key Words: Purchasing Power Parity, Smooth Structural Breaks, Non-linearity.

ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT DISCOURSE IN A FOCUS GROUP BY ANALYZING THE EMOTIONS EVALUATED BY GALVANIC SKIN RESPONSE (GSR) AND HEART RATE VARIABILITY (HRV)

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ABSTRACT

In focus groups, one of the most important variables to draw conclusions about the discourse is the difference between implicit and explicit responses. Implicit responses are usually an index of cognitive biases that prevent subjects from expressing their true emotions. The way to analyze this implicit discourse is very subjective: it relies on “intuition” and the experience of the director of the focus to detect these emotions by analyzing non-verbal behaviors.

The objective of this research was to analyze the effectiveness of the new tools provided by neurocommunication to analyze these implicit emotions. Specifically, the measurement of GSR (galvanic skin response) and HRV (heart rate variability) are considered very accurate measures of the reactivity of the autonomic nervous system and reflect the emotional state of the subjects.

Material and Methods: The Shimmer NeuroLynq system was used, which allows both biometric variables to be recorded simultaneously in several subjects (GSR and HRV), while developing a focus group.

This system evaluated the emotional responses of the subjects while developing a focus group in which irrelevant issues and potentially emotional issues were discussed. The subjects were classified in both groups (neutral vs. emotional) by communication experts.

The focus group was recorded on video. It lasted 45 minutes and was carried out with a sample of 8 subjects (50% men) young university volunteers who were unaware of the objectives of the meeting. Subsequently, the non-verbal behavior of the subjects and the emotional responses derived from the biometric measurements were analyzed, comparing the mean values between the neutral and emotional subjects.

Results: Statistically significant differences were found in the biometric variables of emotion between the neutral and emotional groups. However, the analysis of non-verbal behavior did not show differences.

Conclusion: The analysis of emotions by observing non-verbal behavior is not reliable. Instead, biometric response analysis provides reliable measurements. These measures allow a more rigorous investigation of the differences between implicit and explicit discourses in focus groups.

Keywords: GSR, HRV, Neuro-Communication, Implicit Emotions

TÜRKİYE İÇİN İŞSİZLİK HİSTERİSİ TEORİSİ'NİN SINANMASI**Seçil DURMAZ**

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ÖZET

Konu işsizlik olduğunda iktisat yazınında üç temel görüş mevcuttur. Bu görüşlerden ilki Friedman (1968) ve Phelps'e (1967,1968) ait olan Doğal İşsizlik Oranı Teorisi'dir. Bu teoriyegöre doğal işsizlik oranı, söz konusu ülkenin işsizlik oranının uzun dönemde yöneldiği durağan durumdur. Diğer bir ifadeyle işsizlik oranı uzun vadede doğal işsizlik oranına yakınsamakta ve şoklardan etkilenmemektedir. Doğal İşsizlik Oranı Hipotezi aynı zamanda doğal işsizlik oranının para politikasından bağımsız olduğu ve işsizliğin doğal orandan sapması ile enflasyon arasında uzun dönemli bir değiş tokuşun olmadığı alt hipotezlerini de içermektedir.

İşsizlik konusunda ikinci yaklaşım ise Blanchard ve Summers'ın (1986) İşsizlik Histerisi Teorisi'dir. Çalışmalarında dönemin Avrupa'sında yaşanan yüksek işsizlik oranlarının bustandart teoriler ile açıklanamayacağını belirten Blanchard ve Summers, doğal işsizlik oranını tamamen reddetmemekte ancak söz konusu oranın negatif şoklardan kalıcı olarak etkilendiğini savunmaktadırlar. İşsizlik histerisine getirilen en temel açıklama yine Blanchard ve Summers tarafından yapılan içerdekiler-dışardakiler modelidir. Bu modele göre işsizlik histerisi iş arayanlar ile istihdam edilen işçiler arasındaki ücret belirleme sürecinde yaşanan asimetriden kaynaklanmaktadır.

İşsizlik ile ilgili son yaklaşım ise doğal işsizlik oranının içselleştirilmiş hali olan Yapısal İşsizlik Teorisi'dir. Phelps (1994) tarafından öne sürülen bu teoriye göre işsizlik uzun dönemde doğal orana yakınsamakla birlikte bu oran değişebilmektedir. Bu yaklaşıma göre işsizlik az sayıda yapısal kırılma etrafında durağan bir süreçtir.

Tüm bu yaklaşımlar ekonometrik bir terminoloji ile açıklanırsa Histeri Teorisi'ne göre işsizlikserisi birim köke sahipken, Doğal İşsizlik Oranı Teorisi'nde durağandır. Yapısalcı yaklaşıma göre ise işsizlik serisi yapısal kırılmalar ile birlikte durağandır. Ülkeler için önemli bir problem olan işsizliğin tüm bu görüşlerden hangisine uygun olarak hareket ettiği dikkate alınmalıdır. Histeri hipotezinin geçerli olduğu bir ülkede, yüksek düzeydeki bir işsizliğemüdahale edilmediğinde işsizlik uzun vadede bile sorun olmaya devam edecektir. Ayrıca bu ülkelerde durgunluklar doğal oran teorisinin öne sürdüğünden daha maliyetli olacaktır. Bu nedenle bir ülkede histeri hipotezinin geçerli olup olmadığı politika belirleme sürecinde çok önemlidir.

Bu çalışmada Ocak 2014 ve Nisan 2021 dönemi arasında Türkiye için işsizlik serisinin seyri incelenecektir. İşsizlik serisinin söz konusu dönemde bahsedilen teorik literatürdeki yaklaşımlardan hangisine uyumlu olarak hareket ettiği yapısal kırılmalı birim kök testleri ile analiz edilecek ve sonuçlar açıklanacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğal Oran Hipotezi, İşsizlik Histerisi, Yapısal İşsizlik Teorisi, Yapısal Kırılmalı Birim Kök Testleri

TESTING THE UNEMPLOYMENT HYSTERIA THEORY FOR TURKEY

ABSTRACT

There are three basic views in the economics literature when the subject is unemployment. The first one of these views is the Natural Unemployment Rate Theory belonging to Friedman(1968) and Phelps (1967, 1968). According to this theory, the natural unemployment rate is a steady situation to which the unemployment rate of the said country tends in the long term. In other words, the unemployment rate converges to the natural unemployment rate in the long term and is not affected from the shocks. The Natural Unemployment Rate Hypothesis also includes the sub-hypotheses in which the natural unemployment rate is independent of the monetary policy and there is no long-term exchange between the deviation of unemployment from the natural rate and inflation.

The second approach in the unemployment subject is the Unemployment Hysteria Theory of Blanchard and Summers (1986). Blanchard and Summers, who stated in their studies that the high unemployment rates experienced in Europe of the period will not be able to be explained with these standard theories, do not completely reject the natural unemployment rate but argue that it is permanently affected from the negative shocks. The most basic explanation for the unemployment hysteria is the insider-outsider model conducted by Blanchard and Summers. According to this model, the unemployment hysteria arises from the asymmetry experienced in the wage determining process between the job seekers and employed workers.

The last approach regarding the unemployment is the Structural Unemployment Theory, which is the internalized version of the natural unemployment rate. According to this theory asserted by Phelps (1994), although the unemployment converges to the natural rate in the long term, this rate can change. According to this approach, the unemployment is a steady process around a small number of structural breaks.

If all these approaches are explained with the econometric terminology, while the unemployment series has a unit root according to the hysteria theory, it is steady in the Natural Unemployment Rate Theory. According to the structuralist approach, the unemployment series is steady together with the structural breaks. It is extremely important that the unemployment, which is an important problem for the countries, acts in accordance with all these views. In a country where the hysteria hypothesis is valid, the unemployment will continue to be a problem even in the long term when a high level of the unemployment is not interfered. Moreover, the recessions in these countries will be more costly than the natural rate theory asserts. Therefore, whether the hysteria hypothesis is valid in a country is very important in the policy determining process.

In this study, the course of the unemployment series will be examined for Turkey between January 2014 and April 2021. The approaches in the theoretical literature mentioned in the unemployment series acted will be analyzed with the structural breaking unit root tests and the results will be explained.

Key Words: Natural Rate Hypothesis, Unemployment Hysteria, Structural Unemployment Theory, Structural Breaking Unit Root Tests

**FİNANSAL ŞEFFAFLIK RASYOLARININ, FİNANSAL KESİM GÜVEN DÜZEYİ
ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: AMPİRİK BİR İNCELEME****Özlem ARSLAN**

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ÖZET

Merkez bankalarının, para politikası yönetiminin yanı sıra finansal istikrarı sağlamaya yönelik olarak atmış oldukları adımlar hakkında şeffaf olmaları finansal piyasalardaki güven düzeyi üzerinde önemli etkiler yaratmaktadır. Literatürde para politikası şeffaflığının en kapsamlı incelemesi Geraats tarafından yapılmış ve birçok çalışmada kullanılmıştır. Finansal kesim şeffaflığı üzerine ilk incelemeler ise 2007 yılında Oosterloo vd. ve 2012 yılında Cihak vd. tarafından gelmekte ve çalışmalarda ‘‘Finansal İstikrar Şeffaflığı Endeksi’’ geliştirme çabalarına yer verildiği görülmektedir. Fakat bu araştırmaların sadece finansal istikrar raporlarını dikkate alması önemli bir eksiklik olarak görülmüş ve ciddi eleştiriler almıştır. İlgili çalışmalardan hareketle 2012 yılında Horvat ve Vasko tarafından yapılan araştırma, tüm iletişim kanallarını ve karar alma prosedürlerini dikkate alan ve dolayısıyla daha geniş kapsamlı olan yeni bir ‘‘Finansal İstikrar Şeffaflığı Endeksi’’ geliştirilmesini sağlamıştır. Özellikle 2008 krizinden sonra dikkatleri üzerine çeken finansal istikrar konusu merkez bankalarının gün geçtikçe daha fazla dikkat ayırdıkları ve daha fazla iletişim kurdukları bir alan olmuştur. Mevcut endeks çerçevesinde Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası’nın 2021 yılı Finansal İstikrar Şeffaflığı Endeksi hesaplanmış ve maksimum puanı 11 olan endeksten 7,5 puan alabildiği görülmüştür. Benzer şekilde Geraats’ın şeffaflık endeksi kullanılarak Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası’nın para politikası şeffaflık endeksini hesapladığında ise

15 puan üzerinden sadece 10.5 puana ulaşabilmektedir. Geçmişten günümüze Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası’nın daha fazla şeffaf olma yönünde atmış olduğu adımların özellikle finansal kesim üzerinde nasıl bir etki yarattığı önemlidir. Böylece tüm şeffaflık türlerinin finansal piyasalardaki yöneticilerin beklentilerini yönetmede ve finansal hizmetlere duydukları güven üzerinde etkili olduğu açıktır. Bu amaçla Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası’nın finansal kesimin güven düzeyini yakından izlemek için uygulamakta olduğu Finansal Hizmetler Güven Anketi’nden elde edilen sonuçlar üzerinde hem finansal şeffaflığın hem de para politikası şeffaflığının etkisi 2005Q2-2021Q1 dönemi kapsamında incelenmesi planlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Finansal İstikrar Şeffaflığı Endeksi, Para Politikası Şeffaflığı Endeksi, Finansal Hizmetler Güven Endeksi

**THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL TRANSPARENCY RATIOS ON FINANCIAL SECTOR
CONFIDENCE LEVEL: AN EMPIRICAL EXAMINATION****ABSTRACT**

The transparency of the central banks about the steps they have taken to ensure financial stability, as well as their monetary policy management, have significant effects on the level of confidence in financial markets. The most comprehensive review of monetary policy transparency in the literature has been done by Geraats and has been used in many studies. The first studies on financial sector transparency are by Oosterloo et al. in 2007 and Cihak et al. in 2012, and it is seen that efforts to develop a "Financial Stability Transparency Index" are included in the studies. However, the fact that these studies only take into account financial stability reports was seen as an important shortcoming and received serious criticism. Based on related studies, the research conducted by Horvat and Vasko in 2012 tried to cover these deficiencies. In the study, a new "Financial Stability Transparency Index" has emerged, which takes into account all communication channels and decision-making procedures and is therefore more comprehensive. Especially after the 2008 crisis, the issue of financial stability has attracted more attention and it has become an area where central banks pay more attention and communicate more. Within the framework of the current index, the 2021 Financial Stability Transparency Index of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey was calculated and it was seen that it could get 7.5 points from the index with a maximum score of 11. Similarly, when calculating the monetary policy transparency index of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey using the transparency index of Geraats, it reaches only 10.5 points out of 15 points. It is important how the steps taken by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey to be more transparent have had an impact, especially on the financial sector, from past to present. Thus, it is clear that all types of transparency have an impact on managers' expectations in financial markets and their trust in financial services. For this purpose, it is planned to examine the effects of both financial transparency and monetary policy transparency on the results obtained from the Financial Services Confidence Survey, which the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey is implementing to closely monitor the confidence level of the financial sector, within the scope of the 2005Q2-2021Q1 period.

Keywords: Financial Stability Transparency Index, Monetary Policy Transparency Index, Financial Services Confidence Index

YEŞİL TAHVİL ENDEKS FİYATLARININ YAPAY SİNİR AĞLARI İLE TAHMİNİ

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ÖZET

İklim değişikliği ve çevre kirliliği tehdidinin önlenmesi amacıyla geliştirilen; yenilenebilir enerji, kirliliğin önlenmesi, sürdürülebilir su kaynakları yönetimi ve karbon emisyonunun azaltılmasına yönelik yatırımlara yeşil proje, bu tür projelerin finansmanına ise yeşil finansman denilmektedir. Yeşil projeler, sermaye yoğun projeler olup, uzun vadeli yatırım vizyonu gerektirir. Yeşil finansman, çevreye duyarlı projelerin finansal kuruluşlar tarafından uygun fırsatlar sunularak finanse edilmesidir. Devlet destekleri, vergi muafiyetleri, düşük faiz oranları ve ihrac maliyetleri, vb. yöntemlerle yeşil projelerin finansmanı teşvik edilmektedir. İklim ve çevre projelerinin finansmanında sermaye piyasasında; faize dayalı finansal araç olarak yeşil tahvil ve İslami ilkelere uygun faizsiz finansman aracı olarak yeşil sukuk ihraç edilebilmektedir. İlk yeşil tahvil ihracı 2007 yılında Avrupa Yatırım Bankası tarafından yenilenebilir enerji ve enerji verimliliğini artıracak projeleri finanse etmek amacıyla ihraç edilmiştir. Küresel yeşil tahvil piyasası, COVID-19 pandemisine rağmen %9 büyüyerek 2020 yılsonu itibarıyla yıllık 290 milyar dolar, 2001-2020 döneminde ise toplam 1,1 trilyon dolarlık bir hacme ulaşmıştır. Ülkelerin çevre konularına olan duyarlılıklarının artmasıyla birlikte yeşil tahvil piyasasının öneminin artacağı ve büyüme trendini önümüzdeki yıllarda sürdürüleceği öngörülmektedir. Yeşil tahvilin artan önemi, etkin ve sürdürülebilir bir piyasanın gelişimini desteklemede yeşil tahvil fiyatlarının tahminini daha önemli hale getirmektedir.

Çalışmanın amacı, Standard and Poor's tarafından hesaplanan S&P Green Bond Index fiyatlarını yapay sinir ağı modeli ile tahmin etmek ve böylece izleyen dönemlerde yapılacak çalışmalara ışık tutmaktır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, endeksin hesaplanmaya başlandığı tarih olan 31.05.2011 ile verilerin analize alındığı tarih olan 01.06.2021 dönemine ait S&P 500 Bond Index ve S&P Green Bond Index fiyatları değişkenler olarak belirlenmiştir. Tahmin modeli olarak çok katmanlı geri beslemeli yapay sinir ağı yapısı kullanılmış ve sonuç olarak yeşil tahvil endeksi yüksek doğrulukta tahmin edilmiştir. Yeşil tahvil endeksinin öngörülebilirliği, yatırımcıların risk algılamasının azaltılmasını ve kârlılığının artırılmasını sağlamada etkin bir rol oynayacaktır. Çalışma, yeşil tahvil endeks fiyatlarının tahminine ilişkin yapılmış kısıtlı sayıda çalışmanın bulunduğu literatüre katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeşil Tahvil, S&P Yeşil Tahvil Endeksi tahmini, Yapay Sinir Ağları

FORECASTING OF GREEN BOND INDEX PRICES WITH ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

ABSTRACT

Developed to prevent the threat of climate change and environmental pollution; investments in renewable energy, prevention of pollution, sustainable water resources management and reduction of carbon emissions are called green projects, and financing of such projects is called green financing. Green projects are capital-intensive projects and require a long-term investment vision. Green financing is the financing of environmentally sensitive projects by financial institutions by offering appropriate opportunities. Financing of green projects is encouraged through government subsidies, tax exemptions, low interest rates and issuance costs, etc. methods. In the capital market in financing climate and environmental projects; green bonds as an interest-based financial instrument and green sukuk as an interest-free financing instrument in accordance with Islamic principles. The first green bond issuance was issued by the European Investment Bank in 2007 to finance renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the global green bond market grew by 9%, reaching an annual volume of 290 billion dollars as of the end of 2020 and a total volume of 1.1 trillion dollars in the 2001-2020 periods. It is foreseen that the importance of the green bond market will increase and the growth trend will continue in the next years as the sensitivity of the countries to environmental issues increases. The increasing significance of green bonds leads forecasting of green bond prices more important in supporting the development of an efficient and sustainable market.

The aim of the study is to forecast the S&P Green Bond Index prices launched by Standard and Poor's with the artificial neural network model and thus to shed light on the studies to be done in the following periods. In the line with that, the S&P 500 Bond Index and S&P Green Bond Index prices for the period of 31.05.2011, the date when the index was calculated, and 01.06.2021, the date when the data were analyzed, were determined as variables. Multilayer feedback artificial neural network structure was used as the prediction model and as a result, the green bond index was forecasted with high accuracy. The predictability of the green bond index will play an active role in reducing the risk perception of investors and increasing their profitability. The study will contribute to the literature in which there are a limited number of studies on the forecasting of green bond index prices.

Keywords: Green Bond, Forecasting S&P Green Bond Index, Artificial Neural Networks.

MÜLKTE LIBERAL DEVLETE: CİCERO VE LOCKE’TA MÜLKİYET-DEVLET İLİŞKİSİ

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ÖZET

Roma Cumhuriyet döneminde iç savaş ve karışıklıklarla dolu bir siyasal ortamda yaşayan Marcus Tullius Cicero MÖ 106 yılında doğmuş, MÖ 43 yılında ölmüştür. Cicero’nun yaşadığı dönem, Roma’nın büyümesi ve genişlemesinin de yarattığı etkiyle hem yönetici sınıfların kendilerinin hem de alt ve üst sınıflar arasında çatışmaların yoğunlaştığı bir dönemdir. Bu dönem, aynı zamanda alt sınıfların yönetimde daha çok söz sahibi olmaya başladığı, Cumhuriyet’in/Devletin (*Res Publica*) sosyal ve siyasal/yönetimsel anlamda krizde olduğu bir dönemdir. Kendisi de bir *konsül* olan Cicero’nun temel kaygısı, *Res Publica*’nın varlığının devam ettirilmesi ve istikrarının nasıl sağlanacağıdır. Bu kapsamda, Cicero yönetim ve otoritenin mutlaka hukuk ve adalet ile temellendirilmesi gerektiğini savunur. Mülkiyeti doğal bir hak ve doğal hukukun ayrılmaz bir parçası olarak gören Cicero, devletin ve kurumların da buna göre örgütlenmesi gerektiğini savunur. Bu bağlamda Cicero, devleti özel mülkiyetin koruyucusu, bekçisi olarak görür. Cicero, devlet üzerine geliştirdiği siyasal kuramında siyaset ile hukuk arasında bir ayrıma giderek kamu ve özel hukuk alanlarını da mülkiyete göre tanımlamıştır. Cicero için kamusal otoritenin en önemli varlık nedeni yurttaşın üzerinde her türlü tasarrufa sahip olduğu özel alanın ve mülkiyet rejiminin sürdürülmesini sağlamaktır. Yani Cicero için devlet, bireysel çıkarlarla ilgili bir uzama tekabül eden özel alan ile yurttaşların ortak görevlerini, ortak çıkarlarını gerçekleştirdikleri kamusal alanın hem bir ayrımını hem de özgül bir iş birliğini içermesi anlamına gelmektedir. Cicero’dan yaklaşık 1700 yıl sonra yaşamış olan John Locke (1632-1704) ise Cicero’nun Roma’sına benzer şekilde İngiltere’nin ekonomik, sosyal ve siyasal olarak oldukça çalkantılı bir döneminde yaşamıştır. Devrimler ve iç savaşın iç içe geçtiği bu dönemde, Locke da aynı Cicero gibi devletin ve yönetimin istikrarının nasıl sağlanacağı üzerine siyaset teorisini şekillendirmiştir. Bunu “toplum sözleşmesi” kuramıyla ortaya koyan Locke’a göre de mülkiyet doğal bir haktır. Doğa durumundaki insanların yaptıkları sözleşme ile devretmeyip korudukları üç temel haktan birisi mülkiyettir. Hatta denilebilir ki Locke’un sözleşme kuramı mülkiyetin korunması temellidir. Locke’a göre siyasal iktidarın yani devletin kökeni mülkiyettir, yönetimin temel amacı da mülkiyeti korumaktır. Liberal devletin düşünsel kökenlerini anlamak açısından, biri antik dönemde diğeri ise modernliğin arifesinde yaşamış olan iki siyasal düşünürün, aralarındaki oldukça uzun zamana rağmen ilginç bir şekilde benzerlik gösteren mülkiyet ile devlet arasında kurdukları ilişkinin irdelenmesinin önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Cicero, Locke, mülkiyet, devlet

FROM PROPERTY TO LIBERAL STATE: THE PROPERTY-STATE RELATIONSHIP IN CICERO AND LOCKE

ABSTRACT

Marcus Tullius Cicero, who lived in a political environment full of civil war and turmoil during the Roman Republic period, was born in 106 BC and died in 43 BC. The period in which Cicero lived is a period in which conflicts between the ruling classes and between the lower and upper classes intensified with the effect of the growth and expansion of Rome. This period is also a period in which the lower classes begin to have more say in the administration and the Republic

/ State (Res Publica) is in crisis in social and political / administrative terms. The main concern of Cicero, who is also a consul, is how to ensure the continuity and stability of Res Publica. In this context, Cicero argues that administration and authority must be based on law and justice (iustitia). Cicero, who considers property as a natural right and an integral part of natural law (ius naturae), argues that the state and institutions should be organized accordingly. In this context, Cicero sees the state as the custodian of private property. In his political theory on the state, Cicero made a distinction between politics and law and defined the fields of public and private law according to property. For Cicero, the most important reason for the existence of public authority is to ensure the maintenance of the private sphere and the property regime over which the citizen has all kinds of disposition powers. In other words, for Cicero, the state means both a separation and a specific cooperation between the private sphere, which corresponds to an space of individual interests, and the public sphere in which citizens realize their common duties and common interests. John Locke (1632-1704), who lived about 1700 years after Cicero, lived in England's economically, socially and politically turbulent period, similar to Cicero's Rome. In this period when revolutions and civil war intertwined, Locke, like Cicero, shaped his political theory on how to ensure the stability of the state and administration. According to Locke, who put forward this with the "social contract" theory, property is a natural right. Ownership is one of the three basic rights that people in the natural state do not transfer but protect by their contract. It can even be said that Locke's "social contract" is based on the protection of property. According to Locke, the origin of political power, that is the state, is property, and the main purpose of the administration is to protect property. In order to understand the intellectual origins of the liberal state, it is thought that it is important to examine the relationship between property and the state that two political thinkers, one of whom lived in antiquity and the other on the eve of modernity, had an interesting similarity despite quite a long time between them.

Keywords: Cicero, Locke, property, state

DETERMINING TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS FOR TEACHING PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN FIJI SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

Education play an important role in moulding a society and nation development. Teacher is seen as a seeing and hearing aid that exist in every lesson activity that will engrave the students' emotion memories. An excellent teacher will succeed simplified their teaching to be easily understood by the students. Effective use of time in Physical education teaching is important for many reasons; it may help young people make informed lifestyle choices, develop proficiency in movement skills, and encourage lifelong participation in physical activity.

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the teaching effectiveness of Secondary school Physical education teachers towards teaching physical education in secondary schools of Fiji. This study was conducted on 254 (109 females and 149 males) secondary school physical education and sports teachers. Teachers completed Dr Santosh Dhar and Dr Upinder Dhar(2015) Teacher Effectiveness scale. The Cronbach's alpha value was 0.82. The scale comprises five parameters as Knowledgeable, transparent, learning oriented, helpful, motivator and analytical teacher. The relationship between the five aspects were compared to gender, location, teacher speciality and the years of teaching experience. Independent t-tests were calculated to determine the meaningful relation. The significance level was set to 0.05.

Findings indicated a significant difference on all aspects between gender and experience of the teachers. Male teachers showed more effective in teaching physical education than the female teachers. The experienced teachers were more effective in teaching than the inexperience teachers. There was a significant difference between the specialist and non-specialist physical education teachers in terms of the effectiveness The mean scores of males and females were below 70 % which shows that there is a need for some specialist training of teachers towards physical education.

Key words: Knowledgeable, Motivator, experience, Transparent, Analytical

**ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN KARIYER HEDEF TUTARSIZLIKLARI VE
PSİKOLOJİK İYİ OLUŞ DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ****Araştırma Görevlisi, Muhammet KUSAN****Araştırma Görevlisi, Hacı Ali ÇAKICI****Prof. Dr., Soner ÇANKAYA****Dr. Öğr Üyesi, Vedat ERİM,****Doç. Dr., Musa ÇON**

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ÖZET

Kariyer hedefleri konusunda tutarsızlık yaşayan üniversite öğrencileri kariyer planı yapma konusunda zorlanabilmekte ve kaygı, başarısızlık hissi, tükenmişlik, yetersizlik gibi olumsuz duygular yaşayarak kendilerini kötü hissedebilmektedirler. Bu nedenle, bu çalışmanın amacı spor bilimleri fakültesinde okuyan öğrencilerin bazı sosyo-demografik özelliklerine göre kariyer hedef tutarsızlıkları ve psikolojik iyi oluş düzeylerini incelenmek ve bunlar arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koymaktır. Bu amaçla, araştırmanın evrenini Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi Yaşar Doğu Spor Bilimleri Fakültesinde okuyan öğrenciler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise, bu fakültede okuyan öğrenciler arasından tesadüfi örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilmiş 276 (101 kadın, 175 erkek) öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak kişisel bilgi formu, Kariyer Hedef Tutarsızlığı Ölçeği (KHT) ve Psikolojik İyi Oluş Ölçeği (PİO) kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada, ölçek toplam puanlarının cinsiyet, değişkenine göre farklılık gösterip göstermediği Student t testi ile, okuduğu bölüm ve sınıf, yaş, anne eğitim durumu, baba eğitim durumu ve gelir düzeyi değişkenlerine göre farklılık gösterip göstermediği ise Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi ve Tukey çoklu karşılaştırma testi ile, katılımcıların kariyer hedef tutarsızlık ile psikolojik iyi oluş düzeyleri arasındaki ilişki Pearson korelasyon katsayısı ile belirlenmiştir. Araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin demografik değişkenlere göre KHT puanları arasında; okudukları bölüm, sınıf ve yaşlarına göre anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilmiştir. Spor yöneticiliği bölümü öğrencilerinin KHT puanları, Antrenörlük ve Rekreasyon bölüm öğrencilerinin puanlarından yüksek bulunmuştur. 4. sınıf öğrencilerinin KHT puanları, 1.sınıf öğrencilerinin puanlarından, 21-24 yaş grubundaki öğrencilerin KHT puanları, 17-20 yaş grubundaki öğrencilerinin puanlarından yüksek bulunmuştur. Araştırmaya katılan bireylerin bazı demografik özelliklerine göre PİO toplam puanları arasında anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilememiştir.

Araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin KHT ve PİO toplam puanları arasında % 18,3'lük düşük düzey anlamlı negatif bir ilişki tespit edilmiştir. Dolayısı ile öğrencilerin kariyer hedef tutarsızlığı azaldıkça psikolojik iyi oluş düzeylerinin artacağını söylemek mümkündür. Bu nedenle özellikle Spor Yöneticiliği bölümde okuyan ve son sınıf öğrencilerine kariyer hedef tutarsızlığını azaltmaya yönelik eğitim programları veya seminerler verilmesi oldukça önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler Kariyer, Tutarsızlık, Psikolojik İyi Oluş

ANALYSIS OF CAREER GOAL DISCREPANCY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING LEVELS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

ABSTRACT

University students who experience discrepancy about career goals can have difficulties in making career plans and they may feel bad by experiencing negative feelings such as anxiety, failure, fatigue and insufficiency. Therefore, the aim of this study was to examine the career goal discrepancy and psychological well-being levels of students studying at the faculty of sport sciences according to some socio-demographic variables and to show the relationship between these. The population of the study consisted of students studying at Ondokuz Mayıs University Yaşar Doğu Faculty of Sport Sciences. The sample consisted of 276 (101 females and 175 males) students chosen randomly among the students studying in this faculty. Personal information form, Career Goals Discrepancy Scale (CGDS) and Psychological Well-being scale (PWS) were used as data collection instruments. Student t test was used to find out whether scale total scores differed in terms of the variable of gender, one way ANOVA and Tukey multiple comparison test were used to find out whether they differed in terms of the variables of department, year of study, age, maternal and paternal education status and level of education, Pearson correlation coefficient was used to find out the relationship between students' career goal discrepancy and psychological well-being levels. Significant difference was found between CGDS scores of the students in terms of department, year of study and age. CGDS scores of sports management department students were higher than the scores of coaching and recreation department students. CGDS scores of 4th year students were higher than those of 1st year students, CGDS scores of 21-24 year-old-students were higher than those of 17-20 year-old-students. No significant difference was found between PWS total scores of students in terms of some demographic characteristics.

18.3% low significant negative correlation was found between students' PWS and CGDS scores. Therefore, it can be said that students' psychological well-being levels will increase as their career goal discrepancy level decreases. For this reason, it is important to organize training programs or seminars to decrease career goal discrepancy especially for sports management department and fourth year students.

Key Words: Career, Discrepancy, Psychological well-being

**SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN COVID-19 KORKUSU VE
FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTEYE KATILIM DÜZEYLERİ****Araştırma Görevlisi, Muhammet KUSAN****Doç. Dr., Musa ÇON****Doktora Öğrencisi, Lale ARAS****Araştırma Görevlisi, Hacı Ali ÇAKICI****Prof. Dr., Soner ÇANKAYA**

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ÖZET

Covid-19 korkusu ve fiziksel aktivite yetersizliği bireyin psikolojik ve fiziksel sağlığının bozulmasında önemli rol oynamaktadır. Bu nedenle, bu çalışmanın amacı spor bilimleri fakültesinde okuyan öğrencilerin bazı sosyo-demografik özelliklerine göre Fiziksel Aktiviteye Katılım Motivasyonu ve Covid-19 korku düzeylerini incelenmek ve bunlar arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koymaktır. Bu amaçla yapılan araştırmanın evrenini Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi Yaşar Doğu Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi'nde okuyan öğrenciler oluşturmaktadır. Örneklem grubu ise, 96'sı kadın, 151'i erkek olmak üzere toplam 247 kişiden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak kişisel bilgi formu, Fiziksel Aktiviteye Katılım Motivasyonu Ölçeği ve Covid-19 Korkusu Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada, ölçek toplam puanların ve alt boyut toplam puanlarının cinsiyet, kronik rahatsızlık durumu ve spor yapma durumu değişkenine göre farklılık gösterip göstermediği Student t testi ile, okuduğu bölüm ve sınıf. değişkenlerine göre ise farklılık gösterip göstermediği ise Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi ve Tukey çoklu karşılaştırma H testi ile, katılımcıların Fiziksel Aktiviteye Katılım Motivasyonu ile Covid-19 korkusu düzeyleri arasındaki ilişki Pearson korelasyon katsayısı ile belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada elde edilen bulgulara göre Covid-19 korkusu ve Fiziksel Aktiviteye Katılım Motivasyonu toplam puan ve alt boyut puanları arasında istatistiki olarak anlamlı bir ilişki tespit edilememiştir. Araştırmada, kronik rahatsızlığı olan bireylerin Covid-19 korkusu daha yüksek olduğu, kadın öğrencilerin erkek öğrencilere göre fiziksel aktiviteye katılımında bireysel nedenlere dayalı toplam puanının daha yüksek olduğu, nedensizlik toplam puanının ise daha düşük olduğu belirlenmiştir. Fiziksel Aktiviteye Katılım Motivasyonu ve ölçeğin Nedensizlik alt boyutunda spor yapan öğrencilerin spor yapmayanlara göre toplam puanlarının daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Dolayısı ile kronik rahatsızlığı olan bireylerin Covid-19 korkusunu azaltabilmek için bu kişilerin gerekli tedbirleri almasına yönelik bilgilendirmelerin yapılması, erkek katılımcıların kendisini daha iyi hissetmesi, kendine olan güveninin ve derslerindeki motivasyonunu arttırabilmesi için fiziksel aktivitelere katılımının sağlanması oldukça önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, Fiziksel Hareketsizlik, Covid-19, Korku, Spor Motivasyonu

**FEAR OF COVID-19 AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION LEVELS OF
FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES STUDENTS****ABSTRACT**

Fear of Covid-19 and lack of physical activity play an important role in the deterioration of the individual's psychological and physical health. Therefore, the aim of this study was to examine the physical activity participation motivation and fear of Covid-19 levels according to some socio-demographic characteristics of students studying at the faculty of sport sciences and to show the relationship between these. The population of the study consisted of students studying at Ondokuz Mayıs University Yaşar Doğu Faculty of Sport Sciences. The sample group consisted of a total of 247 students, 96 female and 151 male. Personal information form, Physical activity participation motivation scale and Fear of Covid-19 scale were used as data collection instruments. Student t test was used to find out whether scale total scores and subscale scores differed in terms of the variables of gender, chronic disease and doing sports, one way ANOVA and Tukey multiple comparison H test were used to find out whether they differed in terms of the variables of department and year of study, and the relationship between physical activity participation motivation and fear of Covid-19 levels was found with Pearson correlation test. No statistically significant relationship was found between fear of Covid-19 and physical activity participation motivation total and subscale scores. It was found that students with chronic disease had higher Covid-19 fear, female students had individual reasons based total score in physical activity participation and lower arbitrariness total score. Students who did sports were found to have higher total scores in physical activity participation motivation and arbitrariness subscale scores. Therefore, individuals with chronic disease should be informed to decrease Covid-19 fears and male participants should be made to participate in physical activities to feel better, to increase self-confidence and motivation in lessons.

Key Words: Sports, Physical immobility, Covid-19, Fear, Sports Motivation

**RAFTING SPORCULARININ YARALANMA KAYGILARI İLE GÜDÜLENME
DÜZEYLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ****Araştırma Görevlisi, Hacı Ali ÇAKICI****Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Hülya HACİBEKİROĞLU****Araştırma Görevlisi, Muhammet KUSAN****Öğretim Görevlisi., Kazım BIYIK****Prof. Dr., Soner ÇANKAYA**

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, rafting sporcularının bazı sosyo-demografik özelliklerine göre yaralanma kaygıları ve güdülenme düzeylerini incelemek ve bu iki özellik arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koymaktır. Çalışmada betimsel nitelik taşıyan ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini Türkiye’de bulunan rafting sporcuları oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise, tesadüfi örneklem yöntemi ile seçilen 194 rafting sporcusu oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak, araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen “Kişisel Bilgi Formu”, Caz, Kayhan ve Bardakçı (2019) tarafından geliştirilen “Spor Yaralanması Kaygı Ölçeği” ile Pelletier ve diğerleri, (2013) tarafından geliştirilen Öcal ve Sakallı (2018) tarafından uyarlanan “Sporda Güdülenme Ölçeği-II” kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada, ölçek toplam puanların ve alt boyut toplam puanlarının cinsiyet değişkenine göre farklılık gösterip göstermediği Student t testi ile, yaş, eğitim durumu vb. değişkenlere göre farklılık gösterip göstermediği ise Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi ve Tukey çoklu karşılaştırma H testi ile, sporcularının yaralanma kaygıları ile güdülenme düzeyleri arasındaki ilişki Pearson korelasyon katsayısı ile belirlenmiştir. Spor yaralanması kaygı ölçek toplam puanlarında; yaş ve anne eğitim durumu değişkenleri açısından anlamlı farklılık saptanırken, spordagüdülenme ölçek toplam puanlarında; spor yaşı ve yaş değişkenleri açısından anlamlı farklılık olduğu belirlenmiştir. Çalışmada, sporcuların spor yaralanması kaygı düzeyleri ile sporda güdülenme düzeyleri arasında %19,4’lük pozitif anlamlı zayıf bir ilişki olduğu belirlenmiştir.

27 yaş ve üzeri olan ile anne eğitim durumları lise olan sporcuların sporda güdülenme düzeyleri düşük olması sebebiyle bu sporcular potansiyel olarak güdülenmeme durumunda olup sporu bırakmaya karar verebilme olasılığı yüksektir. Ayrıca genç yaşta ve anne eğitim durumları üniversite mezunu olan sporcuların spor yaralanma kaygılarının yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu nedenle, sporcuların güdülenmeme ve yaralanma kaygı riskini azaltmaya yönelik sporculara çeşitli eğitimlerin verilmesi oldukça önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rafting, Yaralanma kaygısı, Güdülenme**ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INJURY ANXIETY AND
MOTIVATION LEVELS IN RAFTING ATHLETES****ABSTRACT**

The aim of this study was to examine the injury anxiety and motivation levels of rafting athletes according to some socio-demographic variables and to show the relationship between these two characteristics. Descriptive relational survey model was used in the study. Rafting

athletes in Turkey constituted the population of the study. The sample included 194 rafting athletes chosen with random sampling method. “Personal Information Form” developed by the researchers, “Sport Injury Anxiety Scale” developed by Caz, Kayhan and Bardakçı (2019) and “Sport Motivation Scale-II” developed by Pelletier et al. (2013) and adapted by Öcal and Sakallı (2018) were used in the study as data collection instruments. Student t test was used to find out whether scale total and subscale scores differed in terms of gender variable, one way ANOVA and Tukey multiple comparison test were used to find out whether they differed in terms of variables such as age, education status, etc. and the relationship between athletes’ injury anxiety and motivation levels was found with Pearson correlation coefficient. Significant differences were found in sport anxiety scale total scores in terms of age and maternal educational status, and in sport motivation scale total scores in terms of sports age and age. 19.4% positive weak correlation was found between athletes’ sport injury anxiety levels and sport motivation levels. Since sport motivation levels of athletes older than 27 and those whose parents were high school graduates had low sport motivation levels, it is highly probable for these athletes to quit sports in case of demotivation. Young athletes and those whose mothers were university graduates were found to have high sport injury anxiety. Thus, it is important to give trainings to athletes to decrease demotivation and injury anxiety risk.

Keywords: Rafting, Injury Anxiety, Motivation

SPORCULARIN YAPMIŞ OLDUKLARI SPORUN YAŞAM BECERİLERİNE ETKİ DÜZEYİ İLE PSİKOLOJİK İYİ OLUŞLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, sporcuların bazı sosyo-demografik özelliklerine göre sporun yaşam becerilerine etkisi ve psikolojik iyi oluş düzeylerini incelenmek ve bu iki özellik arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koymaktır. Çalışmada betimsel nitelik taşıyan ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini İstanbul ilinde yaşayan sporcular oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise, İstanbul ilinde yaşayan tesadüfi örneklem yöntemi ile seçilen

234 oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak, araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen “Kişisel Bilgi Formu”, Diener ve ark. (2009) tarafından geliştirilen Telef (2013) tarafından uyarlanan “Psikolojik İyi Oluş Ölçeği” ile Cronin ve Allen (2017) tarafından geliştirilen Açık ve Düz (2018) tarafından uyarlanan “Sporun Yaşam Becerilerine Etkisi Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada, ölçek toplam puanların ve alt boyut toplam puanlarının cinsiyet, branş vb. değişkenlere göre farklılık gösterip göstermediği Mann Whitney U testi ile, yaş, eğitim durumu vb. değişkenlere göre farklılık gösterip göstermediği ise Kruskal Wallis H testi ile, sporun yaşam becerilerine etki düzeyi ile psikolojik iyi oluşları arasındaki ilişki Spearman sıra korelasyon katsayısı ile belirlenmiştir. Sporun yaşam becerilerine etkisi ve psikolojik iyi oluş ölçek toplam puan ve alt boyut toplam puanlarında; eğitim durumu, medenidurum ve spor türü değişkenlerine göre anlamlı düzeyde farklılaşma olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Psikolojik iyi oluş ölçek toplam puanlarında; yaşadığı yer, spor yaşı ve yaş değişkenleri açısından anlamlı farklılık saptanırken; sporun yaşam becerilerine etkisi ölçek toplam puanlarında cinsiyet değişkeni açısından anlamlı farklılık belirlenmiştir. Çalışmada, sporcuların sporun yaşam becerilerine etki düzeyleri ile psikolojik iyi oluş düzeyleri arasında

%68,8’lik pozitif anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu belirlenmiştir. Araştırma bulgularına göre kadın sporcuların psikolojik iyi oluşları ve sporun yaşam becerilerine etki düzeyleri düşük çıkması nedeni, kadın sporcuların kişisel gelişimini, zaman yönetimini değerlendirebilmesi, liderlik özelliklerini, takım çalışmasını ve duygusal becerilerini arttırmaya yönelik çeşitli eğitimlerin verilmesi ve başkaları ile nitelikli ilişkiler kurmasına imkân verebilecek çeşitli ortamların sağlanması bu sporcuların psikolojik iyi oluş ve sporun yaşam becerilerinin iyileştirilmesi açısından oldukça önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sporcu, Yaşam becerisi, Psikolojik iyi oluş

ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EFFECTS OF SPORTSDONE BY ATHLETES ON THEIR LIFE SKILLS FOR SPORT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine the effects of sports on life skills and psychological well-being levels according to some socio-demographic characteristics of athletes and to show the relationship between these two characteristics. Descriptive relational survey model was used in the study. The population consisted of athletes living in İstanbul, while sample consisted of 234 athletes living in İstanbul chosen with random sampling method. “Personal Information Form” developed by the researchers, “Psychological well-being scale” developed by Diener et al. (2009) and adapted by Telef (2013) and “Life Skills Scale for Sport” developed by Cronin and Allen (2017) and adapted by Açak and Düz (2018) were used as data collection instruments. Mann Whitney U test was used to find out whether scale total scores and subscale scores differed in terms of variables such as gender, branch, etc, Kruskal Wallis H test was used to find out whether they differed in terms of variables such as age, educational status, etc. and the relationship between the effects of sport on life skills and psychological well-being levels was determined with Spearman ranks correlation coefficient. No significant difference was found in Life Skills Scale for Sport and Psychological well-being scale total and subscale scores in terms of educational status, marital status and sport type. Significant differences were found in psychological well-being scale total scores in terms of place of residence, sports age and age, and in Life Skills Scale for Sport total scores in terms of gender. 68.8% positive significant association was found between Life Skills Scale for Sport and Psychological well-being levels of athletes. Since female athletes had low psychological well-being and life skills for sport levels, it is important to provide female athletes trainings to increase personal development, time management, leadership characteristics, team work and emotional skills in terms of improving their psychological well-being and life skills for sport.

Key Words: Athlete, Life skills, Psychological well-being

ANTİK DÜNYANIN EN YOĞUN SPORLARINDA ŞİDDET UNSURLARI

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı antik çağlarda yoğun olarak yapılan bazı sportlardaki şiddet unsurunun durumunu araştırmaktır. Literatür taraması yapılmıştır.

Eski çağlarda sporda şiddet unsuru görülen yoğun olarak yapılan sportlar Pankreas, boks, mızraklarla balık tutma, venatio, Naumachia, at arabası yarışları, sopa dövüşleri, Gladyatör oyunları, Papa Holua, Kabaddi, Pato, Boğa güreşi, Muay Thai, Buzkashi, Viking Deri Çekme,pitz ve Ulama sayılabilir. Yine aborjin denilen yerli Avustralya halklarının sportlar ıda şiddet içermektedir. Antik dünyada yapılan bazı faaliyetlerde örneğin horoz dövüşü gibi günümüzde spor amaçlı kabul edilmemektedir.

Sonuç: Antik dünyadan günümüze kadar bazı sportların kural değiştirerek şiddet içeriğinden uzaklaştığı, bazılarının kaybolduğu be bazılarının ise spor dışında anlam kazandığı tespit edilmiştir. Antik Dünyada sportlar veya aktiviteler arasında kabul edilen bazı faaliyetler de günümüz anlayışında hala şiddet içermektedirler. Bunlardan örneğin horoz dövüşü, Köpek dövüşü gibi faaliyetler spor olarak kabul edilemezler.

Anahtar kelimeler: Antik Dünya, Spor, Şiddet Unsuru

ELEMENTS OF VIOLENCE IN THE MOST INTENSE SPORTS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to investigate the situation of the element of violence in some sports that were intensely performed in ancient times. A literature review was made.

Intensely violent sports in ancient times Pancreas, boxing, spear fishing, venatio, Naumachia, chariot races, stick fights, Gladiator games, Papa Holua, Kabaddi, Pato, Bullfighting, Muay Thai, Buzkashi, Viking Skin Pulling , Pitz and Ulama. Again, the sports of the indigenous Australian peoples, called aboriginals, also contain violence. Some activities in the ancient world, such as cockfighting, are not accepted for sporting purposes today.

Conclusion: It has been determined that some sports have moved away from the content of violence by changing the rules from the ancient world to the present, some have disappeared and some have gained meaning outside of sports. Some activities that were considered as sports or activities in the Ancient World still contain violence in today's understanding. Activities such as cock fighting and dog fighting cannot be considered as sports.

Keywords: Ancient World, Sports, Element of Violence

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ABSTRACT

The digital transformation, which has emerged in parallel with the advances in Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), offers enormous opportunities for all economies and societies in the world, such as improved productivity increase and improved welfare. However, the benefits of digital transformation are not balanced equally between social groups and genders, and access, use and ownership of digital tools are not gender neutral. In other words, there is still a significant gender gap in access, use and ownership of digital technologies in all economies around the world, limiting the equitable realization of the benefits of digital transformation. The concept of “digital gender divide” refers to such gender differences in resources and abilities to access and effectively use ICTs within and between countries, regions, sectors and socio-economic groups. Many factors such as internet access barriers, affordability, lack of education, lack of technological literacy, natural prejudices leading to gender-based digital exclusion, socio-cultural norms form the basis of digital gender divide. The digital gender divide that emerges as a result of these factors includes three basic components: a- access to and use of the internet and digital technologies; b- developing the skills needed to use digital technologies and participate in their design and production; and c- advancing women into visible leadership and decision-making roles in the digital sector. In this study, due diligence of the main components of the digital gender divide has been revealed in the light of the studies carried out around the world, especially the research of the OECD, and the data of TURKSTAT (Turkish Statistical Institute)- Information and Communication Technology Usage in Households and by Individuals Research-2020 in Turkey. The results of the digital gender divide due diligence show that there are still sharp differences in digital gender divide both in our country and in all countries of the world, although the Internet access and use between women and men differ according to the socio-economic status of the countries and regions. The analysis of the components of this digital gender divide is of vital importance in terms of forming the basis for strategic decisions that need to be taken both in the context of government policies at the macro level and in the context of organizations at the micro level.

Keywords: Digital Transformation, Digital Gender Divide, Due Diligence, Gender Inequality, TURKSTAT, OECD

DİJİTAL CİNSİYET AYRIMININ DURUM ANALİZİ

ÖZET

İletişim ve enformasyon teknolojilerindeki gelişmeler paralelinde ortaya çıkan dijital dönüşüm, dünyadaki tüm ekonomiler ve toplumlar için gelişmiş üretkenlik artışı, iyileştirilmiş refah gibi muazzam fırsatlar sunmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, dijital dönüşümün faydaları toplumsal gruplar ve cinsiyetler arasında eşit olarak dengelenmemekte ve dijital araçlara erişim, kullanım ve sahiplik cinsiyetten bağımsız olmamaktadır. Bir başka ifadeyle, dünyadaki tüm ekonomilerde dijital teknolojilere erişim, kullanım ve sahiplik konularında hala önemli bir cinsiyet farkı mevcuttur ve bu da dijital dönüşümün faydalarının adil bir şekilde gerçekleştirilmesini sınırlandırmaktadır. “Dijital cinsiyet ayrımı” kavramı, ülkeler, bölgeler, sektörler ve sosyo-ekonomik gruplar içinde ve arasında BİT'e erişim ve etkin bir şekilde kullanma kaynakları ve yeteneklerindeki bu tür cinsiyet farklılıklarını ifade etmektedir. İnternete erişim engelleri, satın alınabilirlik, eğitim eksikliği, teknolojik okuryazarlık eksikliği, cinsiyete dayalı dijital dışlanmaya yol açan doğal önyargılar, sosyo- kültürel normlar gibi birçok etmen dijital cinsiyet ayrımına zemin oluşturmaktadır. Bu etmenler sonucu ortaya çıkan dijital cinsiyet ayrımı üç temel bileşeni ihtiva etmektedir: a- dijital teknolojilere ve internete erişim ve bunların kullanımı; b- dijital teknolojileri kullanmakve bunların tasarım ve üretimine katılmak için gereken becerilerin geliştirilmesi ve c- dijital sektörde kadınların görünür liderlik ve karar alma rollerine ilerlemesi. Bu çalışmada, dijital cinsiyet ayrımının temel bileşenlerinin mevcut durum analizi başta OECD'nin araştırması olmak üzere dünya genelinde yürütülen çalışmalar ve Türkiye’de TÜİK-Hanehalkı Bilişim Teknolojileri (BT) Kullanım Araştırması- 2020 verileri ışığında ortaya konulmuştur. Dijital cinsiyet ayrımına ilişkin yapılan durum analizi sonuçları, kadınlar ve erkekler arasındaki İnternet erişimi ve kullanımı konusunda ülke ve bölgelerin sosyo-ekonomik durumuna göre farklılık gösterse de dijital cinsiyet ayrımına ilişkin hala hem ülkemizde hem de tüm dünya ülkelerinde keskin farklılıkların olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu dijital cinsiyet ayrımına ilişkin bileşenlerin analizi, gerek örgütler bağlamında mikro düzeyde gerekse makro düzeyde hükümet politikaları bağlamında konuya ilişkin alınması gereken stratejik kararlara temel oluşturması bakımından hayati önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Digital Dönüşüm, Dijital Cinsiyet Ayrımı, Durum Analizi, Cinsiyet Eşitsizliği, TÜİK, OECD

FASHION BRANDING TRENDS: EVIDENCE FROM INTERBRAND'S TOP 100 GLOBAL BRANDS (2001-2020)

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ABSTRACT

Purpose – This study aims to analyze the brand equity trends of top fashion brands over 20 years. It also aims to present the impact of two global crises, i.e., Global Fashion Crises (2008) and Global Pandemic Crises (2019), on the growth of brand equity of global fashion brands.

Design/methodology/approach – This research data has been obtained from Interbrand, the world's leading brand consultancy. During 2001-2020, a total of 10 fashion brands from six countries appeared in Interbrand's top 100 global brands list. Analyses were made based on cumulative brand equity, average brand equity, and growth patterns.

Findings – Some major trends presented in this paper are; (a) fashion brands were least affected by both global economic recession (2008-2009) and global pandemic crises (2019-20), as compared to other sectors. (b) Different fashion cluster were visible during 20 years long data.

(d) These clusters moved differently during the recession, and the pandemic. (e)

Research limitations/implications – The study used secondary data published by the Interbrand so research can exhibit the trends in brand equity but unable to explain why such a thing has happened.

Practical implications- These findings have implications for practitioners and academicians to understand better the underlying patterns and changes in the brand equity of top global fashion brands and accordingly to devise the appropriate strategies. In addition, the findings invite future research on probing the reasons behind the drastic changes in the brand equity of various global fashion brands in the last two decades.

Keywords: Brand Equity Trends, Fashion Institutions, Interbrand

BELEDİYELERDE İÇ DENETİMİN ETKİNLİĞİNE YÖNELİK BİR İNCELEME**Prof. Dr. Ramazan ŞENGÜL****Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Semanur DEMİRKAYA**

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ÖZET

Dünyada yaşanan hızlı değişim sürecinden etkilenen alanlardan birisi yönetsel faaliyetlerdir. Bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinde yaşanan gelişmeler özel kesim yönetimlerini etkilediği gibi kamu yönetimlerini de etkilemektedir. Geleneksel yapı ve işleyişlerini gözden geçirmek zorunda kalan kamu yönetimlerinin toplumun değişen ve çeşitlenen kamu hizmet taleplerini hızlı, etkili ve tatminkar şekilde karşılama yollarını bulmaları gerekmektedir. Kamu yönetiminin başarısının vatandaş memnuniyeti ile ölçüldüğü günümüzde kamu kurumlarının işgörmeye süreçlerinin modernize edilmesi yaygın bir kanaat haline gelmiştir. Çağdaş kamuyönetimi anlayışı şeffaf, hesap verebilir, birey odaklı, toplumsal denetime açık, kendini yenileyen ve geliştiren özelliklerle şekillenmekte ve denetimin dahil olduğu yönetim fonksiyonları yeni koşullara adaptasyon süreci yaşamaktadır.

Kamu yönetiminin işlevselliğini arttırmak ve etkinliğini temin etmek üzere benimsenen denetim yöntemlerinden birisi iç denetimdir. Özel kesim kuruluşlarında gösterdiği başarının sonucu olarak iç denetim son dönemde birçok ülkede idari reformlara konu olmuştur. Kamu kaynaklarının mümkün olduğunca en verimli şekilde kullanılmasını sağlamak ve nesnel analizler yoluyla kamu kurumlarının faaliyetlerine değer katmak iç denetimin temel misyonudur. Kamu kesimindeki kuruluşların maddi ve beşeri kaynaklarını ekonomik, verimli ve etkili şekilde kullanabileceği konusunda yaptığı rehberlikçi denetimin ayırt edici yönüdür ve kamu kurumlarının motivasyonunu olumlu yönde arttıracak bir mahiyete sahiptir.

İç denetim, 5018 sayılı Kamu Mali Yönetimi ve Kontrol Kanunu ile birlikte yasal bir zemine kavuşmuştur. Kanunun yürürlüğe girmesiyle birlikte kamu kurum ve kuruluşları iç denetçi atamaları yaparak kurum bünyesinde iç denetime işlerlik kazandırmaya başlamışlardır. Türk kamu yönetimi sistemi içinde iç denetimin uygulandığı kuruluşlar arasında yerel yönetimler bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı belediyelerde iç denetimin etkinliğini ortaya koymaktır. Araştırmanın yöntemi olarak nitel araştırma tercih edilmiştir. Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi'nde çalışan üç denetçiyle yarı yapılandırılmış mülakat gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ayrıca doküman analiziyle çalışma desteklenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamu Mali Yönetimi ve Kontrol Kanunu, Belediye, İç Denetim, Etkinlik

AN EVALUATION ON THE EFFICIENCY OF INTERNAL AUDIT IN MUNICIPALITIES**ABSTRACT**

One of the areas affected by the rapid change process in the world is administrative activities. Developments in information and communication technologies affect private sector administrations as well as public administrations. Public administrations, which have to review their traditional structures and operations, need to find ways to meet the changing and

diversifying public service demands of the society in a fast, effective and satisfactory way. Nowadays, where the success of public administration is measured by citizen satisfaction, modernizing the business processes of public institutions has become a common opinion. The understanding of contemporary public administration is shaped by transparent, accountable, individual-oriented, open to social control, self-renewing and improving features, and the management functions, including auditing, are experiencing a process of adaptation to new conditions.

Internal auditing is one of the audit methods adopted to increase the functionality and efficiency of public administration. As a result of its success in private sector organizations, internal audit has been the subject of administrative reforms in many countries recently. The main mission of internal audit is to ensure that public resources are used as efficiently as possible and to add value to the activities of public institutions through objective analysis. The guidance provided by the public sector organizations to use their material and human resources economically, efficiently and effectively is the distinguishing aspect of internal auditing and has a quality that will positively increase the motivation of public institutions.

Internal audit has gained a legal basis with the Public Financial Management and Control Law No. 5018. With the entry into force of the law, public institutions and organizations have started to make internal audit work within the institution by appointing internal auditors. There are also local administrations among the institutions where internal audit is applied within the Turkish public administration system. The aim of this study is to reveal the effectiveness of internal audit in municipalities. Qualitative research was preferred as the research method. Semi structured interviews were conducted with three auditors working in Ankara Metropolitan Municipality. In addition, the study was supported by document analysis.

Keywords: Public Financial Management and Control Law, Municipality, Internal Audit, Activity

NİZAMİ GƏNCƏVİ HUMANİST ŞAİRDİR

Elmira Məhərrəmovə

ADPU-nun ETM-nin Tətbiqi Tədqiqatlar bölməsinin əməkdaşı

ÖZET

Şairin gerçək adı İlya, baba-Yusuf, Büyükbaba-Zaki.Muhammed'in oğlunun doğumundan sonra, onun adı da şairin tam isminə keçti və tam adı Ebu Muhammed İlyas İbn Yusuf İbn Zaki Muhammed'di. Edebi bir takma ad olaraq şair, bəzi araştırmacıların şairin ailəsinin organik olaraq nakişlə uğraştığını açıqladığı "nizami" kelimesini seçti.

Nizami, zamanın edebi gələneğine uyğun olaraq lirik şiirler - Ceylan, Ceylan və rubai ilə çalışmalarına başlayaraq qısa bir süre içinde "kanepesini" oluşturdu və bir şair olaraq ünləndi.

Lirik şiirsel yaratıcılıq şair hayatının sonuna qədər məşğul və onun hacimli şiirlerinde o kısıca ifadə devrimci şiir çeşitli acı, fəlsəfi sorunları iletmək olamazdı. Nizami'nin ilk şiirini "gizemlərin hazinesi"(1174) ilə başlayan son əsəri, bir an için insanlığın zamanının gerçək və əbədi sorunlarını "İskandarnamə'ye" qədər Gözden kaçırmadı və bu çalışmayı işdən işə daha da gələtirdi. Bu, Nizami'nin ölümsüz sanatının hümanist kavramını oluşturur. Nizami'nin beş şiiri daha sonra orta və Orta Doğu halklarının edebiyatlarında da popöler hale gələn "Hamsa" ("beş") adı altında birləştirildi. Nizami okulunun pek çok takipçisi, "hamsu" Yu ölümsüz bir usta olaraq yaratmayı hayal etti, amak şairlərin azı bu rüyayı gələtərdi.

Nizami'nin ilk şiiri "Sırların hazinesi"(1174), "hamsa" nın diğər bölümlərindən farklı olaraq, tek bir hikayəyə sahip değıldir. Amak, burada yansıyan birçok sorunun sunumunda, çeşitli hikayələr və anlatılar ustalıklıla kullanılmıştır. Bunun için zamanının çeşitli kaynaklarına və folklorla atıfta bulunan şair, tüm bu malzemenin yüksek sanatsal düzeyde temsil edilmesini

sağlamıştır. Şiir, geleneksel tanıtım bölümüne ek olarak 20 makale və hikayə içermektedir. Builk şiir nizami, yakın və Orta Doğu edebiyatında tamamen yeni bir destansı gələneğin

temellerini attığını ve bütün bir edebi okulun temellerini attığını kanıtladı.

Açar sözlər: şair, poema, lirika, məhəbbət, xalq

NIZAMI GANJAVI IS A HUMANIST POET

Elmira Maharramova

Application studies of ADPU ETM

Employee of the center

ABSTRACT

Nizami began his studies with lyrical poems - Ceylan, Ceylan and rubai in accordance with the literary tradition of his time, and soon formed his "couch" and became famous as a poet.

The poet engaged in lyrical poetic creativity until the end of his life, and in his voluminous poems he could not convey the painful, philosophical problems of various revolutionary poetry briefly expressed. Nizami began his studies with lyrical poems - Ceylan, Ceylan and rubai in accordance with the literary tradition of his time, and soon formed his "couch" and became famous as a poet. The poet engaged in lyrical poetic creativity until the end of his life, and in his voluminous poems he could not convey the painful, philosophical problems of various revolutionaries, did not for a moment overlook the real and eternal problems of humanity's time until "Iskandarnama", and further developed this work from work to work.

This forms the humanist concept of Nizami's Immortal Art. Nizami's five poems were later combined under the name "Hamsa" ("the five"), which also became popular in the literatures of the peoples of the middle and Middle East. Many followers of the Nizami school dreamed of creating "hamsu" as an immortal master, but few of the poets realized this dream.

Nizami's first poem, "treasure of Secrets" (1174), unlike other parts of "hamsa", does not have a single story. However, in the presentation of the many problems reflected here, various stories and narratives were expertly used. For this, the poet, referring to the various sources and folklore of his time, ensured that all this material was represented at a high artistic level. The poem contains 20 articles and stories in addition to the traditional introductory section.

This first poem proved that Nizami laid the foundations for a completely new epic tradition in near and Middle Eastern literature and laid the foundations for an entire literary school.

Keywords: poet, poem, lyrics, love people

LA CULTURE MATERIELLE DE KARABAKH A LA FIN DU MOYEN AGE DEVELOPPEE ET A LA NOUVELLE PERIODE

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Le but de l'article est de transmettre la vérité de l'Azerbaïdjan sur le Haut-Karabakh au monde, surtout, à la communauté européenne

1. A l'époque musulmane on avait construit un grand nombre de mosquées et de minarets sur le territoire de Karabakh de l'Azerbaïdjan (après le VIIIe siècle). Cependant, on y avait gardé les églises chrétiennes et d'autres temples religieux. Dans les sources écrites c'est noté qu'on pouvait observer les églises chrétiennes (albanaises) à côté des mosquées musulmanes à Barda. Les églises chrétiennes albanaises protégées jusqu'à ces derniers temps dans les différents endroits de Karabakh sont des faits évidents.
2. Au XIe-XIIe siècles, lors de la propagation des écoles de Chirvan-Abchéron et Nakhitchevan-Maraga qui reflétaient les directions principales de l'architecture, l'école d'architecture d'Arran (Karabakh) avait défini le développement ultérieur de l'architecture du Moyen-âge de l'Azerbaïdjan médiéval.
3. Pendant le khanat de Karabakh ont été construits beaucoup de forteresses, des lieux d'habitation de type de ville et de bourg. Dans le centre du khanat de Karabakh, à Choucha, ont été créé des beaux exemples typiques des dessins de mur dans l'interne des maisons d'habitation et des bâtiments publics.
4. La plupart de ces monuments était le type principal des constructions mémorielles de L'Azerbaïdjan.
5. Plus de 2000 monuments de culture de différents types sont enregistré sur le territoire de Karabakh dont la plupart sont des monuments épigraphiques. Beaucoup de constructions, cimetières, monuments épigraphiques sont notés et étudiés dans les régions de l'Azerbaïdjan comme Panahabad (Choucha), Agdam, Khankédy, Agdara, Barda, Fizuli, Zangilan, Jabrail, Lachin, Kalbadjar etc. A l'heure actuelle la majorité de ces monuments ont été détruit par les arméniens.

Mots clés: Azerbaïdjan, territoire de Karabakh, Panahabad (Choucha), Barda, Aghdam, Khankendi

THE MATERIAL CULTURE OF KARABAKH AT THE END OF THE DEVELOPED MIDDLE AGE AND THE NEW PERIOD

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the article is to convey Azerbaijani truth about Nagorno-Karabakh to the world, above all, to the European community.

1. In Muslim times, a large number of mosques and minarets were built in the Karabakh territory of Azerbaijan (after the 8th century). However, Christian churches and other religious temples were kept there. In written sources it is noted that one could observe Christian (Albanian) churches next to Muslim mosques in Barda. The Albanian Christian churches protected until recently in the various places of Karabakh are obvious facts.

2. In the 11th-12th centuries, during the propagation of the schools of Shirvan-Abcheron and Nakhitchevan-Maraga which reflected the main directions of architecture, the school of architecture of Arran (Karabakh) had defined the further development of the architecture of the Middle Ages of medieval Azerbaijan.

3. During the Karabakh Khanate, many fortresses, towns and villages like settlements were built. In the center of the Karabakh Khanate, Shusha, beautiful examples of typical wall designs in the interiors of residential houses and public buildings have been created.

4. Most of these monuments were the main type of Azerbaijani memorial constructions.

5. More than 2000 monuments of culture of different types are recorded in the territory of Karabakh, most of which are epigraphic monuments. Many constructions, cemeteries, epigraphic monuments are noted and studied in the regions of Azerbaijan like Panahabad (Choucha), Agdam, Khankédy, Agdara, Barda, Fizuli, Zangilan, Jabrail, Lachin, Kalbadjar etc. Today the majority of these monuments have been destroyed by the Armenians.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Karabakh territory, Panahabad (Choucha), Barda, Aghdam, Khankendi

KENT TEMALI MASA OYUNLARINDA GÖRSEL TASARIMIN KEVIN LYNCH'İN “KENT İMGESİ” YAKLAŞIMI ÜZERİNDEN İNCELENMESİ VE KENT BELLEĞİ KAVRAMI İLİŞKİSİNDE LISBOA ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

“Masa oyunu” kavramı, temelde bir oyun tablası üzerinde, iki ya da daha fazla oyuncunun, belirli kurallar ve anlam ilişkileri gereği, kendilerini temsil eden oyun parçalarını hareket ettirerek birbirlerine üstün gelemeye çalıştıkları oyun türünü çerçevelemektedir. Geleneksel örneklerinden mangala, satranç, tavla, dama, go gibi soyut oyun yapılarıyla temsil edilebilecekleri gibi; özellikle 19. yüzyılın ilk yarısından bugüne ulaşan lisanslı oyunlar, Monopoly ve Cludo gibi senaryosu belirgin oyunlarla da örneklenebilirler. Oysa bu örneklerin iki ayrı ucu tuttuğu skalada, yayımlandıkları dönemle, içlerinde doğdukları toplumların kültürlerini aynalayan pek çok özgün oyun mevcuttur. Türkiye’de yayınlanmasa da tarihe mal olmuş pek çok masa oyununda, gerek dönemlerinin tasarım ve üretim teknolojileri, gerekse toplumlarının ideoloji ve yaşam alışkanlıkları izlenebilmektedir. Günümüzde tarihsel olayları konu alan masa oyunlarından, biyoloji, kimya ve fizik gibi fen bilimlerinin alt konularının işlendiği oyunlara; uzay, arkeoloji ve yerel kültür temalarından, güncel olayların ele alındığı masa oyunu örneklerine kadar, çeşitli temalarda üretilmiş pek çok masa oyunu görmek mümkündür. Bu örneklerden varılan çıkarımla, masa oyunlarının kitlesel iletişime sistematik bir alt yapı sağladığı söylenebilir.

Günümüz toplumunun yaşam, üretim ve düşünüş pratiklerinin neredeyse tümü, çağdaş masa oyunlarına konu olabilirken, çağlar boyunca insan kültürünün evrilişine sahne olmuş şehirler de masa oyunu kurgularında başlı başına bir tema halindedir. Londra, Paris, Barselona, Lisbon, Varşova ve hatta İstanbul dahi, şehirlerin kendine has, güncel ya da tarihe mal olmuş değerlerini deneyime dönüştürmek üzere tasarlanmış bir masa oyununa anlatı mekanı olabilmektedir.

Çalışmada öncelikle, söz konusu kentlerin, minyatür birer temsil ortamı olan masa oyunlarında hangi yapısal özellikleriyle canlandırıldığı, Kevin Lynch’in “kent imgesi” yaklaşımıyla ilişkilendirilerek incelenmiştir. Devamında ayrı bir kavram olarak “kent belleği” olgusu işlenmiş, belleği oluşturan görsel referanslar doğrultusunda masa oyunlarının görsel tasarımları, güncel üretimlerden örneklenerek değerlendirilmiştir. Son olarak, bu yolda tüme varımcı bir çıkarıma nitelikli bir ilk örnek oluşturacak Lisboa oyunu, görsel kurgusuna kavramsal alt yapı oluşturan yerel kültür değerlerinden Azul seramiklerinin etkileri değerlendirilerek çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Masa Oyunu, Grafik Tasarım, Kent İmgesi, Kent Belleği

INVESTIGATION OF VISUAL EXPRESSION IN URBAN THEMED BOARDGAMES THROUGH KEVIN LYNCH'S "CITY IMAGE" APPROACH AND CASE OF THE LISBOA GAME IN THE RELATION OF URBAN MEMORY CONCEPT

ABSTRACT

The concept of "board game" basically frames the type of game in which two or more players try to overcome each other by moving the game pieces that represent them, as required by certain rules and meaning relations, on a game board. For some, this genre is represented by abstract game structures such as mangala, chess, backgammon, checkers, go; for some others, can be exemplified by licensed games such as Monopoly and Cludo that have survived from the first half of the 19th century to today. However, in the scale where these examples hold two ends, there are many unique play structures that mirror the cultures of the societies in which they were born at the time they were published. Even though they haven't been published in Turkey, there are many board games that have made history that design and manufacturing technologies of the period, ideology and habits of society can be traced over. Today, it is possible to see many board games produced in various themes, from historical themed games to science themed games with the subtopics such as biology, chemistry and physics; from space, archeology and local culture themes to examples of board games themed with current events. With the inference from all these examples, it can be said that board games are mediums that provide a systematic infrastructure for mass communication.

While almost all of the life, production and thinking practices of today's society can be the subject to any contemporary board game, cities, that have witnessed the evolution of human culture throughout the ages, are also a theme in their own board game fiction. London, Berlin, Paris, Barcelona, Lisbon, Warsaw and even Istanbul may be a narrative space into a board game designed to transform the unique, contemporary or historical values of cities into an experience.

In the study, firstly the structural features of these cities have been examined in board games which are miniature representational environments, in relation with Kevin Lynch's "city image" approach. Subsequently, the concept of "urban memory" is studied as a separate concept, and the visual designs of board games in line with the visual references that make up the memory are evaluated by sampling from current productions. Finally, the Lisboa game, which may constitute a first example of an inductive inference, has been analyzed in relation to the plastic values of Azul ceramics, one of the local cultural values that constitute the conceptual background for its visual narrative.

ONOMATOPÉES ET LINGUISTIQUE**Dilara Karimova Mammadali gizi**Azerbaïdjan, région de Sheki Branche Sheki de l'Université pédagogique d'État d'Azerbaïdjan,
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RÉSUMÉ

Pensez-vous que les personnes de nationalités différentes entendent l'onomatopée existant de la même manière ou différemment ? Mais tous les onomatopées dans les langues du monde se ressemblent-elles ? Vous trouverez les réponses à ces questions dans cet article. Cet article examine également les onomatopées dans différentes langues du monde et leur impact sur le développement du langage. Il existe également de nombreuses informations sur l'étymologie, les principales caractéristiques, la fonction, les types d'onomatopée. Qu'est-ce que l'onomatopée

? L'onomatopée est un dispositif rhétorique dans lequel un son est exprimé oralement ou par écrit pour représenter ou imiter certains objets, animaux ou événements dans la réalité. Il est utilisé pour décrire un son dans une langue similaire dans une certaine langue. L'article porte sur la diversité des langues et l'origine des onomatopées, ainsi que sur certaines différences entre les onomatopées de chaque langue. L'article note dans quelle langue les onomatopées sont les plus courantes parmi les langues du monde et quels signes de ponctuation sont utilisés dans l'expression des onomatopées. Des échantillons d'activités et d'onomatopées animales sont également largement couverts.

MOTS-CLÉS: Étymologie de onomatopée; Influence de l'onomatopée sur le développement du langage; Fonction et types; Exemples d'onomatopée dans les langues du monde.

ONOMATOPEIA AND LINGUISTICS**ABSTRACT**

Do you think that people of different nationalities hear the existing onomatopoeia the same or differently? But do all onomatopoeias in the world's languages sound the same? You will find the answers to these questions in this article. This article also examines onomatopoeias in different world languages and their impact on language development. There is also extensive information about the etymology, main features, function, types of onomatopoeia. What is onomatopoeia? Onomatopoeia - A rhetorical device in which a sound is expressed orally or in writing to represent or imitate certain objects, animals, or events in reality, and is used to explain a sound in a similar language within a particular language. The article focuses on the diversity of languages and the origin of onomatopoeia, as well as certain differences between the onomatopoeia of each language. The article notes in which language onomatopoeia is most common among the world's languages and which punctuation marks are used in the expression of onomatopoeia. Samples of activities and animal onomatopoeia are also widely covered.

Keywords: Etymology of onomatopoeia; Influence of onomatopoeia on language development; Function and types; Examples of onomatopoeia in world languages.

LIBRARY SERVICES IN DIGITAL SPACE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Starting with the creation of the global information space, there are two forces that can really influence information processes. The first side is the technological side, the other side is the state structures based on social and humanitarian issues. The creators of global networks and the owners of key technologies advocate that everything remains as it is, based on freedom of speech, and in humanitarian terms, states are trying to control this process based on the implementation of legislation. The first side is based on free speech, controls the advertising market and dodges taxes, the other side wants to deal with “concerned groups” and also fight social ailments. In this confrontation, libraries, as institutions influencing the information environment, stand next to the state and try not to lose their attractiveness. In this respect, libraries can act as a bridge between local and regional as well as global networks.

Libraries, academic and university libraries currently operating in the world and meeting modern challenges are the main participants in the authoritative information cycle. Coordinating the information activities of these agencies can lead to a significant improvement in the information environment.

The main goal of the study is to identify the optimal forms and methods of using social networks in libraries. It is also exploring the reasons why libraries use social media to ensure an effective and widespread information service.

Keywords: information society, social networks, information technology, libraries

АННОТАЦИЯ

В правовом пространстве есть две силы, которые могут реально повлиять на информационные процессы. Первая сторона – это технологическая сторона, другая – государственные структуры, основанные на социальных и гуманитарных вопросах. Создатели глобальных сетей и владельцы ключевых технологий выступают за то, чтобы все оставалось как есть, основываясь на свободе слова, а в гуманитарном плане, государства пытаются контролировать этот процесс на основе исполнения законодательства. Первая сторона основываясь на свободе слова, контролирует рекламный рынок и уклоняется от уплаты налогов, а другая сторона хочет иметь дело с «обеспокоенными группами», а также бороться с социальными недугами. В этом противостоянии библиотеки как институты влияющие на информационную среду, стоят рядом с государством и стараются не потерять свою привлекательность. В этом отношении библиотеки могут действовать как мост между локальными и региональными а также глобальными сетями.

Библиотеки, академические и университетские библиотеки, действующие в настоящее время в мире и отвечающие современным вызовам, являются основными участниками авторитетного информационного цикла. Координация информационной деятельности этих агентств может привести к значительному улучшению информационной среды.

Основная цель исследования – выявить оптимальные формы и методы использования социальных сетей в библиотеках. Он также изучает причины, по которым библиотеки используют социальные сети для обеспечения эффективного и широкого распространения информационных услуг.

Ключевые слова: информационная безопасность, информационное общество, социальные сети, информационные технологии, библиотеки .

DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES OF SOCIOLOGY IN AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

The main roles of sociology as a science, are researching, defining and solution of social problems in the modern period. The article provides history, available situation, teaching at the universities, actual social problems and using opportunities of sociology.

The article is about - the formation of social knowledge tradition in Azerbaijan's history started in the middle centuries (10th-14th), for example, the works which are full of philosophical thoughts, social issues on fair society, freedom of people, ideas of respect to person, by Abulhasan Bahmanyar (993-1066), Nizami Ganjavi(1141-1209), Sirajaddin Urmavi (1198-1283), Nasiraddin Tusi (1201-1274).

In the article also is touched upon the political, economical, social problems after the first independence years of state and oppressed policy of sociology during as a part of Soviet Unions. As well, are talked about started from 1993-1994 years, realization of reforms, strengthening state's management, balancing of state's stabilization, gaining new financial resources, as the result of Contract of the Centry. Here is touched on the execution of social events on improvement of people's welfare, increasement of employment, reduction of poverty in the country.

According to the demand of the period, progress of sociology in the country, creation of research centers, national and regional sociological unions, their activities, works on teaching of sociology as a science, beside them actual necessities on this field and their solution ways are noticed in the research paper. To expand the scope of sosiological research centers, involvement of professionals and civil society members is the best way to reduce thenecessities on this field, because, the main issue is that by analyze and research methods can reveal the social problems of education, health, socially weak people.

Key words:Society,Independence,Progress, Necessity

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ÖZET

İnsanlar ve örgütler artık iletişim teknolojileri ile yeni bir yapılanma sürecine girmişlerdir. Bu uygulamalardan biri de insanların istedikleri bir işi, istedikleri yer ve zamanda yapabilmeye seçenekleridir. Bu süreçte gelişen sanal örgütler de örgütsel davranış bilimcilerine meydan okumaktadır. Birbirinden uzakta ve farklı ortamlarda, farklı zamanlarda çalışma tarzı, yeni çalışma koşullarını ve yeni yönetim biçimlerini gerektirmektedir. Örgüt olarak ortak bir fiziksel ortam yoksa insanlar nasıl yönetilecek, ne tür lidere ihtiyaç duyulacak, performans değerlendirme, kariyer planlama ve gelişimi nasıl yapılacak gibi sorular gündeme gelecektir. Bu soruların cevabı da örgütsel davranış bilimcilerindedir. Sanal çalışma tarzını seçen örgütlerde davranışların ve örgütsel yapının iyi belirlenmiş olması ve çalışanlara benimsetilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada amaç sanal örgütler ve geleneksel örgütlerde çalışanlar arasında farklılığı örgütsel davranış açısından ortaya koymak; ayrıca örgütsel davranış bilimcilerinin sanal örgütlerde hangi önemli görevleri üstleneceğini vurgulamaktır.

Teknolojinin gelişimi toplumun birçok alanında olduğu gibi örgütlerde de köklü değişikliklere yol açmıştır. Bugün, sanal örgütler her yerde karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Günümüzde bazı örgütler, sermayelerini en yeni teknolojik üstünlükleri kullanarak sanal örgütler yaratmak ya da online iş çevresi oluşturmak için harcamaktadırlar. Daha ucuz, daha kaliteli, daha çabuk bir hizmet anlayışı ile hareket eden örgütler, bilişim teknolojilerinden yararlanma sürecine girmişlerdir. Sanal örgütler de bu ihtiyacı karşılamak için ortaya çıkmışlardır. Sanal örgütlerin sayısı arttıkça, sanal ortamlarda istihdam edilen veya edilmek isteyen çalışan ve yöneticilerin sayısı da artmaktadır. Bazı bilim adamları, bu sanal çalışma tarzının örgütsel davranışçılara meydan okuduğunu düşünmektedirler. Çalışanlar ve yöneticilerin fiziksel olarak ayrı çalışmalarından kaynaklanan tartışmalara sanal takımlar da katılmaktadırlar. Bu durumda birçok yöneticinin kendine sorduğu sorulardan biri çalışanların görülmeden nasıl yönetileceğidir. Bu nedenle sanal çalışma tarzını seçen örgütlerde, davranışların ve örgütsel yapının iyi belirlenmiş olması gerekir. Sanal örgütlerde tutum ve inançların düzeni sağladığına inanan örgüt yaklaşımları artık geride kalmıştır. Örgütsel davranış bilimi sanal örgütlerde oldukça önemli görevler üstlenecektir. Bu açıdan bu alanda da yeni çalışmalara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Özellikle liderlik, güven, motivasyon, iletişim, kültür gibi konuların sanal örgütlerdeki önemini vurgulamakta yarar görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel Davranış, Sanal Örgüt, Örgüt Yönetimi

**EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR ON VIRTUAL ORGANIZATION
MANAGEMENT****ABSTRACT**

People and organizations have now entered a new structuring process with communication technologies. One of these applications is the ability of people to do a job they want, where and when they want it. Virtual organizations that develop in this process also challenge

organizational behavior scientists. Far apart and in different environments, working style at different times requires new working conditions and new forms of management. If there is no common physical environment as an organization, questions such as how people will be managed, what kind of leader will be needed, performance evaluation, career planning and development will be raised. The answer to these questions is also in organizational behavior scientists. In organizations that choose a virtual working style, the behavior and organizational structure must be well defined and adopted by employees. The aim of this study is to demonstrate the difference between virtual organizations and employees in traditional organizations in terms of organizational behavior; it is also to emphasize what important tasks organizational behavior scientists will undertake in virtual organizations.

The development of technology has led to radical changes in organizations as well as in many areas of society. Today, virtual organizations appear everywhere. Currently, some organizations spend their capital to create virtual organizations or create an online business environment using the latest technological advantages. Organizations that act with a cheaper, higher quality, faster service approach have entered the process of using information technology. Virtual organizations have also emerged to meet this need. As the number of virtual organizations increases, so does the number of employees and managers who are employed or want to be employed in virtual environments. Some scientists believe that this virtual mode of work challenges organizational behaviorists. Virtual teams are also involved in discussions arising from the physically separate work of employees and managers. In this case, one of the questions many managers ask themselves is how to manage employees without being seen. For this reason, in organizations that choose a virtual mode of work, behavior and organizational structure must be well defined. Organizational approaches that believe that attitudes and beliefs maintain order in virtual organizations are now behind us. The science of organizational behavior will take on very important tasks in virtual organizations. From this point of view, new studies are also needed in this area. In particular, it is useful to emphasize the importance of issues such as leadership, trust, motivation, communication, culture in virtual organizations.

Keywords: Organizational Behavior, Virtual Organization, Organizational Management

**AZƏRBAYCAN QADINLARININ MAARİFÇİLİK İDEYALAR VƏ MƏTBU
XİDMƏTLƏRİ****Nuridə Rafiq qızı Quliyeva**

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ÖZƏT

Azərbaycan tarixində kifayət qədər dövlətin, xalqın inkişafı üçün hərəkət verici qüvvə olan qəhrəman qadın obrazı var. Qadının cəmiyyətdə hər zaman böyük rolu danılmaz olub. Bu günkü cəmiyyət məhz dünənki qadınların, anaların tərbiyəsinin, vətənpərvər ideyalarının, maarifçilik istiqamətində, mətbuatda atdıqları uğurlu addımların nəticəsidir. Azərbaycan qadını iradəli, fədakar, məsuliyyətli olmaqla yanaşı həm də təhsilə, elmə önəm verib. Azərbaycan tarixinə nəzər salsaq; hökmdarlar Tomris, Nüşabə, Heyran Nisə Bəyim, ilk diplomatlarımız Sara xatun, Dəspinə xatun və Mehinbanu Sultan xanım, Tuti Bikə təkə əsərləri ilə deyil, həm də ictimai-siyasi fəaliyyətləri ilə seçilən Məhsəti Gəncəvi, Xurşidbanu Natəvan, Heyran xanım, Fatma xanım Kəminə, Şahnigar xanım, Aşıq Pəri və digərləri zaman keçdikcə, istedadları, ağılı və cəsərləri ilə adlarının tarixə yazıldığı şahidi oluruq. Xüsusilə də, XIX əsrin sonu - XX əsrin əvvəllərində Azərbaycanda qadınların ictimai fəallığının çox gözəl nümunələri mövcud olduğu dövənlərdə. O vaxtın qabaqcıl qadınları kifayət qədər düşünölmüş formada, indiki terminlə desək, yeni gender münasibətlərinin kontekstini yaradırdılar.

1918-1920-ci və daha sonrakı illərdə qadın hərəkatının güclənməsi daha ardıcıl qadın mətbuatının yaranmasını zəruri edib. Azərbaycan hökuməti qadın hərəkatına istiqamət vermək, bu sahədə qadınlara kömək etmək məqsədilə əvvəlcə ayrı-ayrı səhifələr, sonra "Zəhmətkeş qadınların yolu" və "Qafqaziya zəhmətkeş qadınların yolu" adlı qəzetlərin nəşrini qərara alıb. 1922-ci ildə isə Tiflisdə "Zaqafqaziya zəhmətkeş qadını" adlı jurnal nəşr olunmağa başlayıb. Jurnal qadınları azadlığa səsləyir, qadın hüquqlarını qorumağa çalışır. Lakin bunlar genişlənen qadın hərəkatını əhatəli işıqlandıra bilmirdi. Odur ki, hər respublikanın özündə, ana dilində ayrıca qadın jurnalının nəşr edilməsi qərara alınıb. "Şərq qadını", "Azərbaycan qadını" jurnalları da belə ideyaların təbliğində mühüm yer tuturdu. Beləliklə, 1923-cü ildə Azərbaycan qadınlarının maarifçilik həyatında mühüm bir hadisə olur.

Açar sözlər: Qadın, Maarifçi, Təhsil, İdeya, Şərq Qadını, Azərbaycan Qadını, Mətbu

EDUCATIONAL IDEAS AND PRESS SERVICES OF AZERBAIJANI WOMEN**ABSTRACT**

Review. There are enough women-heroines in Azerbaijan history, who have a driving force in the development of their state and nation. The role of women in society has always been undeniable. Today's society is the result of yesterday's women, mothers' upbringing, patriotic ideas, successful steps in the press and enlightenment. An Azerbaijani woman is not only willful, selfless and responsible, but also cares about education. If we take a look into a history such rulers as Tomris, Nushaba, Heyran Nisa Bayim, our first diplomats Sara Khatun, Despina Khatun and Mehinbanu Sultan Khanum, Tutu Bike were famous not only with their works but also with their public and political activities. Mashati Genjevi, Xurshudbanu Natavan, Heyran Khanum, Fatma Khanum Kemini, Shahnigar Khanum, Ashug Peri and others could write their names into history.

due to their talent, mind and courage. Especially the end of XIX century and the beginning of XX century is time of beautiful examples of public activities of Azerbaijani women. Prominent women of that time were establishing the context of new gender relations in a well-thought form.

The intensification of women's activities in 1918-1920 years and later caused the emergence of women press. Firstly to direct women's activity and to help them in this area the government of Azerbaijan decided to print separate pages and then the newspapers "The way of hardworking women" and "Hardworking women of Caucasus". In 1922 a newspaper "A hard working woman of Transcaucasus" was printed in Tiflis. The journal called women to independence, to protect their rights. But it couldn't lighten the enlarging movement of women. So it was decided every republic print its own journal in its own language. "Eastern woman", "Azerbaijani woman" had an important role in propaganda of these ideas. So 1923 year was important in the women's press life.

Key words: Woman, Education, Idea, An Eastern Woman, Azerbaijani Woman, Press

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**EVALUATION OF STRESS SITUATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DOWN
SYNDROME PARTICIPATING IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES DURING COVID-19
(MALATYA YEŞİLYURT EXAMPLE)**

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ABSTRACT

Aim: The aim of this study is to determine the stresses of individuals with Down Syndrome who have previously participated in physical activities regularly during the Covid-19 process.

Method: For this purpose, face-to-face interviews were provided with the families of 20 down syndrome individuals who had previously continued physical activities regularly in Malatya Yeşilyurt district and were unable to participate in physical activities with the Covid-19 process. As part of the interview, previously determined questions were asked to parents of individuals with Down Syndrome. Based on volunteering, 34 parents answered questions. 'What behaviors does your child exhibit at home, does he express an opinion about physical activities, what kind of activities do you do at home, does your child participate in the activities you are trying to implement?' Their questions have been submitted.

Results: Responses from 34 parents were evaluated and similar responses were categorized. 27 parents stated why their child did not participate in physical activities before and did not fully adopt the Covid-19 process. Although 30 parents did simple and playful activities at home to keep their children from being immobile, while they said their children were not interested in these activities and exhibited aggressive behavior.

Conclusion: Individuals with Down syndrome who do not adopt the concept of process in line with the answers given by parents do not seem to be satisfied with activities in the home environment. Although parents organize fun activities for the game in order to keep their children motivated, it is seen that the individuals are not happy.

Keywords: Physical activity, Down syndrome, Stress

TIBBİ TURİSTLER İÇİN DAVRANIŞSAL NİYETLER, HASTA MEMNUNİYETİ, ALGILANAN DEĞER, HASTA GÜVENİ VE DENEYİMSSEL KALİTE ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma; davranışsal niyetler, hasta memnuniyeti, algılanan değer, hasta güveni, deneyimsel kalite ve boyutları arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektedir. Bu çalışmada iki araştırma amacı vardır. İlk amaç, çok seviyeli ve çok boyutlu bir çerçeve kullanarak tıbbi turistler tarafından algılanan deneyimsel kalitenin boyutlarını ve göreceli önemini belirlemektir. İkinci amaç, tıp turistlerinin algılanan hasta memnuniyeti, algılanan değer, hasta güveni, deneyimsel kalite ve davranışsal niyetleri ile ilgili yapılar arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Araştırma bulguları, yapısal eşitlik modelleme analizine dayanmaktadır. Safranbolu'ya, yurt dışından gelen 452 tıbbi turist rastgele örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilmesiyle örneklem oluşturulmuştur. Bu çalışma bulgularından elde edilen ilk gelişme; medikal turistler arasındaki iletişimin kaliteyi, fiziksel çevre kalitesini, yönetimsel kaliteyi ve deneyimsel kaliteyi olumlu yönde etkilediği yönündedir. Ayrıca, bu durum medikal turistler arasındaki hasta memnuniyeti, hasta güveni ve algılanan değer kavramlarını da yüksek derecede arttırmıştır. İkinci gelişme ise; hasta güveni, hasta memnuniyeti, algılanan değer ve deneyimsel kalitenin hastaları olumlu yönde etkilemesidir. Son gelişme, algılanan değer davranışsal niyeti olumlu olarak etkiler olmuştur. Bu çalışmadan elde edilen sonuç; pazar odaklı hizmet geliştirme ve uygulamanın hem deneyimsel kaliteyi hem de algılanan kaliteyi arttırdığı yönünde olmuştur. Medikal turistler arasında, strateji geliştirme yönteminin vermiş olduğu olumlu sonuç sayesinde hasta memnuniyeti ve güveninde artışların olduğu saptanmıştır. Bu durum, Türkiye'ye gelen turistler arasında medikal turizm yönetiminin gelişmesine yardımcı olacaktır. Gelecekte tıpla uğraşmanın yanı sıra, uygun davranışsal niyetler sayesinde elde edilmiş olan turizm deneyiminin medikal turist sayısını ciddi şekilde arttıracığı umulmaktadır. Tıbbi turistlerin, tedavi almak için hastaneye geri dönme ve ziyaret etme niyetleri gelecekte yeniden Türkiye'ye gelerek hizmet almak isteyeceklerini düşündürmektedir. Bu da gösteriyor ki medikal turistler, davranışsal niyetleri arttırmada kilit bir rol oynamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Davranışsal Niyetler; Kalitenin Deneyimsel Boyutları; Deneyimsel Kalite; Tıbbi Turistler; Hasta Memnuniyeti.

A STUDY ON BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS, PATIENT SATISFACTION, PERCEIVED VALUE, PATIENT TRUST AND EXPERIENTIAL QUALITY FOR MEDICAL TOURISTS

ABSTRACT

This work; behavioral intentions, patient satisfaction, perceived value, patient trust, experiential quality and dimensions. examines the relationship between. There are two research objectives in this study. The first aim is to determine the dimensions and relative importance of the experiential quality perceived by medical tourists using a multilevel and multidimensional framework. The second aim is to examine the relationship between structures related to perceived patient satisfaction, perceived value, patient trust, experiential quality, and behavioral intentions of medical tourists. The research findings are based on structural equation modeling analysis. The sample was created by the random sampling method of 452 medical tourists coming to Safranbolu from abroad. The first development from the findings of this study; It is that the communication between medical tourists positively affects the quality, physical environment quality, administrative quality and experiential quality. In addition, this situation has significantly increased the concepts of patient satisfaction, patient trust and perceived value among medical tourists. The second development is; Patient trust, patient satisfaction, perceived value and experiential quality affect patients positively. Recent development, perceived value has positively influenced behavioral intention. The result obtained from this study; It has been that market-oriented service development and implementation increased both the experiential quality and the perceived quality. It has been determined that among medical tourists, there is an increase in patient satisfaction and confidence thanks to the positive result of the strategy development method. This will help the development of medical tourism management among the tourists coming to Turkey. In addition to dealing with medicine in the future, it is hoped that the tourism experience gained through appropriate behavioral intentions will significantly increase the number of medical tourists. The intention of medical tourists to return to and visit the hospital for treatment suggests that they will want to come to Turkey again in the future to receive services. This shows that medical tourists play a key role in increasing behavioral intentions.

Key words: Behavioral Intentions; Experiential Dimensions of Quality; Experiential Quality; Medical Tourists; Patient Satisfaction.

RURAL WOMEN AND AGRICULTURE IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY FROM MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Women have been working in the informal and the formal sectors playing very important role in poverty eradication and improving the level of living. The contribution and roles of women in the well-being of the family and nation building are indisputable realities. They are actively involved in agricultural activities as unpaid family workers or farm help in addition to the domestic tasks. The government indigenous women entrepreneurship empowerment drive resulted in the Women Economic Development programme under the Department of Agriculture to strengthen entrepreneurial potential of local women. Generally, this paper discusses the various approaches to agricultural development among rural people in Malaysia. Specifically, it examines the participation of rural women in agribusiness activities, the social and economic implications and the contribution of rural women in agriculture geared towards sustainable rural development. Empirical evidence used in this study is based on secondary data and qualitative analysis technique adopted to assess issues on rural agricultural development. To get relevant data, Google Scholar is used as a tool to access the major databases provided by Taylor and Frances, Emerald, Elsevier, Springer, Sage and others. The review found that agriculture and women are inseparable when it comes to rural development in many developing countries. And that women constitute the major labour force at every stage of agricultural activities in addition to domestic task and childcare. It is shown that empowerment of women and gender equality constitute key pillars in the sustainable development goals which need to be considered by nations across the globe to improve wellbeing of the people.

Keywords: agribusiness, sustainable, poverty eradication, entrepreneurship

BURNOUT OF MEDICAL RESIDENTS AND FELLOWS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A BRIEF REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Background and aim: The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) was first reported in Wuhan, China in December 2019. The World Health Organization acknowledged it as a pandemic in March 2020. It has dramatically impacted the health care system worldwide and in particularly the quality of residency training across the globe, leading to burnout. The objective is to explore the prevalence of burnout among residents and fellows during the COVID-19 pandemic and evaluate the factors behind it and implement suggestions to obviate this problem. It aims to answer the following: What are ways to reduce the symptoms of burnout among residents and fellows during the COVID-19 pandemic?

Methods: A comprehensive search was conducted on Pubmed and Google Scholar to search for studies pertinent to burnout among residents and health professionals. A total of 30 papers were included.

Results: Most studies were cross-sectional in nature while a few were qualitative studies or review papers from different countries. The prevalence of burnout ranged between 26.1%-76%. The reason for burnout was drastic changes to the residency programs like adopting telemedicine and online teaching. Challenges faced include access to Internet and availability of good quality Internet, language barriers, difficulties of reimbursement, purchasing of personal protective equipment (PPE) and covering for other specialties in the COVID-19 units due to shortage of staff. There was also a decrease in the number of operations and elective procedures.

Conclusion: The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the training and the quality of life of residents and fellows and aggravated burnout. The following ways were deemed useful in alleviating burnout among residents and fellows: investing in mental health, implementing wellness programs, offering moral support, promoting self-care, reducing inefficient work processes and non-physician clerical work, adjusting duty hours, regularly assessing burnout, and providing PPE and training on safety measures.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, residents, fellows, burnout
Presentation form: Poster Presentation

DRUG USE IN ADOLESCENTS IN RELATION WITH THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN FREE-TIME ACTIVITIES

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ABSTRACT

Background: Although virtual reality is on the rise and free time activity is decreasing, the latter is widely agreed to be a medicine for a large array of psychological and behavioral problems in adolescents.

Method: The present research is a cross-sectional, self-reported, questionnaire-based investigation and the participants are 2998 adolescents from Bucharest, Romania. The purpose was to investigate how free-time related activities influence the frequency of drug use in adolescents.

Results: On the one hand, the results indicated that the frequency of physical and recreational activity as well as time spent for virtual reality, all positively predict the frequency of drug use. On the other hand, time spent with parents is a negative predictor of drug use frequency. The results show that time adolescents spend could be a facilitator or an inhibitor of drug use, depending on the variables associated with it.

Conclusion: Future research should investigate deeper the relationship between drug use and internet use, as studies are scarce in the field, as well as third variables/correlates of the relationship between spending time by adolescents and their frequency of drug use.

Keywords: recreational activity, physical activity, virtual reality drug use, parental involvement

ASSESSING THE POTENTIAL OF MOBILE APPLICATIONS AS A TOOL FOR TWO-WAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MEDICAL DOCTORS AND PATIENTS IN CLINICAL TRIALS IN BULGARIA

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ABSTRACT

Aim: Exploring the potential and applicability of a mobile application as a tool which facilitates targeting and two-way communication between patients and healthcare professionals in clinical trials in Bulgaria.

Methods: This is a structured questionnaire-based cross-sectional study. It included as respondents 57 Bulgarian medical doctors (33 female, 23 male and 1 undisclosed) with (n = 30) or without specialty (n = 27) and at least basic technical skills. An alpha version of android based mobile application was developed using the FDA-My-Studies 2019.10. mobile application system.

Results: Eighty four percent of the study participants self-evaluated their technical skills to be average and above average. Furthermore, 86% of the respondents would rather use a mobile application to receive reports for their patients' health. More than half of the doctors have not worked in the field of clinical trials before but most of them would like to in the future. From the respondents that have clinical trial experience, only 31.6% have been part of more than 3 trials.

Conclusions: There is a need for a mobile application to facilitate patients' reporting to their physicians. Medical doctors are willing to use new technologies and would recommend a mobile application for two-way communication between them and their patients. Only a small part of the respondents has experience in the field of clinical trials, despite their desire to be part of an investigator team. The potential of mobile applications and telemedicine in clinical trials in Bulgaria has not been fully developed and used yet.

Keywords: Clinical Trials, Mobile Application, Telemedicine

**COVID-19 PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDE TÜKETİCİ YAŞAM YÖNELİMİ İLE PANIKSATIN
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ÖZET

Araştırmanın amacı; COVID–19 pandemi sürecinde tüketici yaşam yönelimi ile panik satın alma davranışı arasındaki ilişki incelenmiştir. Ayrıca, Tüketici yaşam yönelimi'nin, satın almadürtüselliği, zamansal odaklanma ve satın alma risk algısı değişkenleri aracılığıyla panik satın alma davranışı üzerindeki etkisi de araştırılmıştır. Araştırmada tüketici yaşam yönelimi ile panik satın alma davranışı arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemek amacıyla nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden ilişkisel araştırma tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini perakende sektöründe alışveriş yapan tüketiciler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma kapsamında bu tüketicilerin tamamına ulaşmak mümkün olmadığı için araştırma olasılığa dayalı olmayan örnekleme türlerinden kolayda örnekleme yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu bağlamda n=422 katılımcı ile online olarak gerçekleştirilen araştırmanın verileri kullanılarak değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiler test edilmiş ve kuramsal olarak ortaya konan hipotezler sınanmıştır. Araştırmada, tüketici yaşam yönelimi, satın alma dürtüselliği, zamansal odaklanma, satın alma risk algısı ile panik satın alma davranışı gizli değişkenlerini açıklayan soru formu kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde istatistiksel paket programları kullanılarak betimleyici istatistikler, açıklayıcı ve doğrulayıcı faktör analizi ve yapısal eşitlik modellemesi (YEM) gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmabulguları doğrultusunda tüketici yaşam yönelimi değişkeninin, satın alma dürtüselliği ve satın alma risk algısı değişkenleri aracılığıyla panik satın alma davranışı üzerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ($p < ,001$) ve orta kuvvette bir etkiye sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ampirik sonuçlar doğrultusunda COVID–19 pandemi sürecinde tüketici yaşam yöneliminin *satın alma dürtüselliği ve satın alma risk algısı* değişkenleri aracılığıyla panik satın alma davranışı üzerinde anlamlı bir etkisinin olduğu belirlenmiştir. Öte yandan, tüketici yaşam yöneliminin *zamansal odaklanma* değişkeni aracılığıyla panik satın alma davranışı üzerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ($p > ,005$) bir etkisinin olmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, Tüketici Yaşam Yönelimi, Satın Alma Dürtüselliği, Zamansal Odaklanma, Satın Alma Risk Algısı, Panik Satın Alma Davranışı

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONSUMER LIFE ORIENTATION AND PANIC PURCHASING BEHAVIOR IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS

ABSTRACT

Purpose of the research, the relationship between consumer life orientation and panic buying behavior during the COVID-19 pandemic was examined. Also, the effect of consumer life orientation on panic buying behavior through purchasing impulsivity, temporal focus, and purchase risk perception variables was also investigated. In the research, relational research technique, one of the quantitative research methods, was used to examine the relationship between consumer life orientation and panic buying behavior. The universe of the research consists of consumers who shop in the retail sector. Since it was not possible to reach all of these consumers within the scope of the research, the research was carried out with the convenience sampling method, which is one of the non-probability sampling types. In this context, using the data of the online study with $n=422$ participants, the relationships between the variables were tested and the hypotheses put forward theoretically were tested. In the research, a questionnaire explaining the latent variables of consumer life orientation, purchasing impulsivity, temporal focus, purchasing risk perception and panic buying behavior was used. In the analysis of the data, descriptive statistics, exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modeling (SEM) were performed using statistical package programs. In line with the research findings, it has been determined that the consumer life orientation variable has a statistically significant and moderate effect on panic buying behavior through purchasing impulsivity and purchasing risk perception variables ($p < 0.001$). In line with the empirical results, it has been determined that consumer life orientation has a significant effect on panic buying behavior through purchasing impulsivity and purchasing risk perception variables during the COVID-19 pandemic process. On the other hand, it was determined that consumer life orientation did not have a statistically significant effect on panic buying behavior through the temporal focus variable ($p > .005$).

Keywords: COVID-19, Consumer Life Orientation, Purchasing Impulsivity, Temporal Focus, Purchasing Risk Perception, Panic Purchasing Behavior

COVID-19 PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDE FİYAT DUYARLILIĞININ VE ALGILANAN KALİTENİN SATIN ALMA DAVRANIŞINA ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

COVID-19 pandemisi tüketici yönelimlerinde bilişsel, tutumsal ve davranışsal değişimlere neden olmuştur. Bu değişim karar verme süreçlerinde de kendini göstermiştir. Fiyat duyarlılığı ve ürün kalite algısı, tüketici davranışlarındaki değişimin ana unsurları arasında yer almaktadır. Dolayısıyla, fiyat duyarlılığı, tutumu etkileyebilmekte ve ardından tutum da satın alma davranışını etkileyebilmektedir. Bu doğrultuda, araştırmanın amacı, COVID-19 pandemi sürecinde fiyat duyarlılığının algılanan kalite ve satın alma davranışı üzerindeki etkisini incelemektir. Araştırmanın evrenini gıda sektöründe alışveriş yapan tüketiciler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma kapsamında bu tüketicilerin tamamına ulaşmak zaman kısıtı ve örnekleme ulaşım zorluğu gibi nedenlerden dolayı mümkün olmadığı için araştırma olasılığa dayalı olmayan örnekleme türlerinden amaçlı örnekleme yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu bağlamda n=421 katılımcı ile online olarak gerçekleştirilen araştırmanın verileri kullanılarak değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiler test edilmiş ve kuramsal olarak ortaya konan hipotezler sınanmıştır. Araştırmada, fiyat duyarlılığı, algılanan kalite ve satın alma davranışı gizli değişkenlerini açıklayan soru formu kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde istatistiksel paket programları kullanılarak betimleyici istatistikler, açıklayıcı ve doğrulayıcı faktör analizi ile yapısal eşitlik modellemesi (YEM) gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırma ampirik bulguları doğrultusunda, fiyat duyarlılığının satın alma davranışı üzerinde orta kuvvete yakın ve istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ($p < .000$) bir etkisinin olduğu belirlenmiştir. Diğer yandan fiyat duyarlılığının algılanan kalite aracılığıyla da satın alma davranışı üzerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir etkisinin olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Araştırmanın bir diğer ampirik sonucu da algılanan kalitenin satın alma davranışı üzerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ($p < .000$) bir etkisinin olduğu yönündedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, Fiyat Duyarlılığı, Algılanan Kalite, Satın Alma Davranışı, Pazarlama

THE EFFECT OF PRICE SENSITIVITY AND PERCEIVED QUALITY ON PURCHASING BEHAVIOR IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused cognitive, attitudinal and behavioral changes in consumer orientations. This change has also manifested itself in decision-making processes. Price sensitivity and product quality perception are among the main elements of the change in consumer behavior. Therefore, price sensitivity, attitude, and then attitude can also affect purchasing behavior. In this direction, the aim of the research is to examine the effect of price sensitivity on perceived quality and purchasing behavior during the COVID-19 pandemic process. The universe of the research consists of consumers who shop in the food sector. Within the scope of the research, since it is not possible to reach all of these consumers due to time constraints and difficulty in accessing the sampling, the research was carried out with the purposeful sampling method, which is one of the non-probabilistic sampling types. In this context, using the data of the online study with n=421 participants, the relationships between the variables were tested and the hypotheses put forward theoretically were tested. In the research, a questionnaire explaining the latent variables of price sensitivity, perceived quality and purchasing behavior was used. In the analysis of the data, descriptive statistics, exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modeling (SEM) were performed using statistical package programs. In line with the empirical findings of the research, it has been determined that price sensitivity has a close to medium strength and statistically significant effect on purchasing behavior ($p < .000$). On the other hand, it has been determined that price sensitivity has a statistically significant effect on purchasing behavior through perceived quality. Another empirical result of the study is that perceived quality has a statistically significant effect on purchasing behavior ($p < .000$).

Keywords: COVID-19, Price Sensitivity, Perceived Quality, Purchasing Behavior, Marketing

THE COMMON NATIONAL CURRICULAR BASE AND TEACHING OF GEOGRAPHY: A DOCUMENTAL ANALYSIS OF ITS LIMITS AND CHALLENGES.

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ABSTRACT

This article presents a documental analysis with the objective to approach the importance and the changes that had been realized at the Curricular Component of Geography from the Common National Curricular Base (BNCC). With the implementation of the BNCC, all institutions from the public and private network have a reference to the elaboration of their pedagogical proposes, ensuring competences/objects of knowledge and the minimum learning abilities which are indispensable in each scholar stage and at every curricular component from the basic education. The Nacional Base presents a curriculum guided by ten general competences which aims the promotion of the essential learnings to every subject, in the perspective of the integral education. Starting from this presupposition, we question how a regular document is able to serve as reference to a such heterogeneous country as Brazil? Even with the BNCC, the curriculum is still a challenge due to the cultural, social and political diversity that characterize the most different cities, states and regions of Brazil. Therefore, it's important to ask: Does the BNCC recognize that the education must affirm values and stimulate actions capable to contribute with the society's transformation? To reach this goal, we did the revision of the literature with an emphasis on documental analysis about the existing relations between those education guides: The Federal Constitution from 1988, the Law of Guidelines and National Educational Bases (LDB 9.394/1996) and the National Plan of Education (PNE 13.005/2014). In this sense, the article has the purpose to verify its limits and challenges in front of this official documents, in the intention of comprehend its relevance in the area of geography and indicate the changes and/or challenges that teachers will face with the implementation of the BNCC.

Key-words: BNCC; documental analysis; geography.

DEMOGRAFİK FAKTÖRLERE GÖRE NOMOFOBİ DÜZEYİNİN BELİRLENMESİ: BANKA ÇALIŞANLARI ÜZERİNE BİR UYGULAMA

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ÖZET

Nomofobi, akıllı telefon yoksunluğu veya kişinin cep telefonuna erişemediğinde ya da cep telefonunu üzerinden iletişim kuramadığında yaşadığı istemsiz korku olarak tanımlanabilir. Nomofobi kavramının önemi, internetin ve akıllı cihazların hayatımıza gittikçe daha fazla girmesi, tüm dünyada Endüstri 4.0, süper akıllı toplumlar ve dijitalleşme gibi kavramlar gündeme gelmeye başlamasıyla artmaktadır. Akıllı telefonlar artık insanların sadece aile ve sosyal iletişimlerini sağlamaktan çıkmış, nesnelerin yönetimi ve uzaktan kontrolü rolünü de üstlenmiştir. Bu nedenle hayatımızın vazgeçilmez teknolojileri arasında yer alan telefonlar, yoklukları durumunda insanlarda endişe, stres ve korkuya neden olmaktadır. Artan öneminden dolayı araştırma merakı uyandıran nomofobi kavramı bu çalışmanın da temel konusudur.

Bu çalışmanın amacı çalışanların demografik faktörlerine göre nomofobi düzeyindeki farklılıkların belirlenmesidir. Çalışanların cinsiyet, yaş ve çalıştıkları kurumun kamu ve özel ayrımına göre nomofobi düzeylerinin anlamlı bir farklılık gösterip göstermediğinin ortaya konmasıdır. Bu kapsamda banka çalışanlarının seçilmesinin nedeni akıllı telefonlarını özel yaşamda olduğu kadar iş amacıyla da çok sık kullanmaları ve ekran alışkanlıklarının çok yüksek olduğunun düşünülmesidir. Bu kapsamda Malatya ili Merkez Bölgesi'nde faaliyet gösteren kamu ve özel bankalar ile araştırma sınırlandırılarak, basit tesadüfi örnekleme yöntemi ile veriler elde edilmiştir. Çalışanların görüşlerine dair veriler anket yöntemi kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen verilerin sonuçları incelendiğinde tüm faktörler ile nomofobi arasında anlamlı bir farklılık olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Buna göre cinsiyet açısından, kadınların erkeklerden daha fazla nomofobik olduğu, genç çalışanların daha ileri yaşlardaki çalışanlara göre daha nomofobik olduğu ve son olarak ve kamu bankalarında çalışanların özel bankalarda çalışanlara göre daha nomofobik olduğu sonuçlarına ulaşılmıştır. Çalışma sonuçları literatür ile benzerlik taşımaktadır. Buna ilaveten bu araştırma nomofobi çalışmalarına kamu ve özel kurum ayrımını eklemesi açısından da değer taşımaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Nomofobi, Akıllı Telefon Yoksunluğu, Bağımlılık, Banka Çalışanları

**DETERMINING THE NOMOPHOBIA LEVEL ACCORDING TO DEMOGRAPHIC
FACTORS: AN RESEARCH ON BANK EMPLOYEES****ABSTRACT**

Nomophobia, or smartphone deprivation; It can be defined as the involuntary fear experienced by a person when they cannot access or communicate over their mobile phone. The importance of nomophobia has increased even more with the introduction of the internet and smart devices into our lives, and the emergence of concepts such as Industry 4.0, super smart societies and digitalization. Smartphones are no longer just providing family and social communications for people, but also the management and distance control of objects. Therefore, phones, which are among the indispensable technologies of our lives, cause anxiety, stress and fear in people in case of their absence. The concept of nomophobia, which arouses research curiosity, is also the main subject of this study due to its increasing importance.

The aim of this study is to determine the differences in nomophobia level according to the demographic factors of the employees. It is to reveal whether the nomophobia levels of the employees differ significantly according to their gender, age and the public or private distinction of the institution they work for. In this context, the reason for choosing bank employees is that they use their smartphones frequently for business purposes as well as for private life and they think that their screen habits are very high. In this context, the research was limited to the public and private banks operating in the Central Region of Malatya province, and the data were obtained by using the simple random method in sample selection. Data on the opinions of the employees were collected using a questionnaire method. According to the results of the research, it was observed that there is a significant difference between all factors and nomophobia. Accordingly, in terms of gender, it has been concluded that women are more nomophobic than men, younger workers are more nomophobic than older workers, and finally, and public bank employees are more nomophobic than those working in private banks. The study results are similar to the literature. In addition, this research is valuable in terms of adding the distinction between public and private institutions to studies of nomophobia.

Key words: Nomophobia, Smartphone Deprivation, Dependency, Bank Employees

INFLUENCE OF ESHAKTI PROJECT ON THE WELL-BEING OF THE SHGS IN INDIA**Associate Professor, Dr. Sudipta Majumdar**

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ABSTRACT

Over the last 26 years, the term Self Help Group has become synonymous with financial and social empowerment of rural women. It is now embedded into the collective consciousness of the country as a symbol and a tool for unlocking the potential of poor at the bottom of the pyramid. At this juncture, when the silver jubilee of the Self Help Group has recently been celebrated, it is fitting to reprise the epochal quarter century journey and contemplate the future course of direction the movement needs to take. EShakti is a strategic step towards leveraging SHGs for easy access to affordable credit by the poor through the medium of technology. In not too distant a future, this game changing initiative of NABARD would enable banks to reach out to the SHGs for a more meaningful financial relationship. Other stakeholders will also be able to use the invaluable data for building social capital. However, there are certain impediments in the way of EShakti to reach its zenith. Thus, the urge was to study the impact of EShakti and how the impediments can be done away with. So this paper tries to address these issues. The EShakti project has been performing exceptionally well and has provided loan to majority of the SHGs in the two districts after digitisation. Also 9% of the SHGs have received loans more than one time after digitisation. This statistics clearly reflect that SHGs have reaped the benefits of the EShakti project. The other major stakeholders of this project are the banks. Various banks are working for the upliftment of SHGs under the project, however among them Bank of India has performed well. The Implementing Agencies are also playing a major role in enhancement of the project. The sustainability of the project depends on the SHGs realizing the importance of this software platform for maintaining their books of accounts, obtaining financial support from the banking system and other social benefits. Once technology penetrates deep into the villages, the tech-savvy SHG woman can subscribe and avail services of the App. Banks being major beneficiaries of EShakti. Other government and private players can also be charged for sharing the valuable data available on the platform for making policy and business related decisions. The success of the project depends on how it has been able to enhance the financial and social health of the SHG members. It is also important that the project should be of value to the bankers.

Keywords: SHGs, financial empowerment, social health, EShakti, digitisation.

A PROFITABILITY ANALYSIS OF THE MERGERS OF HDFC BANK

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ABSTRACT

Background: The world is witnessing tremendous changes as a result of technology and globalisation. There is an urge to grow in every field, as a result of which competition has been aggravated. Financial sector is one such area which has witnessed drastic changes ever since the economic reforms. Mergers are a means to synergy and growth. A considerable number of studies have been conducted on mergers in the banking sector. But, solid research based studies have not been found in the Indian scenario. It was the largest merger by HDFC in 2008 with the Centurion Bank of Punjab that triggered off some studies in this area.

Objectives

1) To examine the pre and post merger effects on HDFC Bank with respect to profitability, for a period of 5 years before (including the merger period) and 8 years after the merger (2003- 2016).

Methods: The study makes use of secondary data collected from the annual report of the HDFC Bank as well as other sources. T-test has been applied to bring out the changes, if any, in the performance of the Bank, post merger. Ratios such as Return on Assets, Return on Equity, Net Interest Margin and Return on Investment has been used to examine the impact of merger on the Profitability of the Bank.

Results: The result revealed that the t-values are not significant for all ratios except Return on investment. ROI is significantly different from the first phase (sig value .029).

Conclusion: It can be concluded that the merger has not brought about significant changes in the profitability performance of HDFC bank.

Key words: merger, profitability, ratios, HDFC.

HAYATTAN SIKILMANIN ONLINE TÜKETİCİ SATIN ALMA DAVRANIŞI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNİN COVID-19 SALGINI ÖNCESİ VE SALGIN SIRASINDA KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI: KADINLAR ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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ÖZET

Literatürde hedonik satın alma davranışı ayrıntılı olarak incelenmiştir (Kim, S. Ve Eastin, M.S.2011; Childers et al. 2001; Öztürk et al. 2020; Lim et al., 2020; Widagdo, B. ve Roz, Kenny, 2021). Hedonik satın alma yaklaşımına göre, tüketiciler satın alma eylemlerini her zaman planlı olarak gerçekleştirmezler. Hedonik satın alma eylemleri genellikle ihtiyaç duyulmayan, satın alma dürtüsüne karşılıksız kalınamayan durumlardır (Rook, 1987). Blythe'a göre (1997) tepkisel satın alımlar; satın alma süreci bütünüyle plansız, hatırlatmalarla yapılanlar, öneri üzerine yapılanlar ve planlı bir alışveriş sırasında yapılan plansız satın alımlar olmak üzere dört ayrı kategoride ele alınmaktadır. Öte yandan Hirschman (1992) tüketicilerin satın alma eylemleri, plansız ve ihtiyaçları olmayan ürünlere yönelmeleri, bireylerinin kendilerini tatmin etmek ve haz almak amacıyla yaptıkları alışverişleri zorlayıcı satın alma (Compulsive Buying) olarak tanımlamakta ve tüketicilerin plansız satın alma eylemleri bu iki unsur ile takıntı altındayaptıklarını ifade etmektedir.

Çalışmada online anket yöntemi ile 368 katılımcıdan toplanan veriler tek örneklem t-testi ile incelenmiştir. Hayattan Sıkılmanın (Boredom Proneness Scale) (Struk, Scholer, & Danckert, 2016), Marka Etkisi (Brand Affect) (Wu, Wei ve Chen, 2008), Marka Bağlılığı (Brand Attachment) (Park ve diğerleri, 2010), Ağızdan Ağıza Reklam ve Ağızdan Ağıza Reklam Niyeti (Word-of-mouth ve Word-of-mouth intention) (Brown et al., 2005) ve Satın Alma Niyeti (Purchase Intention) (Wu, Wei and Chen, 2008) üzerindeki etkisi Covid 19 salgını öncesi durum ile karşılaştırılmıştır.

Covid 19 salgınının marka bağlılığında azalmaya neden olduğu, ağızdan ağıza reklam niyetinde ise artışa neden olduğu bulunmuştur. Covid 19 döneminde tüketicilere sunulan ürün veya hizmetler tüketici istek ve ihtiyaçlarına yönelik olarak değil, hayatın monotonluğunu kıran, eğlenceli pazarlama iletişimi yöntemleri ve mesajlarını içermeleri gerektiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Can Sıkıntısı, Can Sıkıntısı Eğilimi Ölçeği, Dışsal Sıkılma, Genel Sıkılma, İçsel Sıkılma.

A COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF BOREDOM ON ONLINE CONSUMER PURCHASE INTENTION BEFORE AND DURING THE COVID 19 PANDEMICS: A RESEARCH ON WOMEN

ABSTRACT

Hedonic consumption has been studied in detail (Kim, S. & Eastin, M.S. 2011; Childers et al. 2001; Öztürk et al. 2020; Lim et al., 2020; Widagdo, B. & Roz, Kenny, 2021). Hedonic purchasing behavior suggests that consumers do not always make their purchases in a planned manner. In general, hedonic behaviors are purchases without necessity where the impulse to

purchase cannot be prevented (Rook, 1987). According to Blythe (1997), the purchasing process are categorized as completely unplanned, those made with reminders, those made on suggestion and unplanned purchases made during a planned shopping. On the other hand, Hirschman (1992) states that in unplanned purchasing behavior consumers are obsessed, and, defines consumers' purchasing actions, their tendency towards unplanned and unnecessary products, and the purchases made by individuals to satisfy themselves and to get pleasure as compulsive purchases.

In the study, the data collected from 368 participants using an online survey method is analyzed with one-sample t-test. Boredom Proneness Scale (Struk, Scholer, & Danckert, 2016), Brand Affect (Wu, Wei, & Chen, 2008), Brand Attachment (Park et al., 2010), Word-of-mouth and Word-of-mouth Intention (Brown et al., 2005) and Purchase Intention (Wu, Wei and Chen, 2008) are operationalized and levels before the Covid 19 are compared with the levels during the pandemic.

It was found that the Covid 19 epidemic causes a decrease in brand attachment and an increase in word-of-mouth intention. It has been concluded that the products or services offered during the Covid 19 pandemic period should not be targeting at functional needs, but should aim fun and entertainment, and marketing communication and messages should signal fun and joy.

Keywords: Boredom, Boredom Proneness Scale, Extrinsic Boredom, General Boredom, Intrinsic Boredom.

SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİNDE ÖĞRENİM GÖREN ÖĞRENCİLERİN SPORDA AHLAKTAN UZAKLAŞMA DÜZEYLERİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma spor bilimleri fakültesinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerin sporda ahlaktan uzaklaşma düzeylerini inceleme amacını taşımaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklem grubunu Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi Yaşar Doğu Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi'nde okuyan ve tesadüfi olarak seçilmiş 114 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmada, veri toplama aracı olarak, Boardley ve Kavussanu (2008) tarafından geliştirilen ve Türkçe geçerlik ve güvenilirlik çalışması Gürpınar (2015) tarafından yapılan sporda ahlaktan uzaklaşma ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada katılımcıların ölçek maddelerine verdiği cevapların iç tutarlılığını kontrol etmek amacı ile güvenilirlik katsayıları (cronbach alpha=0,890) hesaplanmıştır. Çalışmada, ölçek toplam puanlarının cinsiyet, branş vb. değişkenlere göre farklılık gösterip göstermediği Mann Whitney U testi ile, okuduğu sınıf veya bölüm vb. gibi değişkenlere göre farklılık gösterip göstermediği ise Kruskal Wallis H testi ile belirlenmiştir. Katılımcıların yaşı ile sporda ahlaktan uzaklaşma ölçeğinden aldığı toplam puanlar arası ilişki Spearman Sıra korelasyon katsayısı ile belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen verilerin analizi neticesinde katılımcıların yaşı, cinsiyeti, gelir düzeyi, okudukları bölüm, sınıf, sahip oldukları branş ve mezun oldukları lise ile sporda ahlaktan uzaklaşma düzeyleri arasında anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmanın genel itibarıyla öğrencilerin sporda ahlaktan uzaklaşma düzeylerinin orta seviyede olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu nedenle öğrencilerin spor ahlakından uzaklaşmamaları için özellikle sporcuların, çocukluk döneminde antrenörleri tarafından bu hususta bilgilendirilmesine ve o yönde eğitilmesi; sporcu yetiştiren ve bu hususta eğitim veren tüm kurum ve kuruluşlarda sporculara yönelik sporda etik ve ahlak konularını içeren ders, kurs, seminer vb. eğitimlere yer verilmesi; ilgili literatür incelendiğinde bu konuyla ilgili olarak yapılan çalışmaların kısıtlı olmasından ötürü, araştırmacılar tarafından daha geniş bir örneklem grubu üzerinde nicel veya nitel çalışmaların yürütülmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ahlak, Ahlaktan uzaklaşma, Rekabet, Spor

MORAL DISENGAGEMENT IN SPORT LEVELS OF STUDENTS STUDYING AT THE FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the moral disengagement in sport levels of students studying at the Faculty of Sports Sciences. Sample group consists of randomly chosen 114 students attending Ondokuz Mayıs University Yaşar Doğu Faculty of Sports Sciences. Moral Disengagement in Sport Scale developed by Boardley and Kavussanu (2008) and adapted into Turkish by Gürpınar (2015) was used as data collection tool. In the study, reliability coefficients were calculated (cronbach alpha=0,890) to check the internal consistency of

participants' responses to the items. In the study, Mann Whitney U test was used to find out whether scale total scores differed in terms of variables such as gender, branch etc. and Kruskal Wallis H test was used to find out whether they differed in terms of variables such as year of study or department. The relationship between participants' age and their total scores from the Moral Disengagement in Sport Scale was determined with Spearman ranks correlation coefficient. As a result of the analysis of data, no statistically significant difference was found between participants' age, gender, level of income, department, year of study, branch and high school graduated from and their moral disengagement in sport levels. In general, it was found that students had moderate level of moral disengagement in sport. For this reason, it is recommended for athletes to be informed and trained by their coaches in childhood so that they do not disengage from sports moral; for all institutions and organizations training athletes to include lessons, courses and seminars, etc. on sports ethics and morals; and for researchers to conduct quantitative or qualitative studies on larger samples since the number of studies conducted on this topic is limited in literature.

Key Words: Moral, Moral disengagement, Competition, Sport

**BİREYSEL VE TAKIM SPORUYLA UĞRAŞAN BİREYLERİN BAŞARISIZLIĞA
YÖNELİK KORKU DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ****Öğretim Görevlisi Dr., Aydan ERMİŞ****Dr. Seda SABAH****Prof. Dr., Soner ÇANKAYA**

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ÖZET

İnsan yaşamında belli hedeflerin olması başarının sağlanması hususunda oldukça etkili bir durumdur. Bu durum sporda da aynı şekilde kendini göstermektedir. Yapılan planlar doğrultusunda başarı elde etmeyi amaçlayan sporcuların süreç içerisinde hedeflerine ulaşamama korkusu vardır. Sporcular başarısızlık korkusunu istediklerini elde edememekten endişe duyduklarında geliştirmektedirler. Nitekim sporcuların bu süreçte istenilen performans sergilemesi, fiziksel yeterliğin dışında psikolojik yeterlikle de ilişkili bir durumdur. Dolayısıyla çalışmada, bireysel ve takım sporuyla uğraşan bireylerin başarısızlığa yönelik korku düzeylerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklem grubunu ise Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi Yaşar Doğu Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi'nde okuyan öğrenciler içerisinden tesadüfi örnekleme yöntemi ile belirlenmiş 161 bireysel ve takım sporcu oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak Conroy (2001) tarafından geliştirilen, Kahraman ve Sungur (2016) tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanan Performans Başarısızlık Değerlendirme Envanteri kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada verilerin analiz sürecinde Student t testi, Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi ve Tukey çoklu karşılaştırma testinden yararlanılmıştır. Araştırmamızın sonucunda, kadın ve erkek katılımcıların başarısızlık düzeyleri arasında sadece Önemli Kişileri Hayal Kırıklığına Uğratma alt boyutu açısından anlamlı bir farklılık olduğu, katılımcıların gelir durumu, okudukları sınıf, bölüm ve branş değişkenine göre ise anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Mezun olunan lise değişkeni açısından kayda değer bir farklılık olmasa da spor lisesinden mezun olan öğrencilerin, özel liseden mezun olan öğrencilere göre belirsiz gelecek alt boyut puanlarının daha düşük düzeyde olduğu belirlenmiştir. Araştırma bulgularına göre sporcular arasında anlamlı bir farklılık görülmesi de; bireylerde başarısızlık hissiyatını ve başaramama durumunda öz güven kaybı, utanma, küçük düşme gibi duyguların oluşumunu engellemek için uzmanlar tarafından destek alınması, kişide oluşan baskı ve kaygı durumunun ortadan kaldırılması hususunda öğrencilere çeşitli kurs, seminer vb. eğitimler verilmesi, kişilerin kendilerine olan güvenlerini arttırıcı çalışmalar yapılması oldukça önem arz etmektedir. Ayrıca, bu konuya yönelik araştırmacılar tarafından daha geniş örneklem grubu veya üniversiteler arası karşılaştırmalı olarak çalışmaların yürütülmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Başarısızlık, Korku, Spor

**ANALYSIS OF FEAR OF FAILURE LEVELS IN INDIVIDUALS DOING INDIVIDUAL
AND TEAM SPORTS****ABSTRACT**

Having certain goals is very effective in achieving success in human life. This situation is the same for athletes. Athletes who aim to achieve success in line with the plans made have a fear of not reaching their goals during the process. Athletes develop fear of failure when they have concerns about not getting what they want. In fact, athletes' showing the desired performance in this process is related with psychological competence in addition to physical competence. Therefore, this study aims to analyse the fear levels of individuals doing team and individual sports towards failure. Sample group of the study consists of 161 individual and team sport athletes chosen with random sampling method among athletes studying at Ondokuz Mayıs University, Faculty of Sports Sciences. The Performance Failure Appraisal Inventory developed by Conroy (2001) and adapted into Turkish by Kahraman and Sungur (2016) was used as data collection instrument. Student t test, one-way ANOVA and Tukey multiple comparison test were used for data analysis. As a result of the study, significant difference was found between the failure levels of female and male participants only in terms of upsetting important others subscale, while no significant difference was found in terms of the variables of income level, year of study, department and branch. Although no significant difference was found in terms of the variable of high school graduated from, sport high school graduates were found to have lower uncertain future scores than private high school graduates. Although no significant differences were found between athletes, in order to prevent the feeling of failure and emotions such as loss of self-confidence, shame, humiliation in case of failure, it is very important to receive support from experts, to give students various courses, seminars, trainings and to conduct studies to increase self-confidence of individuals. It is also recommended to conduct comparative studies with larger sample groups or between universities.

Keywords: Failure, fear, sport

E-DEVLET UYGULAMALARI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA: SİNGAPUR ÖRNEĞİ**Doç. Dr. Mustafa KOCAOĞLU**

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ÖZET

İnsanoğlu tarihsel süreçte bir takım toplumsal sınıflandırmalar çerçevesinde gelişim göstererek bugüne gelmiştir. İlkel (avcı/toplayıcı) toplumdan tarım toplumuna; tarım toplumundan sanayi toplumuna ve sanayi toplumundan bilgi toplumuna geçiş hep bir takım önemli gelişmelerin etkisi ile şekillenmiştir. Sanayi toplumu sürecinde gelişmeye başlayan teknoloji, beyaz yakalıların sayısının mavi yakalıları geçmeye başlamasıyla sembolize edilen bilgi toplumu sürecinin başlamasına neden olmuş ve o yıllardan bugüne kadar da teknolojik gelişmeler çok yönlü bir değişimin ve dönüşümün temel belirleyicisi olmuştur.

Teknolojinin gelişmesi ve dijital dönüşümün tüm yönleriyle belirgin bir hal alması, yalnızca bireyleri değil, aynı zamanda kurumları da yoğun biçimde etkisi altına almıştır. Bu gelişmelere öncelikle ve yoğun biçimde özel sektör uyum sağlamış olsa da özellikle son dönemde benzer bir değişim ve dönüşüm sürecinin kamu sektörü için de geçerli olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Kamu sektöründe en önemli sorun alanlarından olan ağır, hantal işleyen, kırtasiyeciliğin olduğu, verimsiz hizmet üretim ve sunumunun ortadan kaldırılarak vatandaş memnuniyetini sağlamak amacıyla teknoloji kullanımına önem verilmesi gerektiği anlaşılmıştır.

Kamu sektöründe hizmet üretim ve sunumunda bilgi ve iletişim teknolojinin kullanımı ise genel olarak “e-devlet” olarak ifade edilebilecek olan bir takım uygulamalarda hayat bulmaktadır. E-devlet uygulamaları ile yönetsel süreçlerde ortaya çıkan sorunlara çözüm bulmak ve demokratik yollar kullanılarak memnuniyeti artırmak amaçlanmaktadır. E-devlet uygulamaları günümüzde dünya üzerinde pek çok ülkede yoğun biçimde kullanılmaktadır. Bunlar içerisinde özellikle gelişmiş ülkelerdeki durumu anlamak ve buradan hareketle e- devlet uygulamalarının geleceğine yönelik çıkarımlarda bulunmak çok önemli görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmada da öncelikle e-devlet ile ilgili kuramsal ve kavramsal bir çerçeve çizilmiştir. Ardından, gelişmiş ülkeler kategorisi içerisinde yer alan Singapur hakkında bilgiler verilerek Singapur’daki e-devlet uygulamalarına ayrıntılı biçimde değinilmiştir. Son olarak elde edilen bulgular çerçevesinde çok yönlü bir değerlendirme yapılarak geleceğe yönelik çıkarımlarda bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Teknoloji, Kamu Yönetimi, E-devlet, Singapur

A RESEARCH ON E-GOVERNMENT APPLICATIONS: THE CASE OF SINGAPORE**ABSTRACT**

Human being has come to this day by developing within the framework of several social classifications in the historical process. The transition from primitive (hunter/gatherer) society to agricultural society, from an agricultural society to industrial society and from the industrial society to information society has always been shaped by the influence of some significant developments. Technology, which started to develop in the process of industrial society, led to the beginning of the information society process, which is symbolized by the number of white-collar workers starting to exceed blue-collar, and technological developments have been the main determinant of a versatile change and transformation since those years.

The development of technology and the appearance of digital transformation in all its aspects have affected not only individuals but also institutions. Although the private sector has primarily and intensively adapted to these developments, it is understood that a similar change and transformation process is also valid for the public sector, especially in the last period. It has been understood that the use of technology should be given importance to ensure citizen satisfaction by eliminating slow, cumbersome, red-tape, inefficient service production, and delivery, which is one of the most important problem areas in the public sector.

The utilization of information and communication technology in the production and delivery of services in the public sector comes to life in several applications that can be described as "e-government" at large. With e-government applications, it is aimed to find solutions to the problems that arise in administrative processes and to enhance satisfaction by using democratic ways. E-government applications are used intensely in many countries around the world today. Among them, it is considered very important to understand the situation particularly in developed countries and to make inferences about the future of e-government applications based on this.

In this study, first of all, a theoretical and conceptual framework about e-government was drawn. Then, information about Singapore, which is in the category of developed countries, is given and e-government applications in Singapore are mentioned in detail. Finally, a multi-dimensional evaluation was made within the framework of the findings obtained, and inferences for the future were made.

Key Words: Technology, Public Administration, e-Government, Singapore

**SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİNDE ÖĞRENİM GÖREN FARKLI BRANŞLARASAHİP
ÖĞRENCİLERİN SALDIRGANLIK DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ****Dr, Seda SABAH****Öğretim Görevlisi Dr., Aydan ERMİŞ****Prof. Dr., Soner ÇANKAYA**

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ÖZET

Spor, insanların hem beden hem de ruh sağlığını geliştirmekle birlikte yarışma ve mücadele kavramlarını da içine alan bir olgu olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Ancak spor bu olumlu katkılarının yanı sıra şiddet ve saldırganlık konularını da içerisinde barındırmaktadır. Sporda saldırganlığa sıklıkla rastlanmaktadır. Nitekim şiddet ve saldırganlık olaylarının eğitim kurumlarında da spor yapan kişileri içine alacak şekilde büyümesi bir takım önlemler alınması durumunu zorunlu hale getirmiştir. Dolayısıyla çalışmada Spor Bilimleri Fakültesinde öğrenim gören farklı branşlara sahip öğrencilerin saldırganlık düzeylerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklem grubunu Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi Yaşar Doğu Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi'nde okuyan ve tesadüfi olarak seçilmiş 157 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak Gladue (1994) tarafından geliştirilen Türkçeye uyarlaması Çelik ve Otrar (2009) tarafından yapılan Saldırganlık Envanteri kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analiz sürecinde Student t testi, Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi (One-way ANOVA) ve Tukey çoklu karşılaştırma testlerinden yararlanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda; katılımcıların yaş, cinsiyet, okudukları sınıf, bölüm ve branş değişkenine göre saldırganlık düzeylerinde ölçeğin tüm alt boyutları açısından anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra düşük gelire sahip olan öğrenci grubunun fiziksel ve sözel saldırganlık alt boyutunun yüksek gelire sahip olan öğrenci grubuna göre daha yüksek düzeyde olduğu belirlenmektedir. İlaveten sözelsaldırganlık alt boyutunda ise özel ve meslek liselerinden mezun olan öğrenci grubunun saldırganlık düzeylerinin yüksek, saldırganlıktan kaçınma alt boyutunda ise düz lise mezunu öğrenci grubunun puanlarının en yüksek düzeyde olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmaktadır. Öğrencilerin saldırganlık düzeyleri düşük düzeyde çıksa bile bu tür olumsuz durumların eğitim kurumlarında yaşandığı gözlemlenmektedir. Bu bağlamda üniversiteler başta olmak üzere öğrencilerin saldırganlık davranış eğilimlerini azaltmak amacıyla çeşitli eğitimlerin verilmesi, medyada insanların özgüvenini artırıcı, toplumda kendisini kontrol edebilen, empati kurabilen çevresine saygılı bireylerin yetişmesi hususunda çeşitli programların düzenlenmesi önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Branş, Saldırganlık, Saldırganlık Düzeyi, Spor

ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSION LEVELS OF STUDENTS WITH DIFFERENT BRANCHES STUDYING AT THE FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES

ABSTRACT

In addition to developing both physical and mental health of individuals, sport is also a phenomenon that includes the concepts of competition and contest. However, in addition to these positive contributions, sports also include the issues of violence and aggression. Aggression is common in sports. However, the growth of violence and aggression in educational institutions in a way that includes individuals who do sports has made it necessary to take some precautions. Therefore, the aim of this study was to examine the aggression levels of students with different branches who are studying at the Faculty of Sports Sciences. Sample group of the study consists of randomly chosen 157 students studying at Ondokuz Mayıs University Yaşar Doğu Faculty of Sports Sciences. Aggression Inventory developed by Gladue (1994) and adapted into Turkish by Çelik and Otrar (2009) was used as data collection tool. Student t test, One-way ANOVA and Tukey multiple comparison test. As a result of the study, no significant difference was found between aggression levels of the participants in all subscales in terms of the variables of age, gender, year of study, department and branch. In addition, physical and verbal aggression subscales of students with low income were higher when compared with students with high level of income. In addition, it was concluded that private and vocational high school graduates had higher aggression levels in verbal aggression subscale, while regular high school graduates had the highest scores in avoiding aggression subscale. Even if students have low aggression, it is observed that such negative situations are experienced in educational institutions. In this context, it is important to give various training to decrease aggressive behavior tendencies of students, especially university students, and to organize various problems to educate individuals who can control themselves in society and who can empathise.

Key Words: Branch, Aggression, Level of aggression, Sport

SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİNDE EĞİTİM GÖREN ÖĞRENCİLERİN BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPOR ÖĞRETMENLİĞİ MESLEĞİNE YÖNELİK TUTUMLARI

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ÖZET

Beden eğitimi ve spor kavramları birbirlerini tamamlayan bir bütünlük içerisinde yer alan kavramlar olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Kişilerin spor ile tanışma süreci beden eğitimi ve spor dersleri ile başlamaktadır. Bu süreçte öğrencilerin yeteneklerini keşfederek çeşitli branşlara yönlendirmek, spor yapma alışkanlığı kazandırmak, ülke sporuna katkı sağlamak ne kadar önemliyse aynı şekilde beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenlerinin de meslek süresince istekli olması, yaptığı işten zevk alması ve mesleğe ilişkin görüşleri de önem taşımaktadır. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmada spor bilimleri fakültesinde eğitim gören öğrencilerin beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenliği mesleğine yönelik tutumlarının incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak Ünlü (2011) tarafından geliştirilen Bedeneğitimi öğretmenliği mesleğine yönelik tutum ölçeği kullanılmıştır. 23 maddeden oluşan ölçek 5'li likert tipindedir. Ölçek “mesleğe yönelik sevgi” alt boyutu 13 madde ve “mesleğe yönelik kaygı” altboyut 10 olmak üzere 2 altboyuttan oluşmaktadır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre katılımcıların yaş, cinsiyet, gelir durumu, sahip olunan branş türü, sınıf, mezun olunan lise türü ile beden eğitimi öğretmenlik mesleğine yönelik tutumları arasında anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Çalışmada istatistiki olarak kayda değer bir farklılık olmasa da; meslek ve düz lise çıkışlı, düşük ve orta gelirli 2.sınıf erkek öğretmen adaylarının kaygı düzeylerinin daha yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu nedenle bu özelliklere sahip katılımcıların kaygı durumlarını azaltmak ve mesleğe yöneliktutumlarını artırmak için sınav sisteminde teorik derslerin yanında beden eğitimi ve spor derslerine ilişkin sorulara yer verilerek daha çok önemsenmesi, özellikle ilköğretim birinci sınıftan itibaren bu derslere yer verilerek öğretmenlerin istihdam alanlarının genişletilmesi, eğitim kurumlarında beden eğitimi ve spor ders saatlerinin artırılması, son olarak bu hususta yapılan araştırmaların kısıtlı olmasından ötürü, yürütülecek olan çalışmaların karma, nitelveya nicel olarak daha geniş bir örneklem grubuyla yapılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beden eğitimi ve spor, Meslek, Spor, Tutum

ATTITUDES OF SPORT SCIENCES FACULTY STUDENTS TOWARDS THE PROFESSION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS TEACHING

ABSTRACT

Physical education and sports are termed as concepts which complement each other as a whole. Individuals meet sports with physical education and sports lessons. It is important in this process for teachers of physical education and sports to be willing to perform their profession and to take pleasure from their profession as important as it to scout students' talent and to guide them to various branches, to teach them the habit of doing sport and to contribute to sport of the country. Therefore, the aim of this study is to examine attitudes of Sport Sciences Faculty students towards the profession of physical education and sports teaching. Attitude Scale towards the profession of Physical Education teaching developed by Ünlü (2011) was used as data collection tool. The scale is a 5 Likert type scale with 23 items consisting of 2 subscales as "love for the profession" with 13 items and "anxiety for the profession" with 10 items. No significant difference was found between the participants' age, gender, income level, branch, year of study, type of high school graduated from and their attitudes towards the profession of physical education teaching. Although no statistically significant difference was found, anxiety levels of vocational high schools and regular high school graduates and low and middle income second year male prospective teachers were higher. Therefore, it is recommended to include questions on physical education and sport lessons in exam system in addition to theoretical lessons to decrease participants' anxiety and to increase their attitudes towards the profession, to increase the employment areas of teachers by including these lessons starting from first grade, to increase physical education and sport lesson hours in educational institutions and to conduct quantitative, qualitative and mixed design studies with larger sample group since there are limited number of studies on the topic.

Key Words: Physical education and sports, Profession, Sport, Attitude

COVID-19 PANDEMİ DÖNEMİNDE ÖRGÜTLERİN KRİZ YÖNETME BECERİSİİLE ÖRGÜTSEL DAYANIKLILIKLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

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ÖZET

Covid-19 pandemi süreci tüm dünya da etkisini hissettiren ve çoğu alanda olumsuz sonuçları olan bir dönem olmaktadır. Küresel anlamda bir krizin yaşanmasına neden olan pandemi süreci işletmeleri de olumsuz olarak etkilemektedir. Kriz yönetimi işletmelerin krizdönemlerinde nasıl hareket etmeleri gerektiğiyle ilgili eylemleri içermektedir. İşletmelerin kriz yönetme becerileri, kriz dönemlerine önceden hazırlanıp hazırlanmamaları ve yönetsel becerileri ile yakından ilgili olmaktadır. Kriz ile başa çıkabilmek için örgütsel dayanıklılığın da önemli etkisi olmaktadır. Örgütsel dayanıklılıkörgütlerin çeşitli alanlardaki farkındalıklarını ve kapasitelerini ortaya koymaktadır. Bu araştırmanın amacı Covid-19 pandemi döneminde örgütlerin kriz yönetme becerileri ile örgütsel dayanıklılıkları arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koymaktır. Araştırma kriz dönemlerinde, örgütlerin krizle mücadelesinde, sahip oldukları kapasitelerinin etkisini ortaya koymak açısından önemli görülmüştür. Araştırmada veriler anket tekniği ile toplanmıştır. Verileri toplamak için kriz yönetme becerisi ölçeği ve örgütsel dayanıklılık ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini Kırşehir ilinde faaliyet gösteren işletmeler oluşturmaktadır. Toplanan veriler uygun istatistiksel program kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Hipotezlerin test edilmesi için korelasyon, bağımsız t-testi ve Anova testleri yapılmıştır. Yapılan analizler neticesinde kriz yönetme becerisi ile örgütsel dayanıklılık arasında pozitif yönlü ve anlamlı ilişkiler tespit edilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar diğer araştırma sonuçları ile karşılaştırılarak tartışılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda ilgili literatüre katkı sağlanmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Kriz, Kriz Yönetimi, Örgütsel Dayanıklılık

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONS CRISIS MANAGEMENTSKILLS AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESILIENCE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD

ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic is a period that makes its impact felt all over the world and with negative consequences in many areas. The pandemic which causes a global crisis, alsonegatively affects businesses. Crisis management includes actions related to how businesses should act during this crisis period. Crisis management skills of businesses are closely related to whether they are prepared for crisis periods before and their managerial skills. Organizational resilience also has a significant impact on coping with the crisis. Organizational resilience reveals the awareness and capacities of organizations in various fields. The aim of this research is to reveal the relationship between the crisis management skills of organizations and their organizational resilience during the Covid-19 pandemic

period. The research has been considered as important in terms of revealing the effects of the organisations' capacities during their struggle with crisis in the crises period. The data in the study were collected by questionnaire technique. Crisis management skill scale and organizational resilience scale were used to collect data. The sample of the research consists of businesses operating in Kirsehir province. The collected data were analyzed by using the appropriate statistical program. Correlation, independent t-test and Anova tests were performed to test the hypotheses. As a result of the analyzes, positive and significant relationships were determined between crisis management skills and organizational resilience. The results obtained were discussed by comparing them with other research results. As a result of the research, it was aimed to contribute to the related literature.

Keywords: Covid-19, Crisis, Crisis Management, Organizational Resilience

**THE PERCEPTION OF SELECTED PROFESSIONALS FROM TWO
FEDERAL COUNCILS IN BRAZIL ABOUT THE CAUSES, EFFECTS AND
SCIENTIFIC CONSENSUS ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

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ABSTRACT

Considering that public engagement in Climate Change actions is directly related to people's knowledge about it, it is important to study certain professionals' views on the topic to infer their engagement in tackling Climate Change. Evaluating the personal views and opinions of technical professionals like engineers, biologists and geologists about Climate Change is essential to adaptation and mitigation plans in Brazil, as those professionals will be in the "frontline" of projects to be developed in the next years. In this research, we aim to evaluate the perception of certain professionals from two Brazilian institutions: the Federal Council of Engineering and Agronomy (*Conselho Federal de Engenharia e Agronomia - CONFEA*) and the Federal Council of Biology (*Conselho Federal de Biologia - CFBio*) regarding specific aspects of Climate Change. We want to understand the individual views of these professionals on the causes, effects and scientific consensus on the topic. We propose to interview, using online forms, 4221 randomly selected individuals from the CONFEA and CFBio database, from the following professions: Biologist, Agronomist Engineer, Environmental and Sanitary Engineer, Civil Engineer, Mining Engineer, Forest Engineer, Chemical Engineer, Geologist/Geological Engineer, Geographer/Geographic Engineer. While biologists are associated to CFBio, all other professions are associated to CONFEA. Thus, methodology consists of probabilistic sampling, with stratification sampling to be used for CONFEA professionals according to the population of each class. This research is proposed by volunteers from different organizations, and not currently being carried out due to lack of funding for the project and even fellowships. We seek partners interested in collaboration to develop this work.

Keywords: Climate Change, Public Perception, Quantitative Survey, CONFEA, CFBio.

COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNDE INFODEMİ İÇERİKLİ YAYINLARINBİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ

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ÖZET

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ) tarafından 11 Mart 2020 tarihinde pandemi olarak ilan edilen COVID- 19 salgını, dünya çapında önlemler ve etkili aşuların geliştirilmesi ile günümüzde kontrol altına alınmaya çalışılmaktadır. Pandemi sürecinde yanlış bilgilerle savaşmak ise virüsle mücadele etmek kadar önemli bir başka nokta olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Doğruluğu kanıtlanmayan bilgilerin, bilinçli şekilde aktarılan yalan haberlerin ve söylencelerin özellikle sosyal medya aracılığıyla kısa zamanda yayılması ‘infodemi’ terimiyle ifade edilmektedir. Kısaca ‘yalan haber salgını’ anlamına gelen infodemi, pandemiyle birlikte hayatımıza giren vahalen üzerinde akademik çalışmalar yapılan güncel kavramlardan biri olarak önem taşımaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, COVID-19 pandemisinde yanlış bilgilere ve söylencelere dikkat çeken infodemi içerikli yayınların temel özelliklerini ortaya çıkarmaktır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda nitel araştırma yöntemleri arasında yer alan ve araştırmaya konu olan çeşitli yazılı yayınlarınkünyesini açığa çıkaran bibliyometrik analizden yararlanılmıştır. Bu yöntem ile incelenen yayınların kim tarafından yazıldığına, tarihine, içeriğine, türüne ve kapsamına odaklanılmaktadır. Böylelikle ele alınan yayınlar hakkında genel örüntülere ulaşmak ve yayınların incelenen zaman dilimindeki görüntüsünü ortaya çıkarmak mümkün olmaktadır. Var olan yayınların görüntüsü ise gelecekte hazırlanacak yayınlara rehberlik etmekte ve eksik kalanveya pekiştirilmesi gereken noktaların ileriki çalışmalarda giderilmesini sağlamaktadır. Araştırmada infodemi teriminin ilk kez kullanıldığı Şubat 2020 ile Haziran 2021 arasında geçen

17 aylık dönemde Türkiye’de infodemiye konu eden yayınlar, bibliyometrik analize tabitularak incelenmiştir. Gerçekleştirilen bibliyometrik analizde infodemi konulu yayınların akademik ve akademik olmayan yayınlarda ele alındığı, infodemi kavramının başlarda tıp akademisyenlerinin ilgisini çekmesine rağmen ilerleyen süreçte sosyal bilimciler tarafından ele alındığı izlenmiştir. Infodemi içerikli yayınların hepsinde yalan haber salgınıyla bilinçli şekilde mücadele etmek için yapılması gerekenlerin açık ve anlaşılır şekilde aktarıldığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, Pandemi, Infodemi, Bibliyometrik Analiz

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS ABOUT INFODEMIC IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**ABSTRACT**

The COVID-19 epidemic, which was declared as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11th in 2020, is currently being tried to be controlled with worldwide precautions and the development of effective vaccines. It is clear that warfare with false information during the pandemic process is as important as fighting the virus. The delivery of unproven information, deliberately transmitted fake news and rumours, which are spread especially through social media, is expressed in the term of ‘infodemic’. Infodemic, which means ‘fake news epidemic’ in short, still is important as one of the current concepts that entered our lives with the pandemic and academic studies.

This study aims to reveal the infodemic content’s main features that draw attention to false information and myths in the COVID-19 pandemic. For this purpose, bibliometric analysis, which is among the qualitative research methods and revealing the tags of various written publications that are the subject of the research, was used. With this method, the focus is on who wrote the publications, their history, content, type, and scope. Thus, it is possible to reach general patterns about the publications discussed and reveal the publications’ appearance in the examined time period. The image of the existing publications guides the publications to be prepared in the future and ensures that the missing points or the points that need to be reinforced are eliminated in future studies. In the 17-month period between February 2020, when the term infodemic was first used, and June 2021, the publications on infodemic in Turkey were examined by subjecting them to bibliometric analysis. In the bibliometric analysis, it was observed that the publications on infodemic were discussed in academic and non-academic publications, and although the concept of infodemic initially attracted the attention of medical academics, it was later discussed by social scientists. In all of the infodemic publications, it has been determined that what needs to be done to consciously fight the fake news epidemic is conveyed clearly and understandably.

Key Words: COVID-19, Pandemic, Infodemic, Bibliometric Analysis

CAPACITES DYNAMIQUES ET AVANTAGE CONCURRENTIEL: INDUSTRIE MANUFACTURIERE TUNISIENNE

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RESUME

Ce papier vise à discerner l'effet des capacités dynamiques sur l'avantage concurrentiel (avantage de différenciation et avantage de cout), dans le cadre d'un environnement en perpétuel changements. Nous faisons ainsi référence à l'approche par les capacités dynamiques (Teece et al., 1997, Teece et Pisano, 1994) qui vient de pallier aux insuffisances de l'approche par les ressources avec pour objectif d'expliquer comment une entreprise peut maintenir son avantage concurrentiel face à un environnement dynamique caractérisé par les changements rapides. En effet, cette approche s'impose de plus en plus comme le cadre théorique de référence en ce qui concerne l'analyse de l'avantage concurrentiel durable des firmes dans un environnement marqué par les changements rapides. Cette étude mesure les capacités dynamiques selon les trois dimensions, à savoir l'intégration, la construction et la reconfiguration des ressources, en se basant sur le modèle de Wilden et al. (2013). Quant à l'avantage concurrentiel, on s'est basé sur les modèles de Dess et Davis (1984) et Kotha et Vadlamani, (1995);

En suivant une approche quantitative de type hypothético-déductive, et en faisant recours à la méthode des équations structurelles, l'étude confirme l'effet significatif et positif des capacités dynamiques sur l'avantage concurrentiel. Sur un échantillon d'entreprises tunisiennes appartenant à l'industrie manufacturière. De même l'étude confirme le rôle modérateur du dynamisme environnemental sur la relation entre les capacités dynamiques et l'avantage concurrentiel dans le contexte industriel tunisien.

Mots-clés : capacités dynamiques, l'avantage concurrentiel de différenciation, avantage concurrentiel de cout, industrie manufacturière tunisienne.

DYNAMIC CAPABILITIES AND COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE: TUNISIAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to discern the effect of dynamic capabilities on competitive advantage (differentiation advantage and cost advantage), in a constantly changing environment. We therefore refer to the dynamic capabilities approach (Teece et al., 1997, Teece and Pisano, 1994) which has just overcome the shortcomings of the resource approach with the aim of explaining how a company can maintain its competitive advantage in a dynamic environment characterized by rapid change. Indeed, this approach is increasingly establishing itself as the theoretical framework of reference for the analysis of the sustainable competitive advantage of firms in an environment marked by rapid change. This study measures dynamic capacities according to the three dimensions, namely the integration, construction and reconfiguration of resources, based on the model of Wilden et al. (2013). As for the competitive advantage, we used the models of Dess and Davis (1984) and Kotha and Vadlamani, (1995);

By following a quantitative approach of the hypothetico-deductive type, and by resorting to the method of structural equations, the study confirms the significant and positive effect of dynamic capacities on competitive advantage on a sample of Tunisian companies belonging to manufacturing industry. Likewise, the study confirms the moderating role of environmental dynamism on the relationship between dynamic capacities and competitive advantage in the Tunisian industrial context.

Keywords: dynamic capabilities, competitive advantage of differentiation, competitive advantage of cost, Tunisian manufacturing industry.

DİJİTAL LİDERLİĞİN ÖRGÜTSEL YÖNETİM İLE İNSAN KAYNAKLARI ÜZERİNDE ETKİLERİ

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ÖZET

Bilgi iletişim teknolojilerinin entegrasyonu ve örgütlerin liderlik ve çalışma ortamlarında teknolojik yönelmelerin başlaması gelişmekte olan ülkelerde eğitim sistemlerinde stratejik planların önemli bir kısmıdır. İş ortamında teknolojik gelişmelerin benimsenmesi işletme fonksiyonlarında modern standartların geliştirilmesi ve eşit işe uygun ücret fırsatlarının sunulması bağlamında kaçınılmaz bir hal almıştır. Fakat, bu tür teknolojik çalışma ortamlarının geliştirilmesi ve uygulanması büyük oranda yönetsel sistem içindeki farkındalık ve hazır olmaya bağlı olduğu gibi örgüt kültürü içerisindeki teknolojik gelişmelerden sorumlu yöneticilerin farkındalıklarından da etkilenir. Ayrıca, teknoloji entegrasyonu sadece iş ortamlarını desteklemekle kalmaz; birimler arası ortaklığı ve her türden etkinliğin daha iyi uygulanması adına çalışanlar arası işbirliğini artırmak için alternatif ortam oluşturur.

Dijital çağda, hem liderlik hem iş ortamı dijital ortamda yöneticiliği destekleme, liderliği geliştirme ve sınırları aşarak bilgiyi yeniden yaratan ağ kurmak için çok önemli rol oynarlar. Bu durumda, gelişmekte olan ülkelerde örgüt yöneticilerinin dijital liderler olarak geleneksel liderlikten dijital liderliğe ve dijital iş ortamlarına geçişi nasıl yönettikleri ve başa çıktıklarına yönelik sorular ortaya çıkmaktadır. Örgüt kültürlerinde, dijital teknolojiler liderleri teknolojinin etkin kullanılmasına dair vizyon geliştirmek zorunda bırakır. Bu bağlamda, liderler teknolojinin nasıl, neden ve ne zaman kullanılacağı sorunlarıyla karşılaşır. Dijital liderlik sadece teknolojiyi kullanmak anlamına gelmez; aynı zamanda örgüt kültürünün bağlılık ve başarı amacıyla stratejik görüşüdür.

Bilgi ve bilgisayar okur - yazarlığını geliştirme; doğru soruları sorma, doğru bilgiyi bulma, doğru sorunların belirlenip çözülmesi, bilgi kaynaklarının değerlendirilmesi ve eleştirel düşünme gibi becerilerden etkilenir. İş örgütlerinde, sürekli gelişim ve öğrenim gün geçtikçe artan şekilde teknolojiye entegre edilir ve bu sebeple, liderlerin bilgiyi dağıtma ve paylaşmadaki rolleri önemli bir liderlik özelliği haline gelir. Bu nedenle, iş ortamında, teknolojinin hayat boyu öğrenim sürecine ve profesyonel gelişime entegre edilmesi amacıyla geniş fırsatlar sunulması gerekir. Dijital çağa uyum sağlamada örgüt yöneticilerini değişim ajanları olarak görmek oldukça önemlidir.

Bu bağlamda, yönetim sürecinin önemini anlamak çok önemlidir, bu süreç, dijital çağda görev dağılımında ve görevlerin başarılmasında katılımı, iletişimi ve anlaşmayı gerekli kılar. Yönetim sürecinde öğrenme dijital çağdaki değişikliklere uyum sağlamak üzere gerekli bir besleme aracıdır. Liderler teknolojik değişimi kabullenerek; yönetsel etkinliklerde bu değişimi yaymalı, paylaşmalı ve uygulamalıdır. Liderlik birçok farklı şekilde tanımlanmıştır ve işbirliği ile yapılmasının doğru olduğunun düşünüldüğü şeyi yapmayı, bir fikri veya vizyonu örgütteki diğer bireylerle veya bir grup kişiyle veya takımla paylaşmayı içermektedir. Teknolojinin eğitim sistemine ve yönetim sürecine entegrasyonu liderliğin durumunu dijital liderlik olarak değiştirmiştir; ve lider, genellikle kısıtlı zaman ve kaynaklarla değişen küresel standartlara etkin bir şekilde ulaşma ihtiyacı ile dijital kültür oluşturmaya çalışan dijital kültür ajanı haline gelmiştir. Bu bağlamda SWOT analizinin kullanıldığı bu çalışmada örgütsel yönetim ve çalışanlar üzerinde teknolojik liderliğin etkileri sergilenmeye ve araştırma paydaşlarının bilgilendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Liderlik, Örgüt Yönetimi, İnsan Kaynakları

EFFECTS OF DIGITAL LEADERSHIP ON ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES

ABSTRACT

Integration of information and communication technologies and the beginning of technological orientations in the leadership and working environments of organizations are an important part of strategic plans in educational systems in developing countries. The adoption of technological developments in the business environment has become inevitable in the context of the development of modern standards in business functions and the provision of Equal Employment-appropriate wage opportunities. But the development and implementation of such technological work environments depends largely on awareness and readiness within the managerial system, as well as on the awareness of managers responsible for technological developments within the organizational culture. In addition, technology integration not only supports business environments; it creates an alternative environment to increase inter-unit partnership and collaboration between employees for better implementation of all types of events.

In the digital age, both leadership and the business environment play a crucial role in supporting management in the digital environment, developing leadership, and building networks that transcend boundaries and recreate knowledge. In this case, questions arise about how organization managers in developing countries manage and cope with the transition from traditional leadership to digital leadership and digital business environments as digital leaders. In organizational cultures, digital technologies force leaders to develop a vision of effective use of technology. In this context, leaders face issues of how, why and when to use technology. Digital leadership is not only about using technology; it is also the strategic view of organizational culture for the purpose of commitment and success.

Developing knowledge and computer literacy is influenced by skills such as asking the right questions, finding the right information, identifying and solving the right problems, evaluating information sources, and critical thinking. In business organizations, continuous development and learning are increasingly integrated into technology, and therefore the role of leaders in distributing and sharing knowledge becomes an important leadership feature. Therefore, in the business environment, Wide Opportunities need to be offered to integrate technology into the lifelong learning process and professional development. It is very important to see organization managers as agents of change in adapting to the digital age.

In this context, it is very important to understand the importance of the management process, this process makes participation, communication and agreement necessary in the distribution of tasks and the achievement of tasks in the digital age. Learning in the management process is a necessary feeding tool to adapt to changes in the digital age. By accepting technological change, leaders should spread, share and implement this change in managerial activities. Leadership is defined in many different ways and can include doing what is considered right to be done cooperatively, sharing an idea or vision with other individuals in the organization, or with a group of people or teams. The integration of technology into the education system and management process has changed the state of leadership to digital leadership; and the leader has become an agent of Digital Culture, trying to create a digital culture, often with limited time and resources, with the need to effectively achieve changing global standards. In this context, this study, in which SWOT analysis is used, aims to demonstrate the effects of technological leadership on organizational management and employees and to inform research stakeholders.

Keywords: Digital Leadership, Organizational Management, Human Resources

LİDER-ÜYE ETKİLEŞİMİ VE YUKARIYA DOĞRU ETKİLEME TAKTİKLERİ İLİŞKİSİ: PERAKENDECİLİK SEKTÖRÜNDE BİR UYGULAMA

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ÖZET

Lider-üye etkileşimi; liderlerin zamanının kısıtlılığı, sahip olduğu kaynakların ve güçlerinin sınırlı olması nedeniyle astlarıyla aynı liderlik yaklaşımıyla ilişkiler kuramadıklarını ileri süren bir kuramdır. Üstler ve astlar arasındaki ilişkilerin yüksek kaliteden düşük kaliteye doğru bir değişim göstermektedir. Lider, iç grubunda olan astlarıyla pozitif yönlü, sevgi, saygı ve güvene dayalı ilişkiler kurarken, dış grupta yer alan astları ile daha biçimsel, resmi vemesafeli negatif yönlü ilişki kurmaktadır. Yukarıya etkileme taktiklerinde; üstlerini etkilemek adına astların kullandıkları birden fazla faktörlerin olduğu ve bu faktörlerin lider üzerinde etkili olabildiği ifade edilmektedir. Üyeler elde etmek istedikleri sonuçlar için lider üzerinde ve de diğer üyeler üzerinde sosyal çevrelerine, grubun ve kişilerin özelliklerine ve kültürlerine göre farklılık gösterebilen taktikler olabilmektedir. Bir bireyin diğer insanları etkileme başarısı, örgüt içinde etkinliğinin belirleyici olmasıyla ilişkili olduğundan önemlidir. Literatürde lider-üye etkileşimi ve etkileme taktiklerine ilişkin yapılan araştırmalar, liderin astlarına kullandığı etkileme taktiklerine yoğunlaşmış olup, astların üstlerini etkileme taktiklerine yönelik çalışmalara daha az oranda odaklanıldığı gözlemlenmiştir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, perakendecilik sektöründe çalışan işgörenlerin yukarıya etkileme taktiklerini ve lider-üye etkileşimi kalitesi üzerinde anlamlı bir etkisinin olup olmadığını tespit edebilmektir. Bu kapsamda perakendecilik sektöründe faaliyet gösteren işletmelerde de daha önce bu değişkenleri bir arada inceleyen bir çalışma bulunmaması bu çalışmayı özgün ve öncü kılmaktadır. Çalışmada verilerin elde edilmesi amacıyla Balıkesir ili Bandırma ilçesinde perakendecilik sektöründe faaliyet gösteren 6 kurumsal işletmeden tesadüfi örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilen kişilerden 230 anket elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler istatistiksel analiz paket programı ile frekans analizi, güvenilirlik testleri, basıklık-çarpıklık analizi yapılmıştır. Değişkenler arasındaki ilişki korelasyon ve regresyon analizleri ile ölçülmüştür. Elde edilen verilere göre; perakendecilik sektöründe faaliyet gösteren işletmelerde lider-üye etkileşimi kalitesi üzerinde, yukarıya etkileme taktiklerinin istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ve pozitif ilişkileritepit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lider Üye Etkileşimi, Yukarı Doğru Etkileme Taktikleri, Perakendecilik sektörü.

**UPWARD WITH THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEADER-MEMBER EXCHANGE
IMPACT TACTICS: AN APPLICATION IN THE RETAIL SECTOR****ABSTRACT**

Leader-member interaction; It is a theory that argues that leaders cannot establish relationships with their subordinates with the same leadership approach due to the limited time, resources and power they have. Relationships between superiors and subordinates show a change from high quality to low quality. While the leader establishes positive relationships based on love, respect and trust with her subordinates in the inner group, she establishes a more formal, formal and distant negative relationship with her subordinates in the outer group. In the upward influence tactics; It is stated that there are more than one factor that subordinates use to influence their superiors and these factors can be effective on the leader. For the results that members want to achieve, there may be tactics on the leader and other members that may differ according to their social environment, the characteristics of the group and people and their cultures. An individual's success in influencing other people is important because it is related to her effectiveness in the organization. Studies on leader-member interaction and influencing tactics in the literature focused on the influence tactics used by the leader for her subordinates, and it was observed that the focus was less on the tactics of influencing the subordinates' superiors. The aim of this research is to determine the tactics of influencing the employees working in the retail sector and whether they have a significant effect on the quality of leader-member interaction. In this context, the absence of a previous study examining these variables together in businesses operating in the retail sector makes this study unique and pioneering. In order to obtain data in the study, 230 questionnaires were obtained from people selected by random sampling method from 6 corporate businesses operating in the retail sector in Bandırma, Balıkesir. Frequency analysis, reliability tests, kurtosis-skewness analysis were performed with the statistical analysis package program of the obtained data. The relationship between the variables was measured by correlation and regression analyses. According to the data obtained; Statistically significant and positive relationships of upward influencing tactics on the quality of leader-member interaction in businesses operating in the retail sector were determined.

Keywords: Leader Member Exchange, Upward Influence Tactics, Retail Industry

**COVID-19 PANDEMİ DÖNEMİNDE HAVAYOLU ŞİRKETLERİNİN K-ORTALAMALAR
KÜMELEME İLE ANALİZİ****Fatma Altuntaş**

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ÖZET

Ulaşım sektörü COVID-19 salgınından en çok etkilenen sektörlerin başında gelmektedir. Salgın döneminde ulaşım sektöründe çalışanlar için hem yerel ölçekte hem de küresel ölçekte ekonomik, sosyal, psikolojik çöküntüler yaşanmıştır. Ulaşım sektörünün en önemli kollarından biri havayolları taşımacılığıdır. Havayolu ulaşımı ülkeler için önemli ekonomik kaynak olduğu değerlendirilmektedir. Havayolu ulaşımı, turizm sektörü, sağlık sektörü gibi farklı sektörler içinde önemli bir ekonomik kaynağı oluşturmaktadır. Literatürde, havayolu şirketlerinin veri madenciliği yöntemleri ile analizi oldukça kısıtlıdır. Bu çalışmanın amacı COVID-19 pandemisi dönemlerinde havayolu şirketlerinin nasıl kümelendiğini araştırmaktır. Bu çalışmanın yürütülmesi amacıyla ihtiyaç duyulan veriler literatürde oldukça sık kullanılan AirlineRating.com web sitesinden alınmıştır. AirlineRating tüm havayolları şirketlerini kendi web sitelerini adil olarak araştıran editörler kurulu tarafından oluşturulmaktadır. Değerlendirmeler sonucu havayollarına 1 ile 7 arasında değişen sayıda yıldız ataması yaparak derecelendirmesi yapılmaktadır. COVID-19 pandemi döneminde havayolu şirketlerinin salgına karşı aldıkları önlemler, havayolu şirketinin son 10 yılda yaşadığı uçak kazaları, mürettebatın veya yolcuların uçaktayken bir kaza nedeniyle ölümü nedeniyle oluşturulan olay raporu, havacılık için gerekli denetim kriterlerini sağlayıp sağlamadığına göre değerlendirilerek derecelendirme puanı atanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada elde edilen veriler ile veri madenciliği yöntemlerinden biri olan K-ortalamlar yöntemi ile 331 havayolu şirketi analiz edilmiştir. Küme sayısının belirlenmesi için Silhouette katsayısı dikkate alınmıştır. Havayolu şirketleri 5 kümeye ayrılmıştır. En az sayıda havayolu şirketinin olduğu kümede 17 havayolu şirketi kümelirken, en fazla sayıda havayolunu şirketinin olduğu kümede 116 havayolu şirketi kümelmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre kümeler içerisindeki havayolu şirketlerinin performansları değerlendirilmiştir. Bu çalışmanın sonuçlarının COVID-19 pandemisi gibi beklenmeyen yerel olarak yaşanan olumsuz durumlarda ya da küresel çapta gerçekleşen kritik durumlarda stratejik yol haritalarını oluşturmalarında önemli katkılar sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir. Günümüzde havayolu müşterileri, uçuş yapacakları havayolu firmasının ekonomikliğini araştırmasının yanısıra ne kadar güvenilir uçuşlar gerçekleştirdiğini de göz önünde tutarak uçuş bileti almaktadır. Bu çalışma havayolu şirketlerinin müşteri memnuniyetini hedefleyen analiz çalışmalarına da katkı yapması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Havayolu ulaşımı, Havayolu şirketleri, Veri madenciliği, K-ortalamlar kümeleme

ANALYSIS OF AIRLINES COMPANIES USING K-MEANS CLUSTERING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD

ABSTRACT

The transportation sector is one of the sectors which are most affected by the COVID-19 outbreak. During the pandemic, economic, social and psychological depressions are experienced both on a local and global scale for those working in the transportation sector. One of the most important branches of the transportation sector is airline transportation. Air transport is considered an important economic resource for countries. It constitutes an important economic resource in different sectors such as air transportation, tourism sector and health sector. In the literature, the analysis of airline companies with data mining methods is quite limited. The purpose of this study is to investigate how airline companies cluster during the COVID-19 pandemic periods. The data needed to carry out this study are taken from the AirlineRating.com website, which is used quite frequently in the literature. AirlineRating is created by the editorial board, which fairly researches all airline companies on their websites. As a result of the evaluations, it assigns a number of stars ranging from 1 to 7 to the airline companies and makes the rating. The measures taken by the airline companies against the pandemic during the COVID-19 pandemic period, the plane crashes that the airline has experienced for the last 10 years, and the incident report created due to the death of the crew or passengers due to an accident while on the plane are evaluated according to whether it meets the necessary inspection criteria for aviation and a rating score are assigned based on this evaluation. 331 airline companies are analyzed using the K-means clustering, which is one of the data mining methods. The Silhouette coefficient is taken into account to determine the number of clusters. Airline companies are divided into 5 clusters. While 17 airline companies are clustered in the cluster with the lowest number of airline companies, 116 airline companies are clustered in the cluster with the highest number of airline companies. According to the results obtained from k-means clustering, the performances of the airline companies within the clusters are evaluated in detail. It is thought that the results of this study will make significant contributions to the creation of strategic roadmaps in unexpected local adverse situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic or in critical situations that occur globally. Today, airline customers buy flight tickets by taking into account the reliability of flights, as well as researching the economy of the airline company they will fly with. It is expected that this study will contribute to the analysis studies of airline companies targeting customer satisfaction.

Keywords: Airline transportation, Airline companies, Data mining, K-means clustering

**TEACHING WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICAL CLASSES AND METHODOLOGIES
DURING THE PANDEMIC: A CASE FROM COROATÁ CITY, MARANHÃO, BRAZIL****Dr. Luciano Marquette¹ (corresponding author)****Alice Soares Machado¹****Aurelio Marcos Reis Da Silva¹****Cleonice Mendes Da Silva¹****Eliete Da Silva Sampaio¹****Filipe Barbosa Rodrigues¹****Francisco De Assis Santos Da Silva¹****Gilson Ribeiro De Sousa¹****Jeciane Silva Santos¹****Jhonatan Filgueiras Dos Santos¹****Jorge Luis Soares Rosa¹****Mateus Henrique Lima Sousa¹****Natalia Mourao Da Silva¹****Paulo Dinilson Da Silva Santos¹****Thiago Camilo Felix Alves¹**

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ABSTRACT

Practical classes and fieldwork have been canceled or severely limited during the pandemic in most Brazilian universities. Undergraduate students do not feel secure about their practical knowledge, as classes are being carried out online. In this work we present a tentative method of teaching practical classes and offering fieldwork related to the Water Resources Management discipline, for the Environmental Management undergraduate students of *Universidade Estadual do Maranhão*, while still teaching online. Most students from the course have limited access to technologies, and end up participating in classes using their smartphones, or even missing some due to bad internet connection. Practical classes are thus important to keep them motivated. We developed a simple, collaborative project related to water quality assessment, where students could act as protagonists, involving the whole class as a single group. After two theoretical lessons about water quality and management, students were requested to elaborate a way of classifying the surface water resources around them regarding quality and conservancy. Using the literature and their own local knowledge, students came up with nine criteria to classify the water resources, giving different values (from 0 to 2) for each, depending on the situation of the resource (lower values are better than higher ones). Students were then requested to analyze the rivers close to their homes at different points, and classify each point

based on the criteria they defined (the sum of values from each criteria would give the final classification). Online meetings are being held by them at a regular basis to discuss results and questions. Although the fieldwork is still being carried out, we see an improvement in student's engagement and interest in the discipline, even in the theoretical classes, showing this initiative to be a successful way of dealing with fieldwork and practical classes during social distancing.

Keywords: Practical classes, pandemic, water management teaching.

**FAR EAST VISIT of TURKISH PRIME MINISTER ADNAN MENDERES(20-28
NİSAN 1958)**

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ABSTRACT

The 1950s were the years when the Democratic Party was in power in Turkey. In the foreign policy line followed by the Democratic Party, the Far East region as well as the Middle East and the Balkans are also important. This study deals with the visits of Adnan Menderes, who was the prime minister during the Democratic Party period, to the Far East and aims to shed light on the reasons and consequences of these visits. In the early 1950s, Turkey followed a policy aimed at creating balance with Baghdad and Balkan Pacts in the east and west in the region. The Far East visit is thought to be a continuation and supporter of these treaties and policies. It is seen that Menderes made visits to Japan, South Korea and China upon the invitation. Together with Menderes, foreign minister Fatin Rüştü Zorlu, press and tourism minister Sıtkı Yırcalı, members of parliament, soldiers, academics and press members also attended this visit. According to the visit program, Menderes was in Japan on April 20-25, in Korea on April 25-27, in China on April 28, in 1958. News and comments about the visit took place in the press of the period. In this study, the details of the visit will be addressed through the information reflected in the news and comments in the press of the period.

Keywords: Far East, Menderes, Democratic Party, Japan, Korea, China.

MIKHEIL MUSKHELISHVILI AND THE IDEA OF A UNITED EUROPE

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Co-founder and executive secretary of “Institute for Georgia’s Neighbourhood Studies”

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ABSTRACT

Background and aim: The history of the European Union dates back to the 50s of XX century, with the creation of the “European Coal and Steel Community”, but the idea of European unity was introduced and developed much earlier. The idea of the European Union and its realization has brought innumerable goodness to the peoples of Europe, as well as to the people living in its neighborhood or in the different parts of the world.

For me, as a speaker from Georgia, it is great pride and I am pleased to tell you about the life of a Georgian scientist who worked in Europe, in particular in France, and made a great contribution to the revival of the idea of the European Union. The French newspapers wrote about this in 1964, for the period of his death. This scientist is Mikheil Muskhelishvili / Michel Mouskhely (Le professeur Mouskhely).

Mikheil Muskhelishvili went to political emigration from Georgia in 1921, when Georgia was annexed by the Soviet Union. Since then he was engaged in fruitful scientific work mainly in France. He co-authored a draft of the European Federal Constitution with French constitutionalist Gaston Stephane. His ideas were about creating the European Single Market and the European Single Education Area, and more.

Mikheil Muskhelishvili founded the "Center for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe Studies" (Center Mouskhely) at the University of Strasbourg, which still operates today. It was his center that researched the benefits of breaking down borders between European countries and sharing the ideas with the leading European scientific society.

Results: So, he personally tried to realize the idea of European unity, and on August 6, 1950, during a European conference in Strasbourg, Mikheil Muskhelishvili, along with more than 300 students from three European countries, led by three professors, dismantled the French-German border infrastructure and raised the European Union flag. At that time, Mikheil Muskhelishvili said: "We lit only a small bonfire, a big fire must be lit now in Strasbourg to light European hearts as well" ...

Conclusion: In the framework of our report we will try to present more interesting details about the great contribution of the Georgian scientist to the formation of the European Union. It must be said that not many people know about his work in Georgia, neither in France nor in the world.

Material and Methods: We used newly discovered and published material. We use qualitative research methods in our research.

Key words: European unity, Mikheil Muskhelishvili, Georgian scientist.

REFLECTION OF EGYPT'S SOCIO-POLITICAL LANDSCAPE IN THE LATE XX - EARLY XXI CENTURIES IN MODERN LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

Against the background of historical events in the socio-political life of Egypt in the late XX - early XXI centuries, the realities of society were widely reflected in the literature of that period, engraved in numerous literary examples. It should be noted that history of Egypt at that time was rich in many significant and memorable processes. Thus, on July 23, 1952, under the leadership of Gamal Abdel Nasser (1918-1970), "Free Officers" secret organization staged a coup in Egypt and laid the foundation for the anti-feudal, national-democratic revolution.

On June 18, 1953, Egypt was declared a republic. This was followed by socio-economic changes in Egypt. Anwar Sadat (1918-1981), who became president after Nasser's death in 1970, began to pursue a liberal policy, which led to the widespread penetration of foreign monopolies into Egyptian economy. The Camp David Accords, signed in 1978, led to Egypt's isolation in the Arab world.

Egypt was facing a political and economic boycott by most Arab states. Dissatisfaction with Sadat's policies in the country has resulted in the assassination of the Egyptian president. He was fatally wounded during a military parade in October of 1981.

Thus, it is impossible to find a writer who formed the Egyptian literature of the new period with his works, so that his works do not reflect those historical events, realities and problems of that period. In this regard, the last period of the work of the great Arab writer, Nobel Laureate Naguib Mahfouz (1911-2006) is more noteworthy. In his works, flattery, hypocrisy, bribery, nepotism, political games prevailing in the society are always presented within the plots that reflect real life. It is possible to sense that these realities, which Mahfouz observes and analyzes in his work, and the difficulties faced by the heroes, exist in Egypt, which has entered the XXI century. In the works of Alaa Al Aswany, a well-known figure in modern Arabic literature, we see the Egyptian problems inherited from Mahfouz's novels - bureaucracy, bribery, nepotism, ignorance, political games, inequality of women's and men's rights.

Keywords: Egypt, Cairo, Naguib Mahfouz, Alaa Al Aswany, corruption

**MALATYA YÖRESİ TÜRKÜLERİNİN YERELDEN ULUSALA ULUSALDANEVRENSELE
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Kültür, toplumlara başkalık özelliği katar. Yaşam serüveni içerisinde başlangıçtan vardığı yere kadar, A'dan Z'ye tüm alanlarda, bir milletin bütün bir birikimini ve kendini ifade ediş biçimini sergiler. Kültür bizi bizce, bize uygun biçimde yansıtır. Zamana, mekâna ve toplumsal algıya bağlı olarak değişip gelişir. Bu bağlamda sabit kalmaz ve menşesinde sahip oldukları değişime ve dönüşüme uğrar. Yaşadığı ilerleyişte birtakım özelliklerini kaybederken, bazılarını geliştirip zenginleştirebilir. Bu şekilde diri ve hareketli bir yapıya sahiptir, kaybetmediği yegâne nitelik sahip olduğu bu canlılıktır. Kültürün bir başka özelliği etkileşim içerisinde olmasıdır. Bünyesine farklı kültürlerden unsurları dâhil edebilir ve bir birleşme sürecinin sonunda ortaya çıkan ürün, öz kültürün kuvveti oranında form kazanır. İstek ve ihtiyaç faktörlerinin etkili olduğu bu süreçte kültüre dayalı verimlerin varyasyonlarını görmek mümkündür. Kültüre dair kavram şeması oldukça zengindir. Popüler kültür, kitle kültürü, yüksek kültür, aşağı kültür, genel kültür, alt kültür, karşıt kültür, baskın kültür, maddi kültür, manevi kültür, modern kültür, küresel kültür, milli kültür, yerel kültür, geleneksel kültür gibi kavramlar kültürün çok boyutlu, canlı yapısına ve niteliklerine dikkati çekmektedir. Bu kavram ve olgular arasında koruma ve savunma refleksi gösteren halkkültürü ise milli kültürün temeli olarak önem taşımaktadır. Toplumların karakter sahibi olmasında önemli bir etken olan halk kültürünün; giyim-kuşam-süslenme kültürü, mutfakkültürü, oyun kültürü, dans kültürü, müzik kültürü vb. birçok alanda bir yaşam ve ifade dünyası oluşturduğu söylenebilir. Günümüzde halk kültürüne dayalı olarak ortaya konan ürünler, her biri insan hayatını önemli ölçüde etkilemiş olan sözlü, yazılı ve elektronik kültür ortamlarında yaratım ve icra bulmaktadır. Halk kültürünün bahsi geçen çok çeşitli ifadeetkinliklerinde, maddi ve manevi nitelikleresahip pek çok ürününde kültürel dokunun izlerini rastlanmaktadır. Bu ürünlerin bir bölümünü teşkil eden sözlü verimler aracılığıyla, halkın yaşam tecrübesi ve duyu dünyasının birikimleri, estetik bir biçimde gelenek dâhilinde aktarılırken yazılı ve elektronik kültür ortamında kendisine yer bulmuş varlığını böylece sürdürmüştür. Bu tür ürünler arasında yer alarak milli ruhu terennüm ettiren türküler, özün tercümanı olarak taşıdığı tüm zenginliklerle zamana ve mekâna var gücüyle direnmekte, canlılığını korumakta ve yeniden biçimlenişini devam ettirmektedir. Birer duyu yaratım ve düşünce anlatım aracı olan türküler, söz konusu farklı ortamların dokusuna özgü, yer yer bağlamından koparak varlık göstermekte; bu yönüyle halk kültürünün en dinamik, en canlı öğeleri arasında yer almaktadır. Çalışmanın odağında bu kültürel ortamlarda yayılım gösteren Malatya yöresi türkülleri bulunmaktadır. Canlı bir türkü söyleme geleneğine sahip yörenin, yerel bağlamından ulusal bağlama yükselmiş türkülleri evrensele aktarım sürecine girmiştir. Malatya yöresi türküllerinin gelişim sürecindeki kültürel sürekliliğinin ve izlediği seyrin açığa çıkarılmasının amaçlandığı bu çalışmada sözlü, yazılı ve görsel veriler analiz edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Halk kültürü, iletişim, kültürel ortam, türkü, Malatya.

THE CULTURAL TRANSFER OF FOLK SONGS OF MALATYA REGION FROM LOCAL TO NATIONAL FROM NATIONAL TO UNIVERSAL

ABSTRACT

Culture adds another characteristic to societies. In the adventure of life, from the beginning to the place where it arrived, in all areas from A to Z, it exhibits the entire accumulation of a nation and the way it expresses itself. Culture reflects us in our opinion, in a way that suits us. It changes and develops depending on time, space and social perception. It does not remain constant in this context and undergoes the change and transformation they have in their origin. While it loses some of its characteristics in the progress it has experienced, it can develop and enrich some of them. In this way, it has a lively and mobile structure, the only quality it does not lose is this vitality that it has. Another characteristic of culture is that it interacts. It can include elements from different cultures in its body, and the product that occurs at the end of the unification process takes form at the rate of the strength of the self-culture. In this process, where demand and need factors are effective, it is possible to see variations of culture-based yields.

The concept scheme for culture is quite rich. Popular culture, mass culture, high culture, culture, global culture, sub-culture, counter the cult of the dominant culture, material culture, spiritual culture, the modern culture, global culture, national culture, local culture, traditional culture such as concepts of culture, multi-dimensional, vivid structure and also draws attention to the qualities. Among these concepts and phenomena, folk culture, which shows a reflex of protection and defense, is important as the basis of national culture. Folk culture, which is an important factor in the character of societies; clothing-clothing-decoration culture, culinary culture, game culture, dance culture, music culture, etc. it can be said that it creates a world of life and expression in many areas.

Currently, products based on popular culture find creation and execution in oral, written and electronic cultural environments, each of which has significantly affected human life. Traces of cultural fabric are found in many products of folk culture with material and spiritual qualities in a wide range of expression activities mentioned. Through oral yields, which constitute a part of these products, the life experience of the people and the accumulation of the world of emotions are expressed in an aesthetic form and transmitted within the tradition, while it has found its place in the written and electronic cultural environment. Folk songs written by the national spirit, which are among such products, resist time and space with all the riches it carries in its content as an interpreter of the essence, maintain its vitality and continue its reformation. Folk songs, which are a means of creating emotions and expressing thoughts, are unique to the fabric of the different environments in question, breaking away from the context in places; in this aspect, they are among the most dynamic and vivid elements of folk culture. The focus of the study is the folk songs of the Malatya region, which spread in these cultural environments. Today, the folk songs of the region, which also have a lively folk song singing tradition, have risen from their local context to the national context and have entered the process of transferring to the Universal. This development process of folk songs of Malatya region has been examined by analyzing oral, written and visual data.

Keywords: Folk culture, communication, cultural setting, folk song, Malatya.

**TÜRKİYE TÜRKÇESİNDE NEOLOJİZMLERİN OLUŞMASI, YAPISAL VE
LEKSİKOLOJİK SEMANTİK ÖZELLİKLERİ**

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ÖZET

Neolojizmler yeni anlam ifade eden tarihsel kategoridir. Neolojizmler dilin kendi sözcüklerinin üreticiliği veya diğer dillerden alınma sözcükler dahil edilerek oluşurlar. Kimi neolojizmlerin uğurlu yeni sözcükler olabilmesine rağmen, kimi durumlarda neolojizmler dilde yapay olarak seslenmektedirler ve dilin aktif kelime hazinesinde yer alamazlar. Toplumun gelişimi dilin aktif sözcük fonuna güçlü etki yapar ve kendisini zenginleştirir. Türkçede türlü aşamalarda Fransızcadan, XX yüzyıldan itibaren İngilizceden alınmalar yeni sözcükleri oluşturmuştur. Dilin kendi sözcüklerinin ve imkânlarının yardımıyla neolojizmlerin oluşması hiç kuşkusuz daha yeğdir. Araştırmada dilin kendi imkânlarından faydalanılarak yeni sözcüklerin türetilmesi yöntemleri incelenmiş, neolojizmlerin oluşması, leksikolojik semantik ve yapısal özellikleri açıklanmıştır.

Yeni sözcüklerin türetilmesi dilin kendi imkânlarına göre seslerden, morfemlerden, sözcük ve sözlerden faydalanmakla, yeni sözcüklerin dilin kelime hazinesine eklenmesiyle vuku bulur. Diğer yöntem yabancı dillerden alınma sözcük ve ifadelerin dilin sözcük hazinesine getirilmesidir. Bu da oldukça doğal. İnsan kendi ihtiyaçlarını tatmin etmek için önce iç kaynaklara, daha sonra dış kaynaklara başvuru yapar. Yeni sözcüklerin oluşturulması - türemiş sözcükler, semantik değişime uğramış sözcükler ve alınma sözcüklerin yardımıyla gerçekleşir: 1) Türemiş sözcükler dilin kendi imkânlarıyla oluşan, gramer kurallarına dayanarak yapılan sözcüklerdir: **seçmen, yöneticilik, dikey, yapay, sulak, yargıtay, gezegen, güncel, sindirim, yırtmaç, tarayıcı** vb. 2) Anlamca değişime uğramış sözcükler semantik neolojizmlerdir: “**Atatürkçülük, laiklik, milliyetçilik, devrimcilik, ülkücülük, milli görüş**”

3) Yabancı dillerden alınmalar: **anarşi, trafik, metrobüs, ray, demografi, karantina** vb.

Birçok araştırmalarda Türkçede birleşik sözcükler ve kelime gruplarının sözcük yapısındaki rolünün aktif olmaması fikri desteklenmekteydi. Ama Türkçede zamanla neolojizmler arasında birleşik yapıların yeterince büyük bir kontenjan oluşturduğu görülmektedir: **Uçaksavar, bilirkişi, bilgisayar, biçerdöver, ses uyumu, seçim kurulu** vb. Dilin kelime hazinesinin zenginleştirilmesi diğer dillerden alınma sözcüklerin aracılığıyla da gerçekleştirilebilir. XIX yüzyılın sonu XX yüzyılın önlerinde Türkçeye en sık Fransız dilinden alınmalar eklenmiştir. “Asansör, sür, randevü, pardon, mersi” gibi sözcük ve ifadeler söz konusu aşamada Türkçede geniş yer almıştır. Zamanla bunlardan bazıları günlük kullanılan sözcüklere dönüşmüş, bazıları kendi aktüelliğini kaybetmiştir. Son dönemlerde birçok dünya dillerinde olduğu gibi alınmaların Türkçeye en çok İngilizceden geçtiği gözlemlenmektedir. “Printer, distribütör, internet, fleşkart” neolojizmleri hem Türkiye, hem Azerbaycan Türkçelerinde kullanılmaktadır. Yemek adları “**hamburger, çizburger, hotdog**”, türlü alanlara ait olunabilecek “**lazer, lens, site, printer, klip, online, data, masterkard, koronavirüs, bitcoin**” sözcükleri bazı ses değişimlerini de göz önünde bulundurmakla sondönemlerde yabancı dillerden Türkiye ve Azerbaycan Türkçelerine girmiş bulunan neolojizmlerdendir. Neolojizmlerin aynı şekilde Türk dillerine kazandırılabilmesi takdire değer bir gelişmedir. Dilin kendi kaynaklarından faydalanılarak türetilmiş uğurlu neolojizmlerin ise bütün Türkçelerde kabul edilerek kullanılmasının “Ortak Türkçe” mizin oluşturulması çalışmaları yönünde çok faydalı olacağı kanısındayım.

Anahtar sözcükler: leksikoloji, neolojizm, leksikolojik semantik anlam, sözcük yapısı

FORMATION OF NEOLOGISMS IN MODERN TURKISH LANGUAGE AND THEIR GRAMMATICAL AND LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES

ABSTRACT

Neologisms – a historical category, which expresses new meaning. Neologisms are formed from inner resources of the language, or via borrowing from other languages. While some neologisms are considered appropriate, others fail to integrate into active vocabulary. The development of society has a great impact on vocabulary and enriches it. In Turkish language during different historical periods new words had been borrowed from French and, since the early XX century, from English. Undoubtedly, formation of neologisms from inner resources of the language is more preferable. This article investigates ways of formation of new words from inner resources of the language. Also the article explains the formation of neologisms, their grammatical and lexico-semantic features. The creation of new words occurs by assigning new words to the vocabulary of the language using sounds, morphemes, words and expressions at the expense of the language's own internal resources. Another method is to include words and phrases from other languages in the language's vocabulary. Emergence of new words occurs through derivative words, semantically modified words and loanwords. 1) Derivative words are new words created with the language's own resources, based on grammatical rules and laws: **seçmen, yöneticilik, dikey, yapay, sulak, yargıtay, gezegen, güncel, sindirim, yırtmaç, tarayıcı** etc. 2) Words that have undergone a change in meaning or semantic change may be examples of semantic neologisms. “**Atatürkçülük, laiklik, milliyetçilik, devrimcilik, ülkücülük, milli görüş**”. 3) Loanwords: **anarşi, trafik, metrobüs, ray, demografi, karantina** etc. In Turkish, it was accepted that the role of complex words and so-called "kelime gurupları" in word formation was not so active. However, over time, compound forms seem to have formed a large enough group of neologisms in the Turkish language: **Uçaksavar, bilirkşi, bilgisayar, biçerdöver, ses uyumu, seçim kurulu** etc. Enrichment of the vocabulary of the language is also carried out through words borrowed from other languages. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the Turkish language mainly borrowed words from the French language. Words and expressions such as "Asansör, söz, randevü, pardon, mersi" became widespread in the Turkish language at this stage. Over time, some of these have become common words, and some have lost their relevance. In recent years, as in many world languages, it has been observed that majority of the borrowed words in Turkish are from English. Neologisms such as "printer, distribütör, internet, fleşkart" are used in both Turkish and Azerbaijani languages. Words such as hamburger, cheeseburger, hotdog, laser, lens, site, printer, clip, online, data, Mastercard, bitcoin, coronavirus which belong to different fields, are some of the neologisms that have recently entered the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages, with some sound changes. The inclusion of neologisms in the Turkic languages in the same way is quite commendable. In addition, I think that the adoption and operation in all Turkic languages of successful neologisms emerged out via the internal resources of the language will be very useful for the formation of our common Turkic language.

Key words: lexicology, neologism, lexico-semantic meaning, grammatical form

**OSMANLI DEVLETİ'NİN MEŞRUTİYET DÖNEMİNE KADARKİ MODERNLEŞME
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ÖZET

Batılı sosyal bilimcilere göre modernleşme, kavramsal olarak gelişmekte olan ülkelerin batı ülkelerinin geçtiği yollardan geçecekleri anlayışından ortaya çıkmıştır. Kavramın Osmanlı Devleti'ne girişi, kaybedilen savaşlarla birlikte olmuştur. Savaşların kaybedilmesi, Batı'ya karşı kendini savunmak ve mücadele etmek için gerekenin yapılması düşüncesini beraberinde getirmiş ancak bu yapılırken modernleşme ya da benzeri bir terim kullanmak yerine “garplılaştırma” denilmiştir. Kavramın Türkçeye nasıl geçtiği tam olarak bilinmemekle birlikte batı temelli kelimeler olan “laïcisme=laiklik” ve “secularism=çağdaşlaşma, muasırlaşma” ile karşılığını bulmuştur. Ayrıca modernleşme; bazı Avrupa ülkelerinin ekonomik, siyasi vetoplumsal açıdan ortak özelliklerini tanımlamak için de kullanılmıştır.

Osmanlı döneminde modernleşmenin planlı olarak gerçekleştirilmesi ilk olarak, Lale Devri ile karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Ardından III. Selim dönemi ve II. Mahmut'un saltanatı, modernleşme yolundaki önemli yapı taşlarıdır. Fakat Batı'yı tanıma gayreti, beraberinde Batı'ya benzeme kaygılarını da doğurmuş bazen de Batı'nın modernliğini benimsemek “gelenekten kopuş” şeklinde algılanmıştır. Modernleşme yolunda III. Selim'in yapmış olduğu hamleler hayatına mal olurken II. Mahmut dönemi, Batılılaşma hareketleri açısından dönüm noktası olmuştur. Bu dönemde yaşananlar, kendinden sonra yapılacaklara hem model olmuş hem de yapılacakların önünü açmıştır. Özellikle Yeniçeri Ocağı'nın kaldırılması modernleşme sürecinde çok önemli bir noktada yer almıştır çünkü Yeniçeri Ocağı'nın kaldırılması daha sonra yapılması planlananyeniliklere öncü olmuştur. II. Mahmut dönemi islahatları, III. Selim dönemine kıyasla daha köklü ve kalıcıdır.

Tanzimat devri hamleleri, II. Mahmut döneminde atılan adımların üzerine kurulmuştur. Tanzimat Fermanı'nın ilanı başlı başına çok büyük bir yeniliktir. Fermanda alınan kararların uygulanmasını ve daha düzenli işleme sağlamak için birtakım düzenlemelere gidilmiştir. Ancak zaman içinde Tanzimat Fermanı tek başına yeterli gelmeyeceği için Islahat Fermanı da ilan edilecektir. Tanzimat Fermanı'nın ilanı ile başlayan, Islahat Fermanı'nın ilanı ile devam eden ve Meşrutiyet'in ilanına kadar süren Tanzimat dönemi içerisinde açılan yeni okullarda eğitim görenler sayesinde yeni fikir hareketleri ortaya çıkmış, dil ve edebiyatta değişimler yaşanmıştır. Gündelik yaşam, eğlence kültürü, tüketim maddeleri ve sanatsal faaliyetler modernleşme anlamında yaşanan değişimlerdir. Tanzimat devrine dair en net değişim şüphesiz eğitim alanında gerçekleşmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Meşrutiyet'in ilanına kadar olan süreçteki modernleşme yolunda atılan adımlar ele alınacaktır. Yazının hazırlanmasında alana katkı sağlamış olan yazılı kaynaklardan istifade edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osmanlı Devleti, Modernleşme, Tanzimat Dönemi, Tanzimat Fermanı.

MODERNIZATION MOVES OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE UNTIL THE CONSTITUTIONAL PERIOD

ABSTRACT

According to Western social scientists, modernization has emerged conceptually from the understanding that developing countries go through the paths of western countries. The introduction of the concept to the Ottoman Empire was with the lost wars. The loss of wars led to the idea of doing what was necessary to defend itself and fight against the West, but instead of using modernization or a similar term, it was called “become westernized”. Although it is not known exactly how the concept was translated into Turkish, it corresponded with western-based words such as “laïcisme=secularism” and “secularism=modernization”. Moreover, modernization has been used to describe some European countries' economic, political, and social aspects.

The planned realization of modernization in the Ottoman period first appeared in the Tulip Era. Then, the period of Selim III and the reign of Mahmut II were significant building blocks on the way to modernization. However, the effort to become acquainted with the West has led to concerns about being similar to the West, and sometimes adopting the modernity of the West has been perceived as a “break from tradition”. While the moves made by Selim III on the way to modernization had cost his life, the period of Mahmut II became a turning point in terms of Westernization movements. What happened in this period became a model for what would be done after him and paved the way for what would be done. Especially the abolition of the Guild of Janissaries was at a very important point in the modernization process because the abolition of the Guild of Janissaries was a pioneer in the innovations planned to be made later. Reforms in the period of Mahmut II were more rooted and permanent than the period of Selim III.

The Tanzimat era moves were founded on the steps taken during the reign of Mahmut II. The declaration of the Rescript of Gülhane was a great innovation in itself. A number of arrangements have been made in order to ensure that the decisions taken in the edict would be implemented and would operate more regularly. However, as the Rescript of Gülhane alone would not be sufficient in time, the Edict of Reform would also be announced. New intellectual movements emerged, and changes occurred in language and literature thanks to those who were educated in the new schools opened during the Tanzimat period, which started with the proclamation of the Rescript of Gülhane, continued with the proclamation of the Edict of Reform, and lasted until the declaration of the Constitutional Monarchy Period. Daily life, entertainment culture, consumer goods, and artistic activities were the changes experienced in terms of modernization. The most noticeable change in the Tanzimat period was undoubtedly in the field of education. In this study, the steps taken in the process of modernization until the declaration of the Constitutional Monarchy Period are discussed. In the preparation of this article, written sources that contributed to the field were utilized.

Keywords: Ottoman Empire, Modernization, Tanzimat Period, Rescript of Gülhane.

WAYS OF PRESERVING TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE**Dr. Iosefina BLAZSANI-BATTO**Azerbaijan University of Languages, Baku / Romanian Language Institute, Bucharest,
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ABSTRACT

Cultural policies are successful in those areas that integrate culture and creative industries into their development plan. Thus, cultural policies are no longer limited to funding art institutions or conserving cultural heritage to attract tourists. Nowadays, the objectives of culture express the intentions of preserving social cohesion through participatory cultural events; changing the destination of spaces belonging to vernacular culture, through artistic interventions or introducing creative activities; promoting imagination and creativity by stimulating the practice of art; developing entrepreneurship and economic activities by supporting cultural and creative organizations, in non-profit or private sector. Services that offer aesthetics, comfort, poetic metaphors, entertainment and social status are those that generate new consumption patterns. Therefore, it is extremely important to find a balance between the traditional value and the real need of the culture consumer of the XXI century.

In this context, the paper shows how the concept of a living museum proposes a practice to get in touch with vernacular culture liberated by hierarchies or established values. Museums can and must be places where people experience exciting things, which arouse their emotions, creating "AHA-moments!". The form of innovation, born from the interaction between art, aesthetics, design and entertainment, benefits from a wide range of economic activities and enterprises that want to remain competitive. The specificity of such a proposal takes into account the fact that, in a museum, an object becomes art through its dislocation, by the artist, from the everyday space, and it is integrated in an aesthetic horizon. The abstract environment of the museum, unfamiliar and unreal compared to the real daily life, is replaced by the natural symbiosis of traditions and rituals, in a spatial setting that still preserves the authentic.

Methodologically, the synchronous perspective, used in this exegesis illustrates the description of cultural heritage in a well-defined spatial and temporal context. There are analyzed cultural policies regarding vernacular monuments, in order to facilitate a dialogue between cultural tangible heritage and contemporaneity. It shows how traditional culture is reinterpreted for the contemporary public in order to reproduce some aspects of preserving traditional values.

Thus, the purpose of a living museum is to change the memory of the gesture into a patrimonial element of exceptional importance and to bring altogether cultural, social and economic benefits. Such a perspective becomes a framework for reflection and dialogue on the cultural, economic and social importance of gesture memory and its integration into a development perspective.

Keywords: Cultural heritage, Diversity, Cultural relations, Vernacular culture

CITY FROM NIZAM'S ALBUM: A JOURNEY THROUGH CARTOGRAPHY AND MINIATURE PAINTING

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ABSTRACT

Throughout history, the map has played a major role in demarketing the territories and also very important in wayfinding. It was needed for both by explorer or navigators, rulers and administration. Throughout history, maps have been primarily shaping peoples view of the land. The initial map-making technologies were purely hand-drawn. Before the digital era, a group of people took on the task of drawing up maps for understanding their territory. They have made some painted charts, combining science, aesthetics, and technique which gives an understanding of the geographical, historical and political view of the land. Earlier map makers were mainly artisans, cartographers or navigators. Studying cartographic representation has been a lifelong pursuit of various historians. It is a very crucial tool used to study the history of human settlements, not to scale but they give us an insight representation of geography, history and culture. Since these maps were aimed at various purposes such as political, sociological, regional etc. so Cartographer or artist need to be accommodative as well as aesthetics.

The researcher's attempt to study the evolution of city Hyderabad through hand-painted cartography used as maps and miniature painting which is an artistic documentation of anecdotes to describe the growth and design of civilization. The study encompasses practice-based research methodology by following reflectivity of artist's making of artwork based on cartographical evidence. The result of the study shows an analysis of significant similarities between cartography, miniature paintings and the current city. Besides a mix media work of art produced to show artist's understanding towards map reading.

Keywords: Cartography, miniature painting, mix media art

KAHVE BAĞIMLILIĞI EKSENİNDE KAFEİN BAĞIMLILIĞI ÜZERİNE BİR ALANYAZIN İNCELEMESİ

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ÖZET

Tarihi geçmişi pek çok hikâye süslenen “Kahve” günümüzde tüketimi oldukça yaygın ve farklı pişirme yöntemleri ile sunulan bir içecektir. Türk kültüründe oldukça geniş bir yeri olan bu içecek 15. yy. da Arap Yarımadası’ndan çıkıp seyahatine başlayarak Osmanlı’ya ulaşmış gereksaray ve gerekse halk arasında tanınarak kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Günümüzde artan dozda kullanımı yaygınlaşan kahve üzerine yapılan araştırmalar daha çok kafein kullanım miktarı ile ilişkilidir. Bununla birlikte içeriğinde yer alan kafein maddesi yanında kimi kimyevi maddeleribarındırması, aşırı doz kullanımlarda bağımlılığa eş tabloların ortaya çıkması, AmerikanPsikiyatri Birliği’nin yoksunluk ve esriklik yaratabileceğine dair konulara 2013 yılında yayınlanan DSM 5’te yer vermesi bilim dünyasının da dikkatini bu yöne çekmiş yapılan çalışmalar hız kazanmıştır.

Bu araştırmada, özellikle son yıllarda Dünya genelinde yapılan uluslararası yayınların incelenmesi ile kahve tüketiminin fayda ve zararlarının kafein bağımlılığı ekseninde aktarılmasıamaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda alanyazın doküman inceleme yöntemi ile incelenmiştirYapılan kaynak taraması sonucunda, araştırmada şu başlıklara yer verilmiştir: (a) Kafein kullanım bozukluğu, (b) Kahve ile kafein ilişkisi, (c) Kafein yoksunluğu ve olumsuz sonuçları.

Alanyazın incelemesi doğrultusunda birtakım sonuçlara ulaşılmıştır. Buna göre; uzmanlar tarafından önerilen dozlar ve doz aşımalarına dair miktarlara yönelik yapılan önemli bir uyarı her bireyin kullanım ölçütünün aynı olmadığıdır. Özellikle aşırı dozda yapılan kullanımların hamile kadınlar ve çocuklar üzerindeki olası etkilerinin göz önüne alınması önemli görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak; kafein içeren maddelerin fazla kullanımının bozukluk yaratabileceği gerek Uluslararası Sağlık Örgütü ve gerekse Amerikan Psikiyatri Birliği tarafından kabul edilmiş olup kullanımı kontrol edilmelidir.

TV ve sosyal medyada yer alan reklamların özellikle çocuklara yönelik ve özendirici olduğu görülmekte olduğundan araştırmada, çocukların kafein içeren içecek tüketiminde aileleri tarafından kontrol edilmesi gerektiği önerilmiştir. Diğer yandan, bireysel kontrolün önemine vurgu yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kahve, Kahve Bağımlılığı, Kafein Bağımlılığı, Kafein

LITERATURE REVIEW ON CAFFEINE ADDICTION ON THE AXIS OF COFFEE ADDICTION

ABSTRACT

'Coffee', whose historical past includes many stories, is a beverage that is widely consumed today and served with diverse cooking methods. This beverage, which has a significant place in Turkish culture, left the Arabian Peninsula in the 15th century and reached the Ottoman Empire by being recognized both by the palace and the public and started to be used. Studies on coffee, widely used nowadays, is mostly related to the amount of caffeine. Nevertheless, the fact that it contains some chemical substances in addition to the caffeine substance, the emergence of symptoms similar to addiction in overdose use, and the fact that the American Psychiatric Association included issues that can cause deprivation and shortcoming in DSM 5, published in 2013, attracted the attention of the scientific world and more studies have been conducted ever since.

It is aimed in this study to convey the benefits and damages of coffee consumption in the axis of caffeine addiction by examining international publications, particularly in recent years, around the world. For this purpose, the literature was examined with the document review method. At the end of the literature review, the following headings were included in the study:

(a) Caffeine use disorder, (b) Relationship between coffee and caffeine, (c) Caffeine deprivation and its negative consequences.

Some results have been reached in line with the literature review. Accordingly, a significant warning made regarding the doses recommended by experts and the amounts of overdoses implies the usage criteria differ depending on the individuals. It is significant to consider the potential effects of the overdose on pregnant women and children. In conclusion, it has been accepted by both the International Health Organization and the American Psychiatric Association that excessive use of caffeine-containing substances may cause disorders, and they should be used under control.

Since the advertisements on TV and social media seem to be attractive and encouraging particularly for children, it was suggested in the study that children should be controlled by their families in consuming beverages containing caffeine. On the other hand, the significance of individual control is emphasized.

Keywords: Coffee, Coffee Addiction, Caffeine Addiction, Caffeine

TÜRK HUKUKUNDA ÇOCUK KORUMA KANUNU KAPSAMINDA ÇOCUĞUN KORUNMASI

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ÖZET

03.07.2005 Tarih ve 5395 Sayılı Çocuk Koruma Kanunu, Türk hukukunda çocuklara ilişkin özel koruyucu tedbirler getiren yasal bir düzenleme olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu Kanun, korunmaya ihtiyacı bulunan çocuklar için koruyucu ve destekleyici tedbirlerin alınması ile suça sürüklenen ve cezai sorumluluğu olmayan çocuklar hakkında uygulanacak güvenlik tedbirlerinin usul ve esaslarının ortaya konulması ve çocuk mahkemelerinin kuruluş ve yetkilerine ilişkin hükümlerin belirlenmesi hususlarını içermektedir.

Çocuk Koruma Kanununa göre, çocuk kavramından anlaşılması gereken, daha erken yaşta ergin olsalar bile, henüz on sekiz yaşını doldurmamış kişilerdir. Dolayısıyla evlenme ya da mahkeme kararı ile ergin kılınmış olsalar dahi on sekiz yaşından küçük olan kişiler, bu Kanunkapsamında çocuk olarak kabul edilecek ve çocuk olma statüsünün sağladığı haklardan ve korumadan yararlanacaktır.

Korunmaya ihtiyacı olan çocuklar için destekleyici ve koruyucu tedbirlerin alınması gerekmektedir. Destekleyici tedbirler, çocuğa ve ailesine ihtiyaç duydukları hizmetlerin verilerek onun ailesinden ve alışkın olduğu çevreden ayrılmamasını sağlamak, içinde bulunduğu ortamın iyileştirilmesine çalışmak amacı taşımaktadır. Koruyucu tedbirler ise, destek hizmetlerine rağmen çocuğun bulunduğu çevrede kalmasının onun menfaati açısından yararlı olmayacağıın anlaşılması halinde başvurulacak bir yol olarak düzenlenmektedir.

Destekleyici ve koruyucu tedbirler, çocuğun her şeyden önce kendi aile ortamında korunmasını, yaşına ve gelişimine uygun şekilde eğitim ve öğrenim görmesinin desteklenmesini, kişiliğinin ve toplumsal sorumluluğunun geliştirilmesini sağlamaya yönelik danışmanlık, eğitim, bakım, sağlık ve barınma tedbirleri olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Tüm bu adı geçen tedbirler alınırken elbette çocuğun üstün yararı göz önünde bulundurulmaktadır.

Korunmaya ihtiyacı olduğu bilgisine ulaşılan çocuk hakkında, koruma tedbirlerinin alınabilmesi için, bu bilgiye ulaşan resmi makam ve sivil toplum kuruluşlarının bu durumu Aileve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığı'na bildirmesi gerekmektedir. Korunmaya ihtiyacı olan çocuk hakkında acil korunma kararı alınabileceği gibi koruyucu destekleyici tedbir kararının alınmasında söz konusu olmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk, korunmaya ihtiyacı olan çocuk, koruyucu ve destekleyici tedbir.

PROTECTION OF THE CHILD UNDER THE CHILD PROTECTION LAW IN TURKISH LAW

ABSTRACT

The Child Protection Law dated 03.07.2005 and numbered 5395 appears as a legal regulation that brings special protective measures for children in Turkish law. This Law includes taking protective and supportive measures for children in need of protection, setting out the procedures and principles of the security measures to be applied for juvenile delinquents who do not have criminal responsibility, and determining the provisions regarding the establishment and powers of juvenile courts.

According to the Child Protection Law, what should be understood from the concept of child is people who have not yet turned eighteen, even if they are adults at an earlier age. Therefore, persons under the age of eighteen, even if they have been brought into adulthood by marriage or court decision, will be considered as children within the scope of this Law and will benefit from the rights and protection provided by the status of being a child.

Supportive and protective measures should be taken for children in need of protection. Supportive measures aim to ensure that the child and his family are not separated from his family and the environment he is used to, by providing the services they need, and to try to improve the environment he is in. Protective measures, on the other hand, are regulated as a way to be resorted to if it is understood that it will not be beneficial for the child's interests to stay in the environment despite the support services.

Supportive and protective measures appear as counseling, education, care, health and shelter measures aimed at protecting the child in his/her family environment, supporting his/her education and training appropriate to his/her age and development, and developing his/her personality and social responsibility. Of course, the best interests of the child are taken into consideration while taking all these measures.

In order for the child to be informed that he/she needs protection, the official authorities and non-governmental organizations that have access to this information should inform the Ministry of Family and Social Services in order to take protective measures. An emergency protection decision can be taken for the child in need of protection, as well as a protective supportive measure decision.

Key Words: Child, child in need of protection, protective and supportive measure.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-DISGUST AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL- BEING:
THE MEDIATOR ROLE OF DIFFICULTY IN EMOTION REGULATION****Assist. Prof. Dr. Başak BAHTIYAR**

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ABSTRACT

The disgust experience directed to one's personal characteristics, physical features or overall self is conceptualized as self-disgust. Contemporary studies indicate that self-disgust tends to be stable and associated with psychological problems. However, the empirical evidence to validate this concept in different cultures and highlight the role of self-disgust in psychological well-being is still limited. Therefore, the current study aimed to examine the mediator role of difficulty in emotion regulation in the association between self-directed disgust and psychological well-being. Based on this objective, 495 volunteered participants (390 females, 105 males) were recruited from different universities in Turkey by using convenience sampling. The ages of the participants were between 18 and 30 ($M = 21.55$, $SD = 1.98$). Data was collected by using self-report questionnaires including demographic information form, Self-Disgust Scale-Revised, The Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale-Brief Form, and Flourishing Scale. The mediational model was tested with a regression analysis using PROCESS macro (Hayes, 2015). The results revealed a negative association between self-disgust and psychological well-being. In addition, difficulty in emotion regulation partially mediated this relationship. In other words, self-directed disgust positively predicted emotion dysregulation, which in turn led to decreased psychological well-being. The findings of the study are consistent with prior research that formulate self-disgust as a vulnerability factor for decrease in psychological well-being. Besides, this study provides a contribution to relevant literature by highlighting the role of difficulty in emotion regulation as an explanatory mechanism in this association.

Keywords: self-disgust, difficulty in emotion regulation, psychological well-being

SHAKESPEARE'İN KÖTÜ ADAMLARI “RICHARD” VE “IAGO”ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

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ÖZET

William Shakespeare'in yüzyıllar boyunca güncel kalmasının önemli sebeplerinden biri, insan doğasına yaklaşımdır. Karakterlerini çok boyutlu ve derinlikli yaratan Shakespeare, karakterlerin olumlu ya da olumsuz eylemlerini geçerli nedenlere dayandırır. Bu nedenler belirli durumlardan kaynaklandığı gibi karakterin doğasından yani kişiliğinden de kaynaklanabilir.

Shakespeare'in tüm oyunlarını incelersek tamamıyla kötü olan, kötülüklerinde sonuna dek direnen ve vicdan azabı çekmeyen sadece dört karakter tespit edebiliriz: bunlardan ikisi Lear'ın büyük kızları Regan ve Goneril'dir. Biz çalışmamızda Richard ve Iago'ya odaklanacağız.

Shakespeare'in III. Richard tragedyası; Gloucester Dükü'nün, bir dizi komplo ve cinayetle III. Richard olarak tahta geçme sürecini anlatır. Othello ise; çavuşu Iago'nun kışkırtmaları ve yalanlarıyla aklı bulan Othello'nun büyük aşkı Desdemona'yı öldürmesi ve intihar etmesini anlatır.

Richard'ı ve Iago'yu tek bir sözcükle ifade etmek istesek bu nefret olacaktır. Her iki karakter de dünyaya ve insanlığa karşı nefret doludur. Iago'nun Othello'ya karşı nefretinin ve yaptığı kötülüklerin net bir nedeni yoktur. Richard'ın kötülüğünün ise görünür nedenleri vardır: Richard topal ve kamburdur; deforme olmuş bir bedeni vardır. Bu özellikleri nedeniyle hakkı olmasına rağmen ölmek üzere olan kral yerine geçecek adaylar arasında adı geçmez. Richard hayatı boyunca güçlü olmak zorundadır; krallık makamı ise gücün somutlaşmış hali olarak ideal bir hedefdir.

Her iki karakter de hedeflerine ulaşmak için yalan söyler, düşüncelerini gizler, insanları manipüle eder. Kullandıkları insanlarla işleri bitince bu insanlar için ölüm kaçınılmazdır. Richard ve Iago bir kuklacı gibi insanları yönlendirir, tıpkı Shakespeare'in Fırtına oyunundaki Prospero karakteri gibi. Prospero iyi huylu bir kuklacıysa Richard ve Iago onun kötü huylu kopyalarıdır.

Tragedya yazarları, eserlerinin ana fikrini oyunların final bölümünde ortaya koyarlar. Shakespeare Richard'ı ve Iago'yu oyunların sonlarında öldürür çünkü yapılan kötülüklerin cezasız kalmamasını ister. Diğer yandan Richard ve Iago'nun oyun boyunca yaşadıkları mutlulukların sonlanması gerekir. Shakespeare'in tercih ettiği son sayesinde kötü yaradılışlı, nefret dolu insanların da mutluluk duyabileceği ancak bu mutluluğun gerçek ve kalıcı olamayacağı anlatılır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Shakespeare, Richard, Iago, Othello, Prospero

AN EXAMINATION ON SHAKESPEARE’S VILLAINS “RICHARD” AND “IAGO”**ABSTARCT**

The main reason why William Shakespeare remains relevant throughout the centuries is his approach to human nature in the first place. Creating multidimensional and profound characters, Shakespeare built the positive or negative actions of his characters based on justifications. These justifications may result either from certain cases or the nature of a character, that is, his personality.

When examining all of Shakespeare’s plays, we can come up with only four characters who are completely bad, never give up their villainous acts and never feel a twinge of guilt about it: two of them are Regan and Goneril who are elder daughters of Lear. However, this paper will focus on the other two, Richard and Iago.

Shakespeare’s tragedy Richard III tells the story of; Duke Gloucester’s ascending to the throne as Richard III through a series of conspiracies and murders. And the tragedy Othello revolves around Othello’s murdering Desdemona and then committing suicide because he is agitated by his sergeant Iago’s provocations and lies.

We can describe Richard and Iago with a single word, which is hatred. Both characters are full of hatred towards the world and human beings. There is no clear reason which can explain Iago’s hatred and malignant acts towards Othello. However Richard’s malignancy has visible reasons: Richard is drag-footed and humpback; has a deformed body. Because of these physical traits, his name is not mentioned among the ones likely to succeed to the throne after the king who is about to die although he is entitled to. Richard must be strong for all his life; and the kingdom is an ideal goal for him as the embodiment of power.

Both characters tell lies and keep their thoughts hidden and manipulate people in order to achieve their goals. When they are done with the people they have used, death is a foregone conclusion for these people. Richard and Iago lead people like a puppeteer, just like Prospero in Shakespeare’s play Tempest. If we regarded Prospero as a well-mannered puppeteer, Richard and Iago could be his ill-natured copies.

A tragedy writer presents the main idea in the final part of his plays. Shakespeare kills Richard and Iago at the final part of the play because he seeks for punishment for ill-natured acts. On the other hand, the happiness of Richard and Iago that lasts throughout the play should be ended. Shakespeare’s resolution gives the following fact: even though ill-natured and hateful people can be happy; this happiness is not real and only temporary.

Key Words: Shakespeare, Richard, Iago, Othello, Prospero

JOEL PETER WİTKİN FOTOĞRAF VE FOTOMONTAJLARINDAYABANCILAŞMA OLGUSU

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ÖZET

Araştırmada insanın kendisine ve topluma olduğu kadar diğer bireylere ve toplumsal dinamizmin aykırı gerçekliğine yabancılaşma durumu felsefenin etkisinde analiz edilerek yabancılaşmanın getirdiği yalnızlaşma, dışlanma, kimlik kaybı, soyutlanma gibi kavramlar ilişkisel olarak incelenmektedir. Bu kapsamda yabancılaşma olgusu üzerinden Joel Peter Witkin'in fotoğrafları ve fotomontajları örnekleme alınarak sanatçının eserlerindeki dışavurumcu ve gerçeküstücü unsurlar bireyin kendisine ve topluma yabancılaştığı kesişim noktalarından analiz edilmektedir. Geçmiş ve geleceği, ölüm ve yaşam diyalektiğini bir arada sunan Witkin fotoğrafları gerek kurgusal gerçekliği gerek konu aldığı aykırı figürler, insana ilişkin parçalanmış değerler, nesneye indirgenmiş imgeler ve çirkinin estetiğini konu alan düşsel düzenlemeler ile insanın insana ve insanın topluma yabancılaşmasının odağında konumlanmaktadır. Bu anlamda yabancılaşma ve soyutlanmanın psikolojik boyutları ile birlikte bu etkinin sanat alanında görünür izdüşümlerinin araştırılması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yabancılaşma Olgusu, Joel Peter Witkin, Fotoğraf, Fotomontaj, Dışavurum, Gerçeküstüçülük

ALIENATION IN JOEL PETER WİTKİN PHOTOGRAPHY ANDPHOTOMONTAGES

ABSTRACT

In the research, the alienation of the individual to himself and the society as well as to other individuals and the contradictory reality of social dynamism is analyzed under the influence of philosophy, and concepts such as isolation, exclusion, loss of identity, and isolation brought about by alienation are examined relationally. In this context, through the alienation phenomenon, Joel Peter Witkin's photographs and photomontages are taken as examples, and the expressionist and surrealistic elements in the artist's works are analyzed from the intersection points where the individual becomes alienated from himself and the society. Witkin's photographs, which present the past and the future, the dialectic of death and life together, are at the center of the alienation of man from man and man from society, with fictional reality and the opposite figures, fragmented values of human beings, images reduced to objects, and imaginary arrangements about the aesthetics of the ugly. In this sense, it is aimed to investigate the psychological dimensions of alienation and isolation, as well as the visible projections of this effect in the field of art.

Keywords: Alienation Phenomenon, Joel Peter Witkin, Photography, Photomontage, Surrealism, Expression

VOLEYBOLCULARIN SPORTMENLİK YÖNELİMLERİ: GÜNEYDOĞUANADOLU BÖLGESEL LİG OYUNCULARI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada voleybol oyuncularında sportmenlik yönelimlerinin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma örneklemini, 53 erkek ve 62 kadın olmak üzere toplam 115 sporcu oluşturmakta ve katılımcıların sportmenlik anlayışını ölçmeye yönelik anket formu hazırlanmıştır.

Anket formu için seçilen ölçeğin cronbach alfa değeri 0,89 olarak tespit edilmiş, normal dağılım sonrası verilere T Testi ve Tek Yönlü Varyans (ANOVA) testleri uygulanmıştır. Gruplar arası farkın hangi gruptan kaynaklandığını belirlemek için ise Tukey Post-Hoc analizi yapılmıştır. Sporcuların sportmenlik alt boyutları sırayla; “Kurallar” ($x=4,37\pm 0,71$), “Rakip” ($x=4,26 \pm 0,90$), “Sportmen Davranış” ($x=4,17\pm 0,77$), “Kasti Davranış” ($x =4,12\pm 0,86$), “Oyuna Bakış” ($x =4,11 \pm 0,87$), aritmetik ortalama ve standart sapmaya sahip oldukları belirlenmiştir. Araştırma sonucuna göre katılımcıların yaşı ile kasti davranış alt boyutu arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark olduğu ($p<0,05$), eğitim durumu ile kurallar alt boyutu arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farkın bulunduğu ($p<0,05$), cinsiyet ve spor yılına göre ise sportmenlik düzeylerindeki farklılığın istatistiksel olarak anlamsız olduğu tespit edilmiştir ($p>0,05$).

Analiz sonuçlarına göre; voleybolcuların yaşlarının ve eğitim düzeylerinin onların sportmenlik davranışlarını etkilediği, cinsiyet ve spor yılı deneyimlerinin ise sportmenlik eğilimlerinde bir etkiye sahip olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. İlerde yapılacak çalışmalar için fair play ve sportmenlik davranışlarının özümsemesi amacıyla sporculara yönelik çalışmaların ve ilgili alana yönelik eğitim sayısının artırılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, Voleybol, Sportmenlik Yönelimi.

**SPORTSMANING TENDENCIES OF VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS: A RESEARCH ON
REGIONAL LEAGUE PLAYERS OF SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA****SUMMARY**

In this study, it was aimed to investigate the sportsmanship orientations of volleyball players. The research sample consists of a total of 115 athletes, 53 men and 62 women, and a questionnaire was prepared to measure the sportsmanship understanding of the participants.

The Cronbach's alpha value of the scale chosen for the questionnaire was determined as 0.89, and the T-Test and One-Way Variance (ANOVA) tests were applied to the data after normal distribution. Tukey Post-Hoc analysis was performed to determine which group caused the difference between the groups. The sportsmanship sub-dimensions of the athletes are in order; "Rules" ($x=4.37\pm 0.71$), "Competitor" ($x=4.26 \pm 0.90$), "Sportsman Behavior" ($x=4.17\pm 0.77$), "Deliberate Behavior" ($x=4.12\pm 0.86$), "Game Overview" ($x=4.11 \pm 0.87$), arithmetic mean and standard deviation. According to the results of the research, there was a statistically significant difference between the age of the participants and the intentional behavior sub-dimension ($p<0.05$), there was a statistically significant difference between the educational status and the rules sub-dimension ($p<0.05$), and according to the gender and sports year. It was determined that the difference in sportsmanship levels was statistically insignificant ($p>0.05$).

According to the analysis results; It has been determined that the age and education level of volleyball players affect their sportsmanship behaviors, while gender and sports year experienced do not have an effect on their sportsmanship tendencies. For future studies, it is recommended to increase the number of studies for athletes and training in the relevant field in order to assimilate fair play and sportsmanship behaviors.

Keywords: Sports, Volleyball, Sportsmanship Orientation.

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİSİ KADINLARDA SPORUN UYKU KALİTESİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada üniversite öğrencisi kadınlarda sporun uyku kalitesi üzerindeki etkisinin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesinin değişik fakültelerinde okuyan 145 sporcu ve 167 sedanter kadın öğrencinin doldurmuş olduğu Fiziksel aktivite anketi ve Pittsburgh uyku kalitesi ölçeği değerlendirilmiştir. Karşılaştırmalar t-test, tek yönlü ANOVA ve LSD testleri ile yapılmıştır.

Bu çalışmada PUKİ ortalaması sporcu öğrencilerde 6,84 ve sedanter öğrencilerde 7,48 bulunmuştur. Sporcu ve sedanter olma durumuna göre subjektif uyku kalitesi, uykuyu etkileyen durumlar, genel uyku kalitesi ve PUKİ ortalamaları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık bulunmuştur ($p < 0,05$). Çalışmada PUKİ ortalaması fiziksel aktivite seviyesi düşük olanlarda 7,32 puan, orta olanlarda 7,05 ve yüksek olanlarda 7,20 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Bu çalışmada fiziksel aktivite seviyesine göre Uykuya geçme süresi, Uyku etkinliği ve uykuyu etkileyen durumlarda istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmiştir ($p < 0,05$). Fiziksel aktivite seviyesine göre PUKİ ortalamaları arasındaki farklılık istatistiksel olarak anlamsızdır ($p > 0,05$). Bu çalışmada PUKİ değeri ile subjektif uyku kalitesi, uykuya geçme süresi, uyku süresi, uyku etkinliği, uykuyu etkileyen etkenler ve genel uyku kalitesi arasında pozitif ilişki bulunmuştur.

Üniversite öğrencisi sedanter kadınların kötü uyku kalitesine sahip oldukları, sporcuların ise sedanterlere göre daha iyi uyku kalitesine sahip oldukları sonucuna varılmıştır. Kadın öğrencilerin fiziksel aktiflik derecesine göre ise genel uyku kalitesi ve uyku skoru değişmediği görülmüştür. Sedanter üniversite öğrencilerine uyku kalitesinin artırılması için bedensel olarak daha aktif olmaları önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üniversite öğrencisi, Fiziksel Aktivite, Uyku kalitesi.

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF SPORTS ON SLEEP QUALITY IN UNIVERSITY STUDENT WOMEN

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to investigate the effect of sports on sleep quality in university student women. Physical activity questionnaire and Pittsburgh sleep quality scale completed by 145 athletes and 167 sedentary female students studying at different faculties of Ondokuz Mayıs University were evaluated. Comparisons were made by t-test, one-way ANOVA and LSD tests. In this study, the average PSQI was found to be 6.84 for athletic students and 7.48 for sedentary students. A statistically significant difference was found between subjective sleep quality, conditions affecting sleep, general sleep quality and PSQI averages according to athlete and sedentary status ($p < 0.05$). In the study, the average PSQI was found to be 7.32 points in those with low physical activity, 7.05 points in medium ones and 7.20 in those with high levels. In this study, a statistically significant difference was found according to the level of physical activity, time to sleep, Sleep efficacy and conditions that affect sleep ($p < 0.05$). The difference between the PSQI averages according to the physical activity level is statistically insignificant ($p > 0.05$). In this study, a positive relationship was found between PSQI value and subjective sleep quality, time to fall asleep, sleep duration, sleep effectiveness, factors affecting sleep and overall sleep quality.

It was concluded that university student sedentary women have poor sleep quality, whereas athletes have better sleep quality than sedentary women. It was observed that the general sleep quality and sleep score did not change according to the physical activity level of female students. It may be suggested to sedentary university students to be more physically active in order to increase sleep quality.

Keywords: University student, Physical Activity, Sleep quality.

MODERN METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the problem of studying modern methods and techniques of teaching English. Several modern and relevant methods of teaching English are given as examples. The study was conducted with the aim of investigating foreign language education. This article also discusses the problem of finding new techniques and ways to increase motivation for learning foreign languages. One of these forms is new pedagogical technologies, the introduction of which contributes to effective language learning. The purpose of the work is to investigate the process of teaching English as a foreign language, which, in our opinion, should be based on a comparative analysis of the studied language, the results of which form the basis of the educational process and help teachers coordinate their work and achieve positive results.

Taking into consideration the pace of globalization, learning English is becoming a key investment in education. The use of modern pedagogical technologies in the process of teaching foreign languages allows us to reproduce learning situations, helps to complement traditional teaching methods, contributes to the formation of the fundamental skills of foreign language communication from the awareness of the ability to express thoughts in another language to the independent solution of communicative problems, increases the desire, interest of students in learning, makes -a new look at the studied subjects, thus revealing their creative and intellectual capabilities, talents. Applying advanced teaching methods and technologies, it is possible to increase students' motivation and performance significantly, respectively, to achieve the depth of knowledge and skills that were previously possible only with a long stay of the student among native speakers.

Keywords: modern methods, foreign languages, education, technology. motivation

A STUDY ON AWARENESS OF SMALL FIRMS ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION WITH COST SAVINGS IN REVERSE LOGISTICS

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ABSTRACT

Reverse logistics is for all operations related to the reuse of products and materials. It is the process of moving goods from their typical final destination for the purpose of capturing value, or proper disposal. Remanufacturing and refurbishing activities also may be included in the definition of reverse logistics. Reverse logistics is sometimes called aftermarket supply chain, aftermarket logistics or retrologistics.

The objectives of the study is to identify the factors underlying reverse logistics capabilities, values and claiming back strategies, to develop a model of reverse logistics capabilities, values and claiming back strategies and evaluate the relationship which shown in the model, to test the model, to evaluate the mean difference of the firm running since from towards reverse logistics capabilities, value and claiming back strategies and to open new area for further study.

The result of the tests indicate that there is no significant difference within the three groups. There is a significant positive cause and effect relationship between reverse logistics capabilities and claiming back strategies. There is significant cause and effect relationship between claiming back strategies and value (cost savings) there is significant cause and effect relationship between reverse logistics capabilities and value (cost savings)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: This is descriptive and exploratory study with a sample size of 100 through questionnaire.

ANALYSIS: (Using SPSS): Chronbach's alpha for reliability Exploratory Factor analysis applied to identify the factors underlying reverse logistics capabilities, value and claiming back strategies. Kruskal-Wallis H test is applied to test null hypothesis with respect to logistics capabilities, value and claiming back strategies.

Key words: Reverse Logistics Customer satisfaction Value Cost savings Strategies Remanufacturing and Refurbishing

**REPRESENTATION OF THE CONCEPT "DEATH" IN THE RUSSIAN CONSCIOUSNESS
AND IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE****Ulviyya HUSEYNOVA**

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the verbalization of the concept "death" in Russian. It is noted that modern linguistics is focused on the detection, systematization and interpretation of facts demonstrating the collective experience of the people. In this context, the terms concept, frame and picture of the world appeared, which are the most important terms, since they are logically consistently related to each other. It is indicated that in the literature of the issue, the content of these terms is not always clearly delineated from related concepts.

The purpose of the article is to identify and describe a universal, humanly significant phenomenon, understandable to representatives of any culture, the concept of "death". To solve the problem, the general scientific, in particular the descriptive method, as well as linguistic methods - the linguo-cognitive method, the continuous sampling method were used. Based on the materials of the Dictionaries of the Russian language, characteristic connections are distinguished that demonstrate the comprehension of the fact of death in the collective consciousness. The analysis shows that the association of death with shock is stable for the Russian consciousness, therefore the combination of the words death and shock in the Russian language is natural, subject-logically conditioned, felt by the linguistic consciousness. Behind each of the words considered in the article is a large amount of background information that corresponds to the life experience of native speakers. The combinations of the considered words with the word death in Russian are stable and reproducible.

The article analyzes the proverbs presented in the dictionary "Proverbs of the Russian people" by V. I. Dal, in a unique source on the picture of the world that characterizes the consciousness of the Russian people. The analysis shows that the Russian language reflects a very different attitude towards death and a person who is on the verge of death. Proverbs reflect a very different understanding of this significant event. The range of perception and understanding of death directly reflects the conditions of life that determine the nature of death and its acceptance. The representation of the concept of "death" in language is really cognitive in nature. The comprehensiveness of verbalization is reflected even in the contradictory nature of the asserted truths. This contradiction itself is natural, since it is associated with a different assessment of death, its perception through the prism of various states.

Keywords: death, ethnic consciousness, concept, cognitive, universal.

RUS BİLİNCİNDE VE RUS DİLİNDE "ÖLÜM" KONSEPTİNİN (KAVRAMININ) TEMSİLİ

ÖZET

Makale, Rusça'da "ölüm" kavramının sözlü anlatımına ayrılmıştır. Modern dilbilimin, insanların kolektif deneyimini gösteren gerçeklerin tespiti, sistemleştirilmesi ve yorumlanmasına odaklandığı belirtilmektedir. Bu bağlamda, mantıksal olarak tutarlı bir şekilde birbirleriyle ilişkili oldukları için en önemli terimler olan dünya kavramı, çerçevesi ve resmi terimleri ortaya çıkmıştır. Konuyla ilgili literatürde bu terimlerin içeriğinin her zaman ilgili kavramlardan net bir şekilde ayrılmadığı belirtilmektedir.

Makalenin amacı, herhangi bir kültürün temsilcileri tarafından anlaşılabilir, evrensel, insani açıdan önemli bir fenomen olan "ölüm" kavramını tanımlamak ve tanımlamaktır. Sorunu çözmek için genel bilimsel, özellikle tanımlayıcı yöntem ve dilbilimsel yöntemler - dilsel- bilişsel yöntem, sürekli örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Rus dili Sözlüklerinin materyallerine dayanarak, kolektif bilinçte ölüm gerçeğinin anlaşılmasını gösteren karakteristik bağlantılar vurgulanmaktadır. Analiz, ölüm ile şok arasındaki ilişkinin Rus bilinci için sabit olduğunu, bu nedenle Rus dilinde ölüm ve şok kelimelerinin kombinasyonunun doğal, özne-mantıksal olarak koşullandırılmış, dil bilinci tarafından hissedildiğini göstermektedir. Makalede ele alınan kelimelerin her birinin arkasında, anadili İngilizce olan kişilerin yaşam deneyimlerine karşılık gelen büyük miktarda arka plan bilgisi bulunmaktadır. Düşünülen kelimelerin Rusça'daki ölüm kelimesiyle kombinasyonları istikrarlı ve tekrarlanabilir.

Makale, V. I. Dal'ın "Rus halkının atasözleri" sözlüğünde sunulan atasözlerini, Rus halkının bilincini karakterize eden dünya resmi üzerine benzersiz bir kaynakta analiz ediyor. Analiz, Rus dilinin ölüme ve ölümün eşliğindeki bir kişiye karşı çok farklı bir tutumu yansıttığını gösteriyor. Atasözleri bu önemli olayın çok farklı bir anlayışını yansıtır. Ölümün algılanması ve anlaşılması, ölümün doğasını ve kabulünü belirleyen yaşam koşullarını doğrudan yansıtır. "Ölüm" kavramının dilde temsili, doğası gereği gerçekten bilişseldir. Sözlüleştirmenin kapsamlılığı, iddia edilen doğruların çelişkili doğasına bile yansır. Bu çelişkinin kendisi doğaldır, çünkü ölümün farklı bir değerlendirmesiyle, çeşitli durumların prizması aracılığıyla algılanmasıyla ilişkilendirilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: ölüm, etnik bilinç, kavram, koqnitiv, evrensel.

**SEXUAL POLITICS AND ANDROGYNY: A CRITICAL STUDY FROM THE
ECOFEMINIST PERSPECTIVE****Dr. Dipanwita Pal**

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India**ABSTRACT**

The 'sexual politics', as has been projected by Kate Millet, has always favoured the oppressive patriarchal machinery. And the male/female binary has played instrumental in the process of subjugating the women. On the other hand, the concept of Androgyny encompasses wholeness, completion and unity within a single human body. Philosophers like Ferguson strongly believe in androgyny being the 'highest ideal of human nature' (Kathryn Morgan 245). Mary Daly and other critics have debated over the possibilities of the God of Christianity being androgynous. In this context we may refer to the concept of *Ardhanariswara* in Hinduism. *Ardhanariswara* is a combined androgynous form of the two Hindu deities Shiva and Parvati. The assertions that are made for androgyny are in fact daring and obviously, challenging to. Jyatte Nhanenge finds the Daoist theory specifically relevant which advocates the existence and reflection of the eternal opposites of *yin* and *yang*. Again, this concept of yin and yang reminds me of the image of *Ardhanariswara* that I have previously mentioned. When one turns out as an androgynous individual, one is a more complete, more truly whole human being. Bazin and Freeman argue in "The Androgynous Vision" that in an androgynous society the complete scope of experiences is made available to every individual irrespective of genital differences. They go further and advocate that an androgynous society need/desire the abolition of economic, racial, and sexual discriminations (186). And this is exactly the basic demand of the ecofeminists like Val Plumwood who identify this existing exploitative binary of male/female and therefore argue for the elimination of such binaries. Chinese concept of ecofeminism has a close association with the concept of Androgyny.

"Henry" is the short story written by Libby Sommer that cogitates on the much ignored sphere of male androgyny. The whole story is actually a journey on the part of the speaker of the story who is a lonely middle-aged woman from playing a victim of the hegemonic patriarchal practices to asserting her individuality. Henry, who is an androgyny, is instrumental here to lead her to her goal. Though she oscillates between accepting and not accepting Henry at times, finally she is able to come out of the shackles of the oppressive society. Their union is significant because that is indicative of acceptance of the freedom of choice in a more desirable way, even within a couple. That is what androgyny advocates for. In this paper I would try to navigate exactly what the author tries to disseminate within the story and how does she execute it.

Keywords: Androgyny, Ecofeminism, Gender roles, Homosexuality, Freedom of choice, Nonconformist

ORTAOKULLARDA FEN BİLİMLERİ ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN EĞİTİM BİLİŞİM AĞI(EBA) HAKKINDAKİ GÖRÜŞLERİ

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ÖZET

Söz konusu araştırma, ortaokullardaki fen bilimleri öğretmenlerinin Eğitim Bilişim Ağı(EBA) hakkındaki görüşlerinin ve kullanım amaçlarının belirlenmesi amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu çalışma, 2019-2020 eğitim-öğretim yılında Bitlis İl merkezi ile ilçelerinde akıllı tahtanın bulunduğu ortaöğretim kurumlarında görev yapan 12 fen bilimleri öğretmenin katılımı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden durum çalışması, tarama modeli olarak ise odak grup görüşmesi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Nitel veri toplama aracı olarak ta fen bilimleri öğretmenleri için 10 sorudan oluşan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme soruları oluşturulmuştur. Yarı yapılandırılmış sorular alanında uzman olan 1 Profesör, 2 Doçent, 2 Dr. Öğretim Üyesi ve 2 Fen bilimleri öğretmenine sunularak görüşleri alınıp, sorulara son şekil verilmiştir. Hazırlanan 10 yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme sorularının verileri, ZOOM üzerinden toplantı yapılarak 12 Fen Bilimleri öğretmenine yöneltilerek EBA hakkındaki görüşleri yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniği ve katılımcı gözlem yoluyla elde edilmiştir. Ayrıca veriler içerik analizine tabi tutulmuş, bu verilerde sırasıyla temalar, kategoriler ve kodlamalar oluşturulmuştur. Kodlayıcılar arası güvenilirlik test edilmiş ve bu değer %86 bulunmuştur.

Araştırma sonucunda; öğretmenlerin pandemi öncesi EBA' yı sadece yardımcı kaynak olarak kullandıkları, puan toplama amacıyla girdikleri, yapılması zor ve tehlikeli olan deneylere ait videoları kullandıkları tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca diğer eğitim portallarını kullandıklarından EBAKullanımı ile ilgili yeterli bilgiye sahip olmadıkları, öğrencileri EBA kullanmaya teşvik etmedikleri görülmüştür. Pandemi döneminde ise; EBA' nın daha çok sanal bir okul ortamı haline dönüştürülerek, öğrencilerin okul ortamından tamamen kopmamasına, arkadaşları ve öğretmenleri ile iletişimi koparmamaya yönelik kullanıldığı görülmüştür. Ayrıca öğretmenler EBA kullanımı ile ilgili birtakım problemler yaşadıklarını belirtmişlerdir. Pandemi ile birlikte EBA' nın bilinmeyen yönlerinin de öğrenildiği tespit edilmiştir.

Çalışma öğretmenlerin EBA' yı pandemi öncesi ve pandemi döneminde nasıl kullandıklarını ve fen bilimleri dersi için EBA' yı yeterince kullanıp kullanmadıklarını, kullanırken ne tür problemler karşıladıklarını belirlemeye yönelik düşüncelerinin ortaya çıkarılması nedeniyle önem taşımaktadır.

Elde edilen sonuçlara yönelik araştırma ile ilgili birtakım önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Eğitim bilişim ağı(EBA), Teknoloji, Fen bilimleri eğitimi, Fen bilimleri öğretmeni.

**OPINIONS OF SCIENCE TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS ON EDUCATION
INFORMATION NETWORK (EBA)****ABSTRACT**

This research was conducted to determine the opinions of science teachers in secondary schools on Education Information Network (EBA) and their intended purpose of use of the system. This study was carried out in the 2019-2020 academic year with the participation of 12 science teachers working in secondary education institutions in the city center and districts of Bitlis province where smart boards are available. Case study, a qualitative research method, was employed for the study while focus group interview was used as the screening model. 10 questions were prepared as a tool of collecting quantitative data from science teachers through semi-structured interviews. The questions were given their final form after the opinions of a panel consisting of a professor, two associate professors, two assistant professors and two science teachers. 10 questions were asked to 12 science teachers remotely over ZOOM and their opinions on EBA were obtained through semi-structured interview technique and participatory observation. In addition, the collected data were subjected to content analysis and themes, categories and codings were formed in this data, respectively. Reliability among coders were tested and the reliability value was found as 86%.

As a result, it was determined that the teachers used EBA only as an auxiliary resource before the pandemic, entering for the purpose of collecting points, and they used the videos of the experiments that were difficult and dangerous to conduct. In addition, since they use other education portals, it was observed that teachers do not have enough information about the use of EBA and do not encourage students to use EBA. In the pandemic period it was seen that EBA has been transformed into a virtual school environment and used to ensure that students do not completely disconnect from the school environment and keep in touch with their friends and teachers. Moreover, teachers stated that they had some problems with the use of EBA. It was determined that the unknown aspects of EBA have also been learned by the teachers in the course of the Pandemic.

The study is significant since it reveals the opinions of teachers about how they used EBA before and during the pandemic, whether they used EBA sufficiently for science lessons, and what kind of problems they encountered while using it. Based on the results obtained, some recommendations were made regarding the use of EBA.

Keywords: Education Information Network (EBA), Technology, Science education, Science teacher.

MESLEK YÜKSEKOKULU ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN FEN BİLİMLERİ DERSLERİNE YÖNELİK ALGILARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Yapılan araştırmada meslek yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin Fen bilimleri derslerine yönelik görüş ve algılarının, öğrencilerin belirlenen bazı demografik değişkenleri dikkate alınarak tespit edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın amacı doğrultusunda önceden hazırlanmış olan likert türü bir anket çalışmanın örneklemini oluşturan öğrencilere uygulanmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar SPSS 23.0 paket programı ile F ve t testi değerleri dikkate alınarak hesaplanmıştır. Sonuç olarak farklı bölümlerde okuyan öğrencilerin Fen bilimlerine, fen derslerine yönelik görüşlerinin ve algılarının olumlu yönde değiştiği, özellikle fen bilimleri uygulamalarına merak saldıkları, gündelik hayatta Fen bilimlerine yönelik edindikleri bilgi ve deneyimleri kullanmak istedikleri görülmüştür. Bunun yanında bölümlerin Fen bilimleri ağırlıklı olması öğrencilerde Fen öğrenmenin farkındalığını arttırdığı ancak uygulama yapılan bölümlerdeki öğrencilerin Fen algısını arttırmaya ve Fen derslerine ilgilerini çekmeye yönelik okutulan Fen derslerinin yetersiz olduğu, mevcut olanlarla da yeteri kadar uygulama yapamadıkları sonucu elde edilmiştir. Bu araştırmanın ve sonuçlarının farklı üniversitelerin farklı bölüm ve programlarında Fen bilimlerine ve Fen derslerine yönelik yapılacak olan çalışmalar için önem taşıyacağı düşünülmektedir. Bulgulara yönelik birtakım önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fen Bilimleri, Algı, Fen Algısı, Meslek Yüksekokulu, Üniversite.

AN EVALUATION OF THE PERCEPTIONS OF JUNIOR COLLEGE STUDENTS TOWARDS SCIENCE COURSES

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the perceptions junior college students towards science courses and their thoughts on these courses. The research is conducted according to some selected demographic characteristics of the students and a questionnaire prepared for the study which contains likert-type choices is applied to a sample of students. The results are evaluated with SPSS 23.0 software pack and subjected to F- and t-tests. The results of the study showed that the perceptions of the students from different departments towards science courses and their opinions about these courses have changed positively; it was observed that they have especially developed an interest on practical applications of natural sciences and the students want to use the knowledge they have learnt in science courses in their everyday life. On the other hand, the study also showed that although the science-oriented design of the programs increased the awareness of students about learning sciences, courses offered are found to be inadequate to increase the science awareness of the students and increase their interests in science courses. It was also found that the students cannot be engaged in sufficient practical applications in the existing courses. The results of this study can be important for other research on natural sciences and science courses to be conducted in different departments and

programs of different universities. Some recommendations, based on the results of the research, are also provided in the study.

Key words: Natural Sciences, Perceptions, Science Perception, Junior College, University.

**COMPARISON OF SCIENCE AND CLASSROOM TEACHER CANDIDATES'
ASSOCIATIONS OF THEIR SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE WITH PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY
AND BIOLOGY RELATED CASES****Res. Asist. Dr., Mustafa Coramik**

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ABSTRACT

Children are very curious about the nature. They firstly learn science subjects with the guidance of their classroom teachers during the elementary years whereas they learn with their science teachers in their middle school years. So, it is important to educate teacher candidates in a manner that they can relate their scientific knowledge with everyday cases in daily life. In this study, it is intended to make a comparison between classroom and science teacher candidates in terms of associating their scientific knowledge with daily life cases which cause undesired consequences. Hence, a survey study was conducted with 90 university students who were studying their third year at an education faculty in Turkey. Data was collected with the help of a questionnaire involving three questions which had two-tiers. The questions addressed cases related to biology, physics and chemistry. The first tier of the question asked the participants to indicate their choice related to the statement. The second tier of the question asked participants' explanations about his/her choice. Descriptive statistics and content analysis were utilized for data analysis. Additionally, Chi Square tests were conducted to make statistical comparisons among their explanations. The results indicated that less than half of the participants agreed on the undesired consequences of each case. Their explanations were found to belong to 'understanding', 'partial understanding', 'misunderstanding' and 'no response' categories in different percentages. No statistical differentiation was detected between classroom and science teacher candidates' associations of their scientific knowledge with the cases related to physics and chemistry. On the other hand, a significant differentiation was determined related to the case about biology. The results show that science education of teacher candidates might be supported with recent everyday cases.

Keywords: Scientific knowledge, education faculty students, science in daily life.

A STUDY ON THE COVID-19 INDUCED GENDER DIGITAL DIVIDE IN EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Background: The term gender represents a wide prospect and is interdisciplinary in nature. Their issues range from the household to the workplace, from the dining table to wage payment, and so on. The quality of life offered to them is entirely different from that of the men in the same household. Further, the situation differs on comparing developed and developing countries, with the latter displaying a worsened scenario. Hence, it has always been a matter of interest for studies. There is the issue of financial liability, network connectivity and so many issues that need to be addressed. Moreover, it could be seen that the awareness on online teaching tools differed from person to person.

Objectives

The study aims at bringing out the digital divide among the students, considering the difference in the availability and accessibility of internet based on their gender and socio-economic profile.

1. To study the challenges posed by online teaching on school students.
2. To study the awareness among students on the steps taken by the Government of Kerala in imparting ICT in education and its reach among them.

Methods

The research design of the study would be descriptive as well as empirical in nature. The study will be based on both the primary data and secondary data. The researcher has collected the data from the school students of the high school and higher secondary level of Pallarimangalam Panchayath, Ernakulam district with the help of a structured questionnaire. The secondary sources of data obtained from reports of ILO, NSSO, CSO, and Centre for Economic Policy Research will be used for the theoretical development.

The questionnaire consists of questions related to the socio-demographic profile of the students, their economic background, accessibility to facilities, and their experience on online classes.

Results: The study is still undergoing. An initial observation reveals that 76.9% of the respondents have their own dedicated smartphone while 23.1% rely on neighbours equipments, or seek help in nearby akshaya centres or libraries. 78.6% do not have wifi facility in their houses, 42.9% spend around 4-6 hours for their online classes. Only 35.7% claim to attend their online classes regularly. Many girls are required to do household chores since they are staying home.

Conclusion: Even in this 21st century, gender divide is still an issue under discussion but unfruitful. It is the mentality of the people that should change at the grass root level. Gender has always been a matter for discussion, be it in any part of the world. The gender concept is a wide area and interdisciplinary in nature. Their issues range from the household to the workplace, from the dining table to wage payment, and so on. The quality of life offered to them is entirely different from that of the men in the same household. Further, the situation differs on comparing developed and developing countries, with the latter displaying a worsened scenario.

Keywords: gender, digital, divide, covid-19

**DEFINING PRACTITIONER'S VIEWPOINT ON EXPERIENTIAL PEDAGOGY: A
SURREAL SPACE FOR LEARNING AND EXPLORING ART AND DESIGN ON
VIRTUAL REALITY PLATFORM**

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ABSTRACT

In the current scenario, digital tools such as virtual reality environments have the potential to support learning. According to educationists, the use of digital tools in curriculum makes practical understanding and incubate operational abilities among students. But digitalization of curriculum, especially for learning art and design arises a couple of significant questions; how and what types of interactivity and playful engagements required for tech-savvy experiential learning. How the learning outcome could be evaluated in specific art and design lesson. This study aims to develop a virtual reality-based activity that involves the student developing an innovative idea by assembling and creating new images such as pattern or art forms or utility objects in the context of the Indian school. Besides, an evaluation format is developed with reference of revised Bloom's Taxonomy.

The idea of VR environment developing method carried out three aspects of virtual environment making strategies; Spatiality- the use of space, virtuality- a feeling of being there and representation- the choice of present the things. By using a handheld controller participant hunt the assets and change their forms and placed them in position. The study follows the practice-based methodology and qualitative analysis to define reflectivity and addresses the trustworthiness criteria. This study also includes the process of developing a VR environment and analyzing developers experience to understand the ease and difficulties in terms of making, applicability, and usability.

Keywords: Art and design, virtual reality, experiential learning, evaluation tool

ONLINE LEARNING AND SPECIAL NEEDS STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Owing to the Covid-19 pandemic scenario, the physical and face-to face classes in different educational institutions, from pre-primary level to tertiary level, have been replaced by online classes across the world. The virtual teaching-learning sessions have become the order of the day, especially in the urban areas of India, where there is availability of robust internet connection. The online classes are being conducted not only in mainstream schools but also inspecial, inclusive and integrated schools. The researchers, thus, attempted to find out about thevirtual mode of education, academic and non-academic, imparted to the special needs studentsand the various aspects associated with this new mode of education when it comes to students with physical and intellectual challenges.

Keeping in mind the pandemic situation, the researchers conducted semi-structured telephonic interviews of the mothers (primary caregivers) of 19 students with autism, down syndrome, mental retardation and cerebral palsy, aged between 11 and 29 years, and a 29-year-old studentwith a pert syndrome (who could express herself clearly), based in Kolkata and Chennai, India. Besides, 2 special educators attached to two special schools in Kolkata were also interviewed who revealed their opinions and experiences pertaining to virtual classes with their challengedstudents. Though small, the researchers believe, this study can make a significant contributionin the field of special education. They also suggest that further wider researches may be conducted with larger sample size by including rural India too so as to reveal a broader picturein this regard.

Keywords: Covid-19, Online classes, Virtual mode of education, Special needs students

SUBLIMINAL MIND CONTROL CHALLENGING INFANTS

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ABSTRACT

Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary defines subliminal as “existing or functioning below the threshold of consciousness”. Subliminal persuasion is related to the concept of brain control, and the origin of subliminal perception is located long back in the history of mankind. Brain control is acquired through controlling the minds of people unconsciously. Subliminal persuasion happens whenever stimulation given below the limen of consciousness is observed to affect emotions and activities of humans. The conception of subliminal persuasion was initially employed to define the cases of anemic stimulation through unconscious behaviors. Recently, the concept has been utilized more common to define any case where deeply hidden stimulus is conceived. Subliminal perception may develop hostility and unfriendly manners, and make infants less aware of assault. Infants are more prone to develop emotional and psychological problems when they watch too much cartoons, because subliminal messages may be involved in cartoons and any other stuff in media. Further, subliminal messages are much observed in numerous fields such as food market. Therefore, this paper concentrates on revising and defining subliminal threats encountering infants from a critical perspective and supplying related implications. Thus, an elicitation technique, which is a category of research tasks that utilize visual, written, or verbal stimulus to inspire people to talk about their ideas, and which is qualitative and descriptive in nature, was employed to collect data from the images and cartoons. The findings of the study suggest that cartoons, specifically those produced by western companies, include related hidden messages. Thus, parents, teachers, and authorities should take the required precautions.

Keywords: subliminal persuasion, subliminal perception, subliminal messages

STEM EĞİTİMİ İLE İLGİLİ YAPILMIŞ TEZLERİN META-TEMATİK ANALİZİ

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ÖZET

21. yüzyıl becerileri olarak tanımlanan yaratıcılık, problem çözme, eleştirel düşünme, işbirlikçi çalışma gibi kazanımları elde etmek klasik eğitim anlayışıyla pek mümkün görünmemektedir. Bu sebeple mühendislikten ve bilgisayardan anlayan, bu alanlardaki becerilerini kullanarak ürün oluşturan, girişimci bireylerin yetişmesini hedefleyen STEM odaklı eğitime ihtiyaç vardır. STEM bilim ve matematikle birlikte teknoloji ve mühendisliğide kapsayan bir eğitim modelidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı da, STEM eğitimi uygulamalarının meta-analitik açıdan incelenerek okul öncesi öğrencilerinin bilimsel süreç becerilerine etkisi, ilkokul, ortaokul ve lise dönemindeki öğrencilerin ise akademik başarıları ve 21. yüzyıl becerileri üzerine etkisini incelemektir. Bu amaçla Yükseköğretim Kurulu Ulusal Tez Merkezi veri tabanından faydalanarak günümüze kadar yapılan konuyla ilgili nitel araştırmalar analize dâhil edilmiştir. Meta-tematik analiz bağlamında doküman incelemesine dayalı toplanan veriler içerik analizinden faydalanarak çözümlenmiştir. Meta-tematik analiz belge/doküman incelemesine dayalı olarak elde edilen nitel bulguların tema ve kodlarla birleştirilerek, daha kapsamlı hale getirilmesine bağlı olan sözel içerikli bir analiz sürecinden meydana gelmektedir. Bu kapsamda STEM eğitiminin farklı öğretim düzeylerinde öğrencilerinin bilimsel süreç becerilerine, akademik başarılarına ve 21. yüzyıl becerilerine etkileri ile ilgili temalara değinilmiştir. Araştırmada elde edilen kodlar Wisemapping programı kullanılarak görsel şekilde sunulmuştur. Araştırmada elde edilen temalara yönelik Cohen Kappa uyum değerleri hesaplanarak veri kodları arasındaki uyumun iyi düzeyde olduğu görülmüştür. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre STEM eğitimi uygulamalarının öğrencilerin derse katılımlarında, ilgi ve motivasyonunu arttırmada olumlu etki yaparak akademik başarılarını geliştirdiği tespit edilmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra tasarım odaklı projeler üretmeye teşvik ederek girişimcilik, yaratıcılık, bilgi işlemsel düşünme gibi 21. yüzyıl becerilerine katkı sağladığı sonuçlarına ulaşılmıştır. Sonraki çalışmalarda meta-tematik analizin yanı sıra meta-analiz ve meta-sentez kullanılarak STEM eğitimin öğrencilerin akademik başarılarına ve 21. yüzyıl becerilerine etkileri incelenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: STEM, meta-tematik analiz, 21.yüzyıl becerisi.

A META-THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF THESIS REGARDING STEM EDUCATION

ABSTRACT

It does not seem possible with the traditional education approach to achieve the attainments such as creativity, problem solving, critical thinking, and collaborative work, which are also defined as 21st century skills. Thus, there is a need for STEM-oriented education which aims to raise entrepreneurial individuals who are well-versed in engineering and computers and who can create products using their skills in these areas. STEM is an educational model including technology and engineering with science and mathematics. The aim of this study is to examine the effects of STEM applications on the scientific process skills of preschool students; and the effects of it on the academic achievement and 21st century skills of students in primary, secondary and high schools through meta-analysis. For this purpose, qualitative studies on the related subject carried out up to the present were included in the analysis that were scanned from the databases of the National Thesis Centre of the Higher Education Council. The collected data based on document review were analyzed via the content analysis in the context of meta-thematic analysis. Meta-thematic analysis consists of a verbal analysis process that depends on making the qualitative findings based on document analysis more comprehensive by combining them with themes and codes. In this context, the themes related to the effects of STEM education on students' scientific process skills, academic achievement and 21st century skills at different teaching levels were addressed. The codes in the research were presented visually using the Wisemapping program. Cohen Kappa agreement values were calculated for each theme and it was seen that the agreements between the codes were at a good level. The results of the research depicted that STEM education applications have a positive effect on students' participation in the course, increasing their interest and motivation and improving their academic success. In addition, it was concluded that it contributes to 21st century skills such as entrepreneurship, creativity and computational thinking by encouraging students to produce design-oriented projects. In future studies, the effects of STEM education on students' academic achievement and 21st century skills can be examined by using meta-analysis and meta-synthesis process as well as meta-thematic method.

Keywords: STEM, meta-thematic analysis, 21st century skills.

HARMANLANMIŞ ÖĞRENME SÜRECİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Teknolojinin hızlı bir şekilde gelişmesi diğer alanlarda olduğu gibi eğitim alanında da köklü değişimlere neden olmuştur. Öğretim ortamlarında teknolojik araçların kullanımı da farklı öğretim yöntem ve tekniklerin ortaya çıkmasına yol açmıştır. Bu yöntemlerden biri de son yıllarda eğitim alanında oldukça rağbet gören harmanlanmış (karma) öğrenmedir. Harmanlanmış öğrenme, e-öğrenme ile geleneksel öğrenme ortamlarının birleştirilmesiyle heriki yöntemin de en avantajlı yanlarından faydalanmayı sağlamaktadır. Harmanlanmış öğrenme kapsamındaki online imkanlar, sınıf ortamında sunulamayan etkililiği ve esnekliği sağlamakta ve bu kapsamda geleneksel olarak belirtilen yüz yüze öğrenme yöntemiyle öğrenme sürecinde gerekli olan sosyal ortamların gelişmesi sağlanabilmektedir. Farklı biçimlerde uygulanmakta olan bu öğrenme modeli, eğitimde kullanılan belirli yöntem, teknik veya materyallerin belirli bir oranda birleştirilerek kullanılması olarak da ifade edilebilir. Özellikle son yıllarda teknolojinin etkili bir şekilde kullanıldığı bu öğrenme modelinin öğrenciler, öğretmenler ve eğitim kurumları açısından birçok faydasının bulunduğu söylenebilir. Mevcut çalışmada harmanlanmış öğrenme modelinin öğrenme sürecinde kullanımı hakkında kapsamlı bir şekilde bilgi vermek amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmanın amacına uygun olarak alanyazın taraması yapılarak derleme türünde bir araştırma yapılmıştır. Bu kapsamda çalışmada sunulan içeriğe ilgili doküman incelemesi sonucunda ulaşılmıştır. Çalışmada toplanan veriler içerik analizi tekniği kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Bu bağlamda, harmanlanmış öğrenmenin pedagojik zenginlik, bilgiye erişim, sosyal etkileşim, öğretmen- öğrenci iletişimi, yeniden gözden geçirebilme imkânı, bireysel öğrenme noktalarında önemli avantajlar sunduğu anlaşılmıştır. Harmanlanmış öğrenme kapsamındaki etkinliklerde yer ve zaman konusundaki esneklik ve içeriğin tekrar edilebilmesi ilgili yöntemin belirgin özellikleri olarak belirtilmiştir. İncelenen ilgili konudaki çalışmalardan anlaşılmaktadır ki harmanlanmış öğrenme ortamları öğrencilerin akademik başarı, tutum, motivasyon, iletişim, öz-disiplin ve bireysel öğrenme durumlarına olumlu yönde etki etmektedir. Elde edilen sonuçların konuyla ilgili yapılması planlanan araştırmalara kaynak teşkil edeceği, alana katkı sunacağı, yöntemin güçlü yönlerini ve eksikliklerini görme açısından faydalı olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Harmanlanmış öğrenme, teknoloji, başarı, eğitim.

EXAMINING THE BLENDED LEARNING PROCESS

ABSTRACT

The rapid development of technology has caused radical changes in the field of education, as in other fields. The use of technological tools in teaching environments has also led to the emergence of different teaching methods and techniques. One of these new methods is blended learning, which has become very popular in the field of education in recent years. By combining e-learning and traditional learning environments, the most advantageous aspects of both methods can be exploited. The e-learning method provides the effectiveness and flexibility that cannot be offered in the classroom environment, and the social environments required in the learning process can be developed with face-to-face learning stated also as traditional method. This learning model, which is applied in different ways, can be expressed as the use of certain methods, techniques or materials used in education at a certain rate by combining them. It can be said that this learning model, in which technology has been used effectively in recent years, has many benefits for students, teachers and educational institutions. In the current study, it is aimed to give comprehensive information about the use of the blended learning model in the learning process. In accordance with the purpose of the study, a review research was carried out by scanning the literature. In this context, the content presented in the study was reached as a result of the related document review. The data collected in the study were analyzed using the content analysis technique. In this context, it has been understood that blended learning offers significant advantages in terms of pedagogical richness, access to information, social interaction, teacher- student communication, opportunity to review and individual learning. Flexibility in time and place and repetition of the content within the scope of blended learning are stated as the distinctive features of the method. It is understood from the studies on the subject examined that blended learning environments have positive effects on students' academic success, attitude, motivation, communication, self-discipline and individual learning. It is thought that the results obtained will be a source for the future research planned to be carried out on related subject, contribute to the field, and be useful in terms of viewing the strengths and deficiencies of the method.

Keywords: Blended learning, technology, success, education.

INVESTIGATION OF THE PRESCHOOL PRINCIPALS' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THEIR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND THEIR LEVELS OF INCOME

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ABSTRACT

The research is related to Human Capital Theory and Screening Hypothesis and Spence's Signalling Model, which present two different perspectives on the economics of education. The basic premise of Human Capital Theory is that an individual can gain more knowledge and skills and have more well-paid jobs when he makes more investments in education. Screening Hypothesis suggests that economic purpose of education system is to categorize the individuals according to their different levels of efficiency and productivity.

The purpose of this study is to analyse the preschool principals' perceptions about their educational background and their levels of income in terms of the variables of gender, education level and type of school. It is aimed to determine whether there is a significant difference among the preschool principals' perceptions. A general scanning model is used in the research. The target population of the study includes the preschool principals working in public and private preschools in Mersin Province in 2019-2020 academic years. Simple random sampling is used and 123 preschool principals are determined as the sample. To collect the data, "The Scale of Teachers' Perceptions About Their Educational Background And Their Levels Of Income" is used. t-test is used to analyse the data.

It is found out that there is a significant difference among preschool principals' perceptions in terms of the variables of gender, education level and type of school. It is found out that male preschool principals, the preschool principals having master's degree and preschool principals working in private schools have higher levels of perception than female preschool principals, the preschool principals having bachelor's degree and preschool principals working in public schools in terms of the fact that education contributes to human capital. It is suggested that new incentives for preschool principals' increasing their human capital should be created.

Keywords: Preschool Principals, Human Capital, Screening Hypothesis

HOBBS ON SCIENTIFIC HAPPINESS

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ABSTRACT

Many consider Hobbes the father of political individualism, claiming that his conception of happiness involved abandoning the ancient eudaimonic ideal and the Christian ideal of eternal happiness. In contrast, I claim that Hobbes derived his innovative view regarding happiness from his understanding of scientific truth. By highlighting previous commentators' inattention to the link between truth and happiness in Hobbes's thought, I demonstrate the inaccuracy of considering him the founder of a new ideal of happiness grounded in individual experience.

Francis Bacon attributes to the new science a progressive element that can free man from a cyclic and eternal existence with no progress or significant change. I believe that the change in the notion of truth in Hobbes's thought, which entails a new understanding of human nature, was the source of the change in the ideal of happiness, reflected in his perception of the progressive dynamics of satisfactions. I contend that this dynamic must be understood in relation to the progressive nature he attributes to scientific knowledge. Worldly happiness may be realized by subordination to the scientific truth expressed in the laws of nature, which Hobbes hoped would be reflected in the laws of the state. In no way does Hobbes seek an ideal of life based on each individual determining by and for himself the purpose of his existence. For him, such a worldview is evidence of a highly negative state of affairs that humanity managed to escape by creating a new scientific method.

Keywords: Happiness; Science Revolution; Progress; Subordination

AN INITIAL EVALUATION OF “PASSION” SCALE IN GREEK UNDERGRADUATES**Dr. Kamtsios Spiridon**

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ABSTRACT

Passion is a motivating factor and a basis for high quality learning. Vallerand and its colleagues (2003) define passion as “a strong inclination toward a self-defining activity that one likes, finds important and in which one invests a significant amount of time and energy”. The purpose of the study was to examine the psychometric properties (factor structure, internal consistency, convergent validity) of the “Passion” scale in Greek undergraduates. Questionnaires were distributed to 293 undergraduates, studied in a social science department. Students completed the following scales: (a) Passion scale, (b) Oxford Happiness Questionnaire, (c) The Positive and Negative Affect schedule (PANAS) and (d) revised Academic Hardiness scale. Initially, results from exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis provided support for the two-factor passion scale, replicated the two-factor model originally proposed by Vallerand et al. (2003). Multiple fit indices showed that the model fit the data well ($\chi^2=153.1$ $p<.001$, CFI=.92, GFI=.92, NFI=.90, RMSEA=.08, AIC=217.10. Cronbach’s α for harmonious (HP) and obsessive (OP) passion was .82 and .78, respectively. Moreover, HP was positively related to happiness and positive affect, whereas, regarding academic hardiness attitudes (as passion proximal antecedents), results of the study revealed that commitment was positively correlated with both HP and OP. In addition, HP was positively correlated with control and challenge. Overall, the study supports the applicability of Passion scale to the Greek educational setting, and it can be used to investigate students behavior in relation to their learning contexts. Theoretical implications and future research dimensions are discussed.

Key words: harmonious and obsessive passion, undergraduates

POLITICAL JOURNALISTS AT THE DIGITAL AGE: THE LEBANESE CASE

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ABSTRACT

The digital age has also disrupted the industry of information in Lebanon and in the world. It has constrained the journalists to rethink and reinvent themselves in order to survive. It is today about adapting or disappearing. Hence, new challenges have risen in response to the new media context that is constantly mutating and changing. Nowadays, in order to be up to date, being active on social media is a must, in addition, it is nearly compulsory to have a Twitter account and to use it while engaging with the followers and exchanging comments. The audience is no longer an elusive perception but it is counted in real numbers through data and ratings that even enable to identify its numbers, its genre, its age group and even its geographic location. This reality imposes on the journalists to be ready to engage in a real seduction operation that carries a double objective: the aim to seek from now on the quality and the quantity of the audience. Hence, it is important from now on to publish what is important but also what is popular simultaneously. It is also essential to attract the youth and know what they want. Otherwise, the risk is to fall in the trap of elitism or even more, to attract only the silence of the audience, as an indicator of its disinterest. And to finally sink in disenchantment.

21 successful journalists in Lebanon were interviewed on the subject in order to test the above hypothesis. The article suggested in a content analysis of their answers. This article is also an extract of a wider research on political journalism at the age of the digital: the case of Lebanon.

Keywords: political journalists; Lebanon; digital age; audience; twitter

LES JOURNALISTES POLITIQUES A L'ERE DU NUMERIQUE : LE CAS DU LIBAN

ABSTRAIT

De nos jours, l'ère du numérique contraint le journaliste politique à se repenser et à se réinventer pour survivre. Au Liban comme dans le monde, l'enjeu est de taille puisqu'il s'agit désormais de s'adapter pour survivre. De nouveaux défis surgissent en réponse au nouveau contexte médiatique qui ne cesse de s'affirmer tout en mutant ; désormais, pour être à jour, il faut être actif sur les réseaux sociaux, avoir un compte Twitter et l'utiliser en engageant l'échange avec les suiveurs à partir de leurs commentaires. L'audience n'est plus juste une perception insaisissable mais des chiffres exacts accessibles grâce aux outils de mesures qui donnent même des détails sur le genre, l'âge et la location géographique des lecteurs/suiveurs. Cette réalité impose aux journalistes d'être prêts à s'engager dans une opération de séduction qui cible un double objectif, celui de la qualité et de la quantité de l'audience. Pour ce faire, force-leur est de s'appliquer à publier ce qui est important et populaire à la fois, aussi et surtout, de savoir ce que veulent les jeunes et comment les attirer. Sinon, le risque est de tomber dans l'élitisme et de se résigner tout simplement au silence de l'audience, synonyme de son désintérêt. Et finalement de sombrer dans un

désenchantement.

21 journalistes à succès au Liban ont été interviewés pour tester cette hypothèse. L'article proposé est une analyse de contenu de leurs réponses. C'est aussi un extrait d'une plus grande recherche sur le journalisme politique à l'ère du numérique: Le cas du Liban.

Mots clés: journalistes politiques; ère du numérique; Liban; audience; twitter

MAKING PHYSICS MORE INTERESTING

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND AIM: Current generation of students can be definitely named as digital generation. Most of them grew up with mobile phones or tablets in their hands. Even today, their everyday is strongly connected to various types of computer technologies or software applications. Therefore, students usually consider activities dealing with modern technologies interesting. This fact is important for making any school subject more attractive. In physics, thanks to modern technologies teachers can revive experimental activities with new and impressive measurements that were previously difficult to be conducted. In this context, the authors of the paper focus on computer-aided experiments. The main aim of this paper is to analyse the results of the survey focused on increasing students' internal motivation to study physics by providing computer-aided experiments.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: A survey was done within one academic year during the popularization events of non-formal education, such as The Week of Science and Technology, The European Researchers' Night, and some others. The visitors who watched us providing computer-aided physics experiments with Vernier measuring system were asked to fill in the questionnaire afterwards. Their answers are being analysed in this paper.

RESULTS: Based on the respondents' answers analysis we can say that computer-aided experiments have attracted a wide range of audience. As many as 96 % of respondents said that except the experience itself, they also gained new knowledge from those events. 86 % of respondents were for establishing an extra-curricular subject focused on working with computer measuring systems at schools. In addition, almost 93 % of student respondents were interested in computer-assisted experiments. 82 % of all respondents are convinced that computers play an important role in current physics teaching.

CONCLUSION: The results indicate that implementing non-traditional, computer-aided experiments into educational process can significantly influence students' interest in physics.

Keywords: Education. Interest. Modernization. Physics.

EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHUBBING (SOCIOTELISM) AND CONTINUOUS ANGER AND ANGER EXPRESSION STYLE IN ADULT INDIVIDUALS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to examine the relationship between phubbing and continuous anger and anger expression styles. In addition, it is to investigate whether there is a significant difference between phubbing and continuous anger and anger expression levels according to some demographic information of the sample. This research is a quantitative research and a relational survey model was used. This study was conducted on a total of 303 people, 188 women and 115 men, between the ages of 18-64 living in Turkey, on an online platform. Questionnaire method was used in the research as data collection method. In the collective questionnaire prepared for this purpose, there were demographic information form, phubbing scale, continuous anger and anger expression scales. In the analysis of the data, Pearson correlation coefficient, independent groups t-test, Anova and post-hoc test were used. According to the findings, it is seen that there is a significant relationship between Phubbing and continuous anger and anger expression style. At the same time, analyzes were made for two scales with the demographic information obtained from the sample and some findings were found. As a result of the literature review, not many studies were found about these two variables in Turkey. There is no research that has been studied these variables together; from this aspect, the research is important for the literature. Based on the results obtained, it was expected to be a guiding study for future research. However, it is thought that the results of this research will provide perspective when working in the field of mental health, especially in the field of smartphone and anger in clinical applications.

Keywords: Phubbing, continuous anger, anger expression style, young adults

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE HAPPINESS ATWORK AND SELF-SENSITIVITY OF WORKING INDIVIDUALS

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ABSTRACT

Today, people spend most of their time working at work. How people feel is very important in order to increase their job efficiency and job satisfaction. The fact that people feel happy at work is an important factor in increasing work efficiency and job satisfaction. There are many factors that affect happiness. Self-sensitivity is thought to be one of the important factors affecting happiness. Therefore, it is very important to know the level of the relationship between these two variables and the extent to which they differ according to other factors. Considering the related studies, it is seen that there is no study examining the relationship between the happiness at work and self-sensitivity of individuals working in Turkey and there is a deficiency in the literature in this sense. In this study, it is aimed to examine the relationship between the happiness at work and self-sensitivity of the working individuals, as well as to examine how the happiness at work and self-sensitivity of the sample differ according to demographic variables. It is thought that this study, which was carried out in line with the stated purpose, is important in terms of contributing to the literature on the relevant subject. The relational survey model was used in this quantitative study. The population of the research consists of individuals working in private and public institutions in Turkey, and the sample consists of 268 people working in different provinces of Turkey. The data used in the research were collected through the demographic information form, the Self-sensitivity Scale and the Happiness at Work Scale. The normality of the sample distribution was tested with the Shapiro Wilk test. Pearson correlation test was used to determine the relationship between the happiness at work and self-sensitivity of working individuals. T-test and one-way analysis of variance (Anova) were used to analyze the difference according to demographic variables of the sample, and post-hoc test was used to determine from which group the difference originated. As a result of the research, it was determined that there was a significant and positive relationship between the sample's level of happiness at work and the level of self-sensitivity.

Keywords: Happiness at Work, Self- sensitivity, Working Individuals

YENİ DİJİTAL SAVAŞ: ZOOM BOMBALAMASI

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ÖZET

Akademideki öğrencileri ve genel kitleyi zorlayan önemli bir konu da Zoom bombalamasıdır. Çoğunlukla hedef kitle olarak akademi ve online dersleri hedef alan Zoom bombalamaları hem üniversiteleri hem de liseleri hedeflemektedir. Zoom bombalaması video görüşme sırasında uygunsuz/pornografik/ırkçı fotoğrafların görüşmeyi bölmesi olarak tanımlanabilir. FBI bu konuda okulları, kurumları ve toplumu uyarmakta hatta cezai yaptırımlar düzenlemeyi düşünmektedir fakat çözüm olarak henüz kalıcı bir çözüm bulunamamıştır. Zoom bombalaması ciddi bir siber güvenlik sorunudur ve aynı zamanda psikolojik sonuçlar doğurabilir. Konsantrasyon kaybı, ruh hali bozulması vb. sorunlar doğurabilir. Güvenlik ve mahremiyet anlamında regülasyonlar barındırmayan Zoom, gelecek 90 günlük periyotta bu regülasyonları yapacağını bildirmiştir. Görüldüğü üzere artık dijital bir savaş devri başlamış ve çeşitli bombalama eylemleri Zoom üzerinden dahi yapılmaktadır. Bu gibi olaylara karşı kendimizi ve çevremizi nasıl koruyabileceğimize yönelik birkaç öneri sıralamak faydalı olabilir. Alınabilecek tedbirler, bekleme odalarını ve giriş şifresini zorunlu kılmak, girişte katılımcıların sessize almak, ses düzeyini ev sahibinin ayarlamasını sağlamak, sohbet kanalı yoluyla sorularını mesajla yazmak ve sadece soru-cevap kısmında sesi açmak olabilir.

Bu araştırma ise Zoom bombalamasının doküman inceleme metodu kullanılarak araştırıldığı ilk araştırmalardan biridir. Her araştırma gibi bu alanda yapılan bazı araştırmaların kısıtlılıkları ve limitleri vardır. İlk olarak, Zoom bombalaması görece yeni bir konudur ve elde edilen verilerin bazı çalışmaları olduğundan oldukça kısıtlıdır. Twitter örneğinde genel popülasyonun %1'i örnekleme ulaşılabilen sadece bir araştırma bulunmaktadır (Ling, Balcı, Blackburn, & Stringhini, 2020). Gelecek araştırmalarda Zoom bombalaması konusunda, sadece tek bir platformla kalmayıp diğer platformlarda gerçekleştirilen siber-ataklara yönelik detaylı veri elde edilmesine ihtiyaç vardır. Ayrıca alternatif araştırma tasarımlarıyla sanal toplantı platformlarının detaylı analizi, örneğin kaydedilmiş ve bombalanmış sanal toplantıları toplamak ve analiz etmek ya da Zoom bombalaması mağdurlarıyla röportaj yapmak gibi araştırmalar hayata geçirilebilir. Böylelikle Zoom bombalamasına maruz kalmış bireylerin zihinsel ve duygusal açıdan psikolojisi anlaşılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Zoom, bombalama, siber-atak, Zoom bombalaması

NEW DIGITAL WAR: ZOOM BOMBING

ABSTRACT

A subject that has drawn attention and carries difficulties to students in academia and general population is Zoom bombing. Zoom bombings, which mostly target academia and online courses as the target audience, target both universities and high schools. Zoom bombing can be defined as interrupting the conversation by inappropriate / pornographic / racist photos during video calls. The FBI warns schools, institutions and the society on this issue and even considers imposing criminal sanctions, but a permanent solution has not been found yet. Zoom bombing is a serious cybersecurity issue and can also have psychological consequences. It may cause problems such as loss of concentration, mood swings, etc. Zoom, which does not have regulations in terms of security and privacy, has stated that it will make these regulations in the next 90-day period. As you can observe, a digital war era has begun, and various bombing actions are carried out even through Zoom. It may be useful to list a few suggestions on how we can protect ourselves and our environment against such events. Measures that can be taken may include requiring waiting rooms and a login password, muting participants at the entrance, allowing the host to adjust the volume, texting questions through the chat channel, and turning up the volume only in the question-and-answer section.

This research is one of the first to investigate the Zoom bombing using the document review method. Like any research, studies in this area have limitations. Firstly, zoom bombing is a relatively new topic and the data obtained is very limited as it is data-based studies. There is only one study in which only 1% of the general population was reached in the Twitter sample (Ling, Balci, Blackburn, & Stringhini, 2020). In future research, it is necessary to obtain detailed data on the Zoom bombing and not only this, but also cyber-attacks on other platforms. In addition, alternative research designs and detailed analysis of virtual meeting platforms, such as collecting and analysing recorded and bombed virtual meetings or interviewing the victims of the Zoom bombing, can be implemented. Thus, the mental and emotional psychology of individuals exposed to Zoom bombing can be understood.

Key Words: Zoom, bombing, cyber-attack, Zoom bombing

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS: A REVIEW ON PSYCHOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Today, it is seen that it is not possible to talk about only one approach when considering psychology. It can be said that many approaches have emerged depending on various conditions in the historical process of the field of psychology and these approaches pave the way for the formation of various subfields. The professional definition of psychology is often made by relating psychologists to the work they do. Recent studies show that interest in the field of psychology is increasing in Turkey as well as in the world. The Turkish higher education system has entered a major transformation process with the "one university policy for every province" implemented since the 1980s, and the number of departments and graduates has increased exponentially. Parallel to this, there has been a significant increase in the number of universities and graduates providing psychology education over the years. According to the information obtained by using the data of the Council of Higher Education, psychology education is given in 91 universities in Turkey today. Do the psychologists whose number is increasing in our country, have enough knowledge in terms of professional responsibilities and ethical values? How do the professional responsibilities of psychologists affect business life? Why it is important for a psychologist to consider ethical principles? In this study, looking for answer to these questions, it aims to contribute to the psychologist in Turkey allow for quality service. In this context, concepts such as ethics and professional ethics and the effects of professional principles on business life are mentioned. The reason why it is important for a psychologist to understand the relationship between professional principles and ethical values is explained by using the literature.

Keywords: Ethics, professional ethics, psychologist

THE INNER AND OUTER DIMENSIONS OF THE THREE PILLARS OF ISLAM; PRAYING, FASTING, AND ALMSGIVING

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ABSTRACT

The belief of Islam is fundamentally a faith of submission to the one God and this faith is demonstrated throughout prescribed actions. The integration of the Qur'an and sunna into Muslim believers' daily lives can be identified by the following components: the reality of what they do (*'ibādāt*), what they think (*iman*), and what they intend (*ihsan*). The five pillars of the Islamic faith represent fundamental components of worship and include performing dailyprayer (*salāt*), paying almsgiving (*zakāt*), performing pilgrimage (*hajj*), fasting during the monthof Ramadan (*sawm*), and testifying that there is not true God except Allah and that Muhammadis his slave and messenger (*shahāda*). The five pillars are derived from main sources of Islamand obligatory injunctions for each Muslim believer. In this regularised worship and service to God, the religious practices encompass the Muslim life in hourly, daily, monthly, and yearly cycles. Furthermore, these ritual practices are a valid self-expression of Islam, a symbolic articulation of Muslim ideals and values, and a kind of discourse explaining the way of Muslimliving. Especially praying, fasting and almsgiving among these five pillars play important rolesregarding their inner and outer dimensions which are combining both individual and social values. In order to offer a better understanding for the religious rituals, the presentation aims to shed light on the esoteric and exoteric dimensionsof these three pillars: praying, fasting, andalmsgiving. The critical explanation of these three pillars' inner and outer dimensions regardingtextual analytical reading and descriptive methods offers to explore the commitment of a Muslim believer to his/her religious rituals in daily lives.

Keywords: Five pillars, Praying (*Salat*), Fasting (*Sawm*), Almsgiving (*Zakāt*)

THE EXOTERIC AND ESOTERIC DIMENSIONS OF PRAYING RITUAL IN ISLAM

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ABSTRACT

Every religion seeks to figure out the true path of God and his salvation. The differences between these religions can be found either in their theological doctrine, belief system, or religious rituals. Praying five times a day according to the movements of the sun is called praying (*salāh*) and it is a prescribed religious obligation of each Muslim believer. Apart from being one of the five pillars of Islam, it is also, perhaps, the most common way for individuals to express his/her Muslim identity and often appeals to those wishing to observe Islam in practice. While the daily praying is sometimes regarded as a primary component of Islamic practices from outsider's perspective, it stands foremost as a personal obligation for Muslim believers to enact their faith repeatedly throughout each day. Performance of praying ritual might be practiced either individually and congregationally regarding the prescribed conditions which are derived from the Qur'an and sunna. The fundamental praying ritual includes both exoteric and esoteric dimensions which reflect the individual influences of this spiritual journey. The paper aims to shed light on the exoteric and esoteric dimensions of praying in order to express the religious importance of praying for the Muslim believers. Additionally, the connection between identity and religiosity will be established regarding the exoteric and esoteric dimensions of praying. Learning these spiritual influences by referring descriptive and analytical methods would assist to understand the place of worship in the religion of Islam and would explore the unknown boundaries and motives of daily praying.

Keywords: Religion, Islam, Praying, Exoteric, Esoteric,

**1965-1978 ARASI MALATYA YEREL SİYASETİNDE ETKİLİ BİR İSİM:HAMİT
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ÖZET

Türk siyasi tarihinde “Hamido” lakabıyla ünlenmiş olan Hamit Fendoğlu, 1919’da Malatya merkeze bağlı Bulgurlu Köyünde dünyaya gelmiş olup İzollü Aşiretindedir. Küçük yaşlarda iken Malatya merkeze taşınan ailesinin yanında; ilk, orta ve lise eğitimini tamamladıktan sonra çiftçilik ile uğraşmaya başlayan Hamit Fendoğlu, 1946 yılından itibaren fiili olarak siyaset içinde yer almaya başlar. Kişiliği ve aktifliği ile kısa süre içerisinde il içinde tanınmaya başlayan Hamit Fendoğlu, Demokrat Parti içerisindeki faaliyetleri nedeniyle 27 Mayıs 1960 Askeri darbesi sonrasında bir süre Yassıda Mahkemelerinde idamla yargılanır. 1965 Genel Seçimlerinde Adalet Partisinden Milletvekili olarak meclise giren Hamit Fendoğlu, davranışları nedeniyle partiden ihraç edilir. 1973 Seçimlerinde Ferruh Bozbeyle’ nin kuruculuğunu ve başkanlığını yaptığı Demokratik Parti’den Malatya milletvekili adayı olarak girmesine rağmen seçilemez. Hamit Fendoğlu seçilememesine rağmen aktif siyasetle uğraşmaya devam eder. 1975 Yılında Malatya’daki siyasi olaylarda yer aldığı gerekçesiyle Adana Devlet Güvenlik Mahkemesi’nde yargılanıp, Sivas Gürün ilçesinde çekmek üzere sürgün cezası alır. Ceza sonrası 11 Aralık 1977 Türkiye Yerel Seçimlerinde; sağ seçmeninde desteğiyle, Cumhuriyetin kuruluşundan itibaren tüm yerel seçimlerde Cumhuriyet Halk Partisinin adaylarının kazandığı Malatya Belediye Başkanlığını, bağımsız belediye başkanı adayı olarak kazanır. Demokrat Parti gençlik kollarında başlayan siyasal hayatı, 17 Nisan 1978 yılında Malatya Belediye Başkanlığı yürüttüğü sırada evine gönderilen bombanın patlaması sonucu faili meçhul bir şekilde sona erer. Siyasi yaşamı kadar, ölüm şekliyle de hem yerel hem de genel olarak ülke gündeminde büyük sarsıntılara yol açar. Bu çalışmamda 1960’lı yıllardan itibaren Malatya siyasetinde etkili olan Hamit Fendoğlu’nun kişiliği, siyasi hayatı ve faaliyetlerinin gün yüzüne çıkartılması amaçlanmıştır. Bildirime kaynak olarak Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi tutanakları, yerel ve ulusal gazeteler ile konuyla ilgili tetkik eserler olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye, Malatya, Yerel siyaset.

AN INFLUENTIAL NAME IN LOCAL POLITICS OF MALATYA BETWEEN 1965-1978: HAMİT FENDOĞLU (HAMİDO)**ABSTRACT**

Hamid Fendoğlu of Izol tribe, who was renowned for “Hamido” nickname in Turkish political history, was born in 1919 in Bulgurlu a central village of Malatya. In his childhood Hamid Fendoğlu moved with her family to the center of Malatya; after finishing primary, secondary, and high school education here he began to deal with farming. In 1946, he began to take his place in actual politics. Hamit begins to be recognized in a short time with the public for his personality and activity within the province, due to his activities in Democratic Party after the military coup of 27 May 1960 he was tried for death sentence within the Yassiada Court for a while. In 1965 general elections, he entered Parliament as an MP from the Justice party, Hamit due to public behavior, expelled from the party. In the elections of 1973, the founder and Chairman of the Democratic Party was Ferruh Bozbeyli although Hamit entered as a Malatya candidate for the elections, he was not selected. Although Hamit Fendoğlu was not selected, he continued to deal with active politics. In 1975 he was tried in Adana State Security court on the grounds that he took part in political events in Malatya and he gets sentenced to expulsion in Sivas Gürün district. After his penalty; in the Turkish local elections of 11 December 1977; with the support of right wing voters Hamit wins as independent mayoral candidate in local elections despite that the Republican People's party candidates of Malatya won the local elections since the establishment of the Republic. His political life which started on April 17, 1978 in the youth wing of the Democratic Party, ends up in an unsolved manner during the presidency of Malatya municipality by the explosion of a sent home bomb. Hamit, political life as in death; both local and on a national basis leads to great controversies in the agenda of the country. In this study, it is intended to bring to light the personality, political life and activities of Hamit Fendoglu who was influential in politics of Malatya since the 1960s

Keywords: Turkey, Malatya, Local politics

EXAMINATION OF PARENTAL EMOTIONAL AVAILABILITY, EMOTION REGULATION DIFFICULTIES AND GAME ADDICTION ACCORDING TO SOME SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AMONG LATE ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to examine whether the participants' perceived parental emotional availability, emotion regulation difficulty and game addiction scores differ according to some sociodemographic characteristics among Turkish late adolescents. A sample of 537 adolescents between the ages of 18-21 completed the Parental Emotional Availability Scale, Emotion Regulation Difficulty Scale, Internet Gaming Disorder Short Form, and Sociodemographic Characteristics and Data Form surveys online. Independent two samples t- test and One-Way ANOVA analyses were used to test the hypotheses of the study. Results demonstrated that age, participants' state of education, inter-parental relationship quality, mothers' state of education, number of siblings, type of game, playing multiplayer or individual games variables had a significant effect on maternal emotional availability scores ($p < .05$); participants' state of education, inter-parental relationship quality, father's state of education, parental marriage or separation, people living together, type of game variables had a significant effect on paternal emotional availability scores ($p < .05$); gender, age, inter- parental relationship quality, regular activity, financial gain from gaming variables had a significant effect on difficulty in emotion regulation scores ($p < .05$); and also gender, inter- parental relationship quality, daily playing time and type of game variables had a significant effect on game addiction scores ($p < .05$). There was no significant difference in participant scores according to other variables. The findings indicate the importance of some variables, and contribute to future research that will examine the relevant variables.

Keywords: parental emotional availability, game addiction, difficulty in emotion regulation, adolescence

“İNSAN”IN NELİĞİNE DAİR KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR SORUŞTURMA:GEHLEN, SCHELER VE MENGÜŞOĞLU

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ÖZET

“İnsan nedir?” sorusu felsefeciler için belki de cevaplanması en zor sorulardan biridir. Bu soruya verilmiş üç farklı yanıtı takip etmeye çalışacağım. Birincisi, biyolojiden hareket ederek insanın varlık farkını “organ ilkeliği”nde, “gelişim gecikmesi”nde ve “el ve beyni” sayesinde ulaştığı teknik, kültür ve kurumlar aracılığıyla bu eksikliklerin üstünden gelmesinde gören Arnold Gehlen. İkincisi “geist” (tin) kavramından hareketle insanın varlık farkını biyopsişik alan dışında arayan ve sonuçta insanın, kendi olumsuzluğuna karşın, mutlak olan ya da kendi başına varolan varlığın kendini kavrayıp gerçekleştirdiği etkinlik merkezi olduğunu düşünen Max Scheler. Üçüncüsü ontolojik antropoloji anlayışı ile Takiyettin Mengüşoğlu olacak. Amacım Mengüşoğlu’nun insan görüşünün özgünlüğünü göstermektir.

Mengüşoğlu Husserl’in fenomenolojisi, Hartmann’ın varlık anlayışı, Kant’ın insan ve otonomi görüşü, Scheler’in felsefi antropolojisi, Uexküll ve Lorenz’in davranışpsikolojisinden hareketle ontolojik bir antropoloji görüşü ortaya koyar. Kendisinden önceki felsefi antropolojileri insanı baştan doğruluğu kabul edilmiş belirli bir kavramdan/kuramdan veya antropomorfik önyargılardan hareketle anlamaya çalışmak, insanı belirli bir özelliğine/başarısına indirgemiş olmak ve böylece onun varlık bütünlüğünü kavrayamamış olmakla eleştirir. Ona göre insan salt psikolojik ya da salt biyolojik bir varlık değildir ama bir geist varlığı da değildir; insan biyopsişik bir bütündür. İnsan varlık bütünlüğü içinde kavranmalıdır, bunun için de onun varlık şartlarına bakılmalıdır. Bunlar insanla karşılaştığımız her yer ve zaman diliminde toplumların gelişmişlik düzeyi ne olursa olsun karşılaştığımız fenomenler ve başarılarıdır: Bilgi, eylem, inanmak, anlam vermek, kendini adamak, disharmonik yapı, dil, mitos, sanat, özgürlük, değer duygusu ve tarihsellik gibi. Ontolojik antropolojinin, bu yöntem sayesinde, Darwinizme dayanan biyolojik ve psikolojik kuramların insanla hayvan arasında bir derece farkı gören indirgemeci yaklaşımından da, insanın varlık bütünü parçalayan ve metafizik sonuçlara ulaşan, kurmacalar üreten teorik yaklaşımlardan da kurtulacağını düşünür.

Bu karşılaştırmadan ulaşacağımız sonuç: Mengüşoğlu’nun ontolojik antropolojisi açık uçlu ve kapsayıcı bir insan anlayışı ortaya koymuş, ne Gehlen’deki gibi biyolojik indirgemeye ne de Scheler’de görebileceğimiz metafiziksel kurmacalara gitmemiştir; bu yönüyle insan felsefesi çalışmalarında önemli bir çıkış noktasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnsan, Mengüşoğlu, Gehlen, Scheler.

**COMPARATIVE INVESTIGATION ON WHAT “HUMAN” IS: GEHLEN, SCHELER
AND MENGÜŞOĞLU****ABSTRACT**

“What is a human?” is perhaps one of the most difficult questions to answer for philosophers. I will try to follow three different answers given to this question. First is Arnold Gehlen, starting from biology who sees the existence difference of human in her/his “organ primitiveness”, in her/his “developmental retardation” and in her/his overcoming these deficiencies through the techniques, culture and institutions which s/he has reached thanks to her/his hand and brain. The second is Max Scheler, who, based on the concept of “geist” (spirit), seeks the existence difference of human outside of the biopsychical field and thinks that the human, despite her/his own contingency, is the activity center of being, absolute or existing on its own, where it conceives and realizes itself. The third one will be Takiyettin Mengüşoğlu with his understanding of ontological anthropology. My aim is to show the originality of Mengüşoğlu’s view of humanity.

Mengüşoğlu presents an ontological anthropology based on Husserl’s phenomenology, Hartmann’s understanding of being, Kant’s view of human and autonomy, Scheler’s philosophical anthropology, Uexküll’s and Lorenz’s behaviorism. He criticizes the previous philosophical anthropologies for trying to understand man based on a certain concept/theory that have been accepted to be true from the beginning or anthropomorphic prejudices, for reducing humanity to her/his certain feature/achievement, and thus not being able to grasp her/his existence wholeness. According to him, the human is not a purely psychological or purely biological being, but neither is s/he a geist being; the human is a biopsychic whole. Human beings must be grasped in their existence wholeness, and for this, her/his existence conditions must be looked at. These are the phenomena and achievements we encounter, regardless of the level of development of societies, wherever and whenever we meet people: Such as knowledge, action, believing, giving meaning, self-commitment, disharmonic structure, language, myth, art, freedom, sense of value and historicity. He thinks that ontological anthropology thanks to this analysis method will get rid of both the reductionist approach of biological and psychological theories based on Darwinism, which sees a degree of difference between human beings and animals, and theoretical approaches that break the existence wholeness of human, reach metaphysical results and produce fictions.

Our conclusion from this comparison: Mengüşoğlu’s ontological anthropology has revealed an open-ended and inclusive understanding of human beings; it does not go to a biological reduction as Gehlen or metaphysical fictions as Scheler; and that it is an important starting point in human philosophy studies.

Keywords: Human beings, Mengüşoğlu, Gehlen, Scheler.

EFFECT OF ONLINE SELF-PRESENTATION ON SOCIAL INTERACTION ANXIETY AMONG ADOLESCENTS FACEBOOK USERS

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ABSTRACT

Background and Aim: Social networking sites have become a crucial location for adolescents to communicate during unprecedented times with physical and social restrictions. India has the largest adolescent population in the world which is 253 million, and every fifth person is between 10 to 19 years. Adolescents not only have a real self, false self or ideal self in the offline world, but also in the cyberspace. The essential need for the study was to explore how the usage is adversely affecting the real self, ideal self and false self-presentation of these young children and adolescents. The aim of the study was to assess dimensions of online self-presentation as a predictor of social interaction anxiety among adolescents Facebook users. Objectives were: 1) To study the gender differences in dimensions of online self-presentation among adolescents Facebook users, 2) To study the gender differences in social interaction anxiety among adolescents Facebook users, 3) To study dimensions of online self-presentation as a predictor of social interaction anxiety among adolescents using Facebook.

Materials and methods: Sample included 100 adolescents (50 boys and 50 girls) studying in private schools of Delhi and NCR. The tools used were Self Presentation on Facebook Questionnaire and Social Interaction Anxiety Scale.

Result: Indicated that false self-displayed which was deceptive and inauthentic in nature was a significant predictor of social interaction anxiety among adolescent boys and girls. In addition, the false self-displayed to compare or impress others is also a significant predictor of social interaction anxiety. Also, there was a significant difference in the presentation of false self (compare/impress) and real self by adolescents Facebook users.

Conclusion: The findings indicated the importance of self presentation on social media and its implications on adolescent's life outside the cyberspace for their healthy living.

Key words: Online Self-Presentation, Social Interaction Anxiety, Adolescent Facebook Users.

**THE MEDIATING ROLE OF SELF-DISGUST IN THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN BASIC
NEED SATISFACTION AND SELF-CONCEALMENT****Assist. Prof., Asiye YILDIRIM**

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ABSTRACT

Self-concealment is a tendency defined as active and deliberate attempts to hide one's negative or unpleasant personal information from others. Recent research has indicated that this tendency is negatively associated with psychological adjustment and well-being. Moreover, self-concealment is related to the dissatisfaction of basic psychological needs (i.e., autonomy, competence, and relatedness) posited by Self-Determination Theory and described as having an essential role in psychological growth, integrity, and well-being. The current study focused on this association by examining the potential mediating role of self-disgust. Data were collected from 495 voluntary undergraduates at different universities in Turkey by convenient sampling. Participants ranged from 18 to 30 in age (390 female and 105 male; $M_{age} = 21.55$, $SD = 1.98$). Participants answered the questionnaires including Basic Psychological Needs Scale-Revised Form, Self-Concealment Scale, Self-Disgust Scale-Revised, and demographic information form. To test the mediating role of self-disgust in the association between basic need satisfaction and self-concealment, the PROCESS macro (Hayes, 2015) was used. The results indicated a negative relationship between the satisfaction of basic psychological needs and self-concealment; moreover, self-disgust partially mediated this association. In other words, as basic need satisfaction increases, self-concealment decreases through a decrease in self-disgust. The results of the current study supported previous research on the association between basic need satisfaction and self-concealment. In addition, this study provided a potential explanation by emphasizing the mediating role of self-disgust in this association. Consequently, basic need satisfaction that is also essential for well-being seems to decrease self-directed disgust, which in turn decreases hiding unpleasant personal information from others called self-concealment.

Keywords: self-concealment, basic psychological needs, Self-Determination Theory, self-disgust

**THE IDEA OF FEMALE MUEZZINS AND IMAMS IN ISLAM: A CHALLENGE TO THE
PAKISTANI PATRIARCHS****Lecturer and Researcher, Shakir Muhammad Usman**

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ABSTRACT

This research article explores the dynamics of discrimination faced by Pakistani Muslim women in contemporary history regarding the issue of the legitimacy of female imams and muezzins. Although there are no authoritative statements affirming that women cannot become imams within the religious scripture of Islam, women from Muslim communities around the world in general and from Pakistan, in particular, suffer under patriarchal structures and dynamics. This makes it difficult for women to assume the imam and/or muezzin positions, as they are often ignored and denied basic opportunities to practice their religious rights such as offering prayers in the mosque. In Pakistani society, contrary to what religion preaches, women are not allowed to hold sacred or higher religious positions. Since 2002, there has been a 17% quota in an attempt to have female representation in the parliament, but it is a symbolic representation and most of the women who enter the circles of power are both related to the patriarchal and feudal structure and dependent on them, so their seats are used by these patriarchal forces to remain in power. A transformative theoretical underpinning structures and constructs an understanding of the situation, with the help of scholarly interpretations within the framework of modern-day social interactions. Using hermeneutics and transformative research theory, this research paper discusses how female segregation in the mosques is a patriarchal construction and how the idea of female religious leaders, muezzins, and imams, could be transformative for Pakistani society and could challenge the established patriarchal social system in the name of religion

Keywords: Female Imams, Female Segregation, Patriarchy, Islam in Pakistan, Female leadership

**LA DEFINITION DE L'ENSEIGNANT IDEAL DES FUTURS ENSEIGNANTS DE
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RESUME

Le rôle et la mission de l'enseignant est indéniable dans le processus d'éducation. Bien que chaque environnement éducatif ait ses propres variables comme le niveau d'éducation, l'institution, le contenu de cours, etc.; l'enseignant a toujours une position stratégique. De nos jours, le monde évolue à une vitesse incroyable dans tous les domaines, et les développements scientifiques et technologiques révèlent de nouveaux besoins et perspectives. L'éducation se distingue également comme l'un de ces domaines en tant que l'activité principale dont chaque individu a besoin, et qui fournit des informations et des équipements utiles pour que l'individu progresse. Dans ce cas, les responsabilités des enseignants augmentent pareillement. Dans cet environnement en constante évolution, il faut suivre le rythme rapide. Les enseignants sont donc censés avoir des nouvelles connaissances et des compétences communicatives dans les processus éducatifs centrés sur l'apprenant et sur l'interaction. Dans les facultés d'éducation, on forme désormais des futurs enseignants compétents qui sont capables de s'adresser à la nouvelle génération de manière appropriée, qui ont une bonne maîtrise de la technologie et qui mènent le processus d'enseignement conformément aux critères du monde moderne. La question principale dans cette étude est de chercher la réponse à la question suivante. Quelle est la définition de l'enseignant idéal des futurs enseignants ? A travers cette étude qualitative, il a été demandé aux étudiants en dernière année dans le département de l'enseignement du français langue étrangère, autrement dit, les futurs enseignants, de définir l'enseignant idéal. Les résultats de l'étude sont considérés comme importants dans le domaine car les données reflètent les opinions des futurs enseignants qui prépareront la nouvelle génération à l'époque actuelle.

Mots clés : compétence, connaissance, enseignant idéal, éducation.

THE DEFINITION OF THE IDEAL TEACHER FOR FRENCH TEACHER CANDIDATES

ABSTRACT

The role and mission of the teacher is undeniable in the educational process. Although each educational environment has its own unique variables as level of education, institution, course content, etc.; the teacher always has a strategic position. In today's world, which is changing at an incredible speed in all areas of life, scientific and technological developments reveal new needs and perspectives. In this ever-changing environment, it is necessary to keep up with the fast pace. As education is the most important activity which conveys what people need to know and provides useful and effective information and equipment for them to progress in life, it also stands out as one of the disciplines of these fields because each individual needs a basic education in order to improve. In this case, the responsibilities of teachers also increase. Teachers are also expected to have knowledge and skills in learner-centered and interaction-oriented educational processes. Therefore, in education faculties, competent future teachers are

being trained who are able to address to the new generation appropriately, who have a good grasp of technology and who lead the teaching process according to the criteria of the modern world. The main question in this study is to seek an answer to the following question. What is the definition of the ideal teacher for teacher candidates? Through this qualitative study, final year students from the French as a foreign language teaching department, in other words, future teachers, were asked to define the ideal teacher. The results of the study are considered important in the field because the data reflects the opinions of future teachers who will prepare the new generation to the new world.

Keywords: skill, knowledge, ideal teacher, education.

**THE PRESERVATION OF THE HOLY QUR'AN AS A SOURCE OF SEERAH:
A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ROBERT SPENCER'S VIEWS ON THE HOLY QUR'AN**

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ABSTRACT

The holy Qur'an is the most authentic source of Seerah (the prophetic biography). It has been thoroughly preserved in different historical eras. Notwithstanding, the Orientalists have relentlessly endeavored to engender doubts in the minds of the believers regarding the historical preservation of the Holy Qur'an. Robert Spencer is also included in the long of such critics of the Holy Qur'an. He is an American author. He is quite famous for his criticism of Islam and the prophet of Islam. He has published twelve books so far. He is a member of Melkite Greek Catholic Church. He maintains the Holy Qur'an is a much belated invention and as such offers nosignificant information about Muhammad's (SAW) life. The following research paper is an attempt to prove three important points: the holy Qur'an was thoroughly preserved in different periods of Islamic history, it sheds abundant light on the major events in the life of the prophet (SAW) and several biographers have drawn on the holy Qur'an as source of seerah.

KeyWords: Qur'an, Scribe, Mashaf, prophetic biography, preservation, Huffaz, Manuscript.

THE CATALYZING EFFECT OF COUPLING THE STATE OF FLOW AND THE GAME FRAME ON EFL LEARNERS' LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

With the raising new generation of technophile and game-enthusiasts 21st century English Foreign Learners (henceforth EFL) comes new demands of designing and developing novel pedagogies that entice and ignite learners' learning in general and learner's motivation in particular. More predominantly, educators, be they at K12 or at tertiary level, need to be equipped with well-grounded frameworks that enable them to navigate the hardships and challenges of delivering an optimized and maximized learning ride. Framed upon these reasons, in this theoretical paper, we portray 21st century learners' profile, and how tech-enabled instruction based upon the state of flow (Csikszentmihalyi et al., 2014) and the game frame principles (Dignan, 2011) can, potentially, catalyze the teaching-learning experience, be it face-to-face or online. Implications of such web-based modalities of instruction on academia are discussed and related to up-to-date literature.

Keywords : EFL, motivation, game-frame, state-of-flow

NEW STUDIES OF RARE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS IN THE CITY OF MOSUL AND ANCIENT NINEVEH MIXED WITH THE BLOOD AND BODIES OF INNOCENT MARTYRS

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ABSTRACT

As a result of the recent events of the city of Mosul, wars, battles, fighting, destruction, destruction, looting and pillage of all the old city and its archaeological and heritage buildings in general. This bad situation from horrific results, such as destruction and destruction and the martyrdom of most of the original city of Mosul, in the old city of Mosul, on the edge of the Tigris River, so it was necessary for researchers, specialists, scientists and archaeologists, to conduct field studies and searches and excavations Z elements Marih and relics, and decorative inscriptions are rare, exquisite antiques, all mixed with the bodies of the martyrs and the blood of the innocent inhabitants of the old city of Mosul

Hence the necessary need to address the problem of research and study and tagged under the title "

((New studies of rare archaeological finds in the city of Mosul and ancient Nineveh mixed with the blood and bodies of innocent martyrs))

In order to be able to find out what remains of these archaeological and heritage buildings such as mosques, churches, monasteries, schools and housing homes, which date back to its establishment nearly fifteen centuries ago, and over fifteen centuries ago, and whose effects are still characteristic to this day, despite what has befallen The city of Mosul and its original inhabitants, from the killing, destruction and devastation as a result of wars and battles, but the researchers were able to discover a lot of antiquities and monuments and heritage buildings, which will be listed here in this research and study,

The idea of the research: The idea of the specific research is to study the total archaeological and architectural buildings whose effects are still so far, and the legacy of the architectural and artistic heritage and the changes brought about for us in the map and the development of plans and resulting in the expansion of its area and increase the population and the growth of its shops and neighborhoods and extension Its construction beyond its old borders with its growing political and administrative role as a result of the stability of its situation, which reflected positively on its economic and pension status and the accompanying frank and clear development in its areas of trade and population growth with an increase in the number of shops and neighborhoods that exceeded fifty locality It included mosques, mosques, churches, houses of science, Hadith, Qur'an, schools, shrines, sights, shrines, markets, khans, baths, and housing houses, as well as its administrative and service buildings along these paths and alleys, hence we had to rely in our research on the field study and the general survey of all neighborhoods of the city and its alleys Of architectural and heritage remnants, most of which date back to the early Islamic conquest, defined by the Umayyad and Abbasid periods until the end of the Ottoman period, they have remained to the present day, where the geographical location of each of them was identified, and the most prominent remnants with Since the Islamic conquest and its planning since the Islamic conquest and the development of its plans and maturity and the development of its architecture and attention to its administrative, political and defensive aspects that surround the wall of Mosul

from all its aspects, became Open it (13) Pap

**INCLUSION OF SUSTAINABLE PROGRESS STEM IN EDUCATION FOR
RENEWABLE ENERGY INTO NIGERIA'S SECONDARY
SCHOOL CURRICULUM**

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ABSTRACT

Many developing countries, including Nigeria, used water as natural resources to generate energy in the form of Hydropower. Nigeria generates most of its electricity from gas-fired power plants, while output from hydropower plants makes up about 30% of the total. However, the national grid of electric power in the country collapsed 12 times in 2018, 10 times in 2019, and five times in 2020. Thus, the expert believes that seeking an alternative source of power has become mandatory for Nigerians. This study investigated teachers' view on the progress in education for renewable energy resources. It is a quantitative study that employed a survey research design for the smooth achievement of the set objective. More emphasis was laid on renewable energy resources due to the reoccurring issues of power dropping in Nigeria. An online survey was shared with the science teachers in the metropolis of Sokoto in which 104 were retrieved and hence used for analysis. The result indicated that Nigeria surely is experiencing serious problems of continuous interrupted electric power supply. Furthermore, the finding of the study indicated that a country shall not rely solely on a single source of power supply. Interestingly, the respondents believed that renewable resources should be taught in the integrated STEM education rather than a topic/concept in the curriculum. It concludes that Nigeria's secondary school students have the ability to learning the various form of renewable energy resources from the expert.

Keywords: Renewable resources, renewable energy resources, curriculum, STEM education, Students

SOCIAL MEDIA, FLAMING, AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH: AN IRANIAN RIDDLE

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ABSTRACT

On paper, it is evident that social media have provided an unprecedented opportunity for all people to express their opinions on all aspects of life, including political issues. It seems we are now about to realize the myth of one man, one vote. But, in action, things have not gone exactly as expected. Not only are there many stakes involved in the issue of freedom of expression on social media, but interest groups are also highly active in using sophisticated means to “construct” opinions. But, in this paper, I want to go even further and point to another issue that deeply -and of course, negatively- affects freedom of expression on social media. My argument is that since there is a rampage of flaming on social media, people who are sophisticated enough to have ideas that are “ideas” are less likely to dare to express their opinions. In more complicated cultures like that of Iran, people are more prudent not to be abused and slandered by others; so, this process of self-censorship becomes a strategy to defend oneself against - mainly anonymous- users. Hence, there is a beautiful possibility for freedom of speech, but not all people are allowed to enjoy this freedom. Worse than that, gradually, a spiral of silence has taken shape that has made the space even more open for flaming, and less welcoming to debate.

Keywords: Freedom of Speech; Social Media; Flaming; Spiral of Silence

**ENTREPRENEURSHIP INTENTION AND YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN
AGRIBUSINESS AND RURAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA.****Bouichou El Houssain** ^{1,2*}^{2,}**Khalil Allali**¹**Aziz Fadlaoui**³**Abdoulay .TAHIROU**

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ABSTRACT

In rural areas, there is low intention of young people for being entrepreneurs in agriculture to relate to project financing factors which involves substantial capital investments and is subjected to a high level of risk. This study aims to discuss Moroccan as a country having a young generation resource crisis in rural economics. Therefore, youth engagements in rural economic activities are needed to build the sector through entrepreneurship activities. Further research has shown that the intentions of youth entrepreneurship in agricultural sector are influenced by the attitude factor. Other entrepreneurial perceptions factors, which differ according to their degree of importance, as well as their scale of impact, can explain this why some rural youth, but not others, choose to become entrepreneurs. The Binary Logistic Regression Analysis technique has been used and applied for building the best model for to explain why some rural youth membership at the cooperative, but not others, chooses to become entrepreneurs. We model how agricultural cooperatives may favor or inhibit the translation of entrepreneurial intention into new venture creation. A random sample size consists of 130 of rural youth members of cooperatives of 10 agricultural cooperatives (AGs) has been selected which represents 60 of intend to start a business and 70 of no intend to start a business. The results of the analysis showed that first; the two procedures the study found that lack of experience and opportunity in rural area, socio-Demographic characteristics, and Socio cultural perceptions had reduced intentions of youth entrepreneurship in agricultural sector.

Keywords: Binary logistic regression, Entrepreneurship intention, Rural youth

COLONEL CHESNEY'S ROLE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE EUPHRATES ROUTE TO INDIA: A HISTORICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: The Select Committee on the East India Company, which was established in 1832 to study the company's difficulties, was particularly concerned with communication with India at the time. Some of Chesney's maps and reports, as well as other explorers' materials, were examined in-depth, as was the case with all of Chesney's work.

Methods: The Select Committee on the East India Company, which was established in 1832 to study the company's difficulties, was particularly concerned with communication with India at the time. Some of Chesney's maps and reports, as well as other explorers' materials, were examined in-depth, as was the case with all of Chesney's work. He provided a fascinating report in which he discussed his perspective on the Red Sea and Euphrates lines in comparison with other lines in the world. Chesney believed that traveling down the Nile would save him money, but he soon realized that any money saved would be dwarfed by the time saved, the distance traveled, and the low cost of fuel acquired by traveling through the Euphrates. This one line is credited in this section with the improved benefits of year-round usage, increased comfort, and higher Arab trade that have resulted from its use.

Results: An appropriate type of steam connection between England and India had been assigned to Colonel Chesney by the royal majesty of England, and he was entrusted with the duty by the royal majesty. If you want to complete the necessary agenda, you have two options: either through the Red Sea navigation route or through the Euphrates River Navigation Route. However, due to political turmoil and resource allocation, it will be difficult to complete the task. Chesney has a tremendous amount of leadership and dedication, which is immediately obvious. As a result, the ships Euphrates and Tigris are brought ashore in a semi-knockdown condition, which serves as a vivid reminder of their expulsion to the Mediterranean.

Conclusion: The Euphrates Expedition was a notable exception. From a scientific standpoint, it added a significant amount of information concerning western Asia's geography. Prevalent commerce was measured, and future trade potential was estimated. Locations strategic and politically valuable to Syria and Mesopotamia were identified. A more important outcome was the reestablishment of the Dromedary route between Basrah in Iraq and Damascus and Beirut by the Indian government. The eastern end of the railway was relocated from Basra to Mohammerah in 1840, with a biweekly service to the Mediterranean running through Baghdad and Damascus. Because of this Euphrates expedition, which was led by Colonel Chesney, a milestone in the development of modern transport was set, as well as a new age of steam sea transport. The Red Sea routes were studied because it was evident to the masters in England that speedier contact with India was necessary to maintain economic and political stability in global markets.

Keywords: Colonel Chesney, Steam Shipping, Euphrates, Tigris, Red Sea.

PSYCHOANALYSIS: A TALE OF LOVE

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ABSTRACT

Background and aim: The aim of this paper lies understanding, demystifying, and de-alienating the relationality between love and psychoanalytic cure. In this time of crisis where people feel isolated at maximum strength, it is crucial to understand the relation between the capacity to love and the analytic cure. Love as an element of existence has not only created a fascination in philosophers, artists, musicians, poets, but also in psychoanalysts. Historically, psychology has roots in philosophy and physiology. Love has both—philosophical and physiological basis to it. There are some philosophers whose description of love is quite psychoanalytic and some psychoanalysts who are mesmerized by philosophical underpinnings of love, even today. One might say that psychoanalysts are philosophers of love. From Freud, to Lacan, to Winnicott—there have been elucidations as to how psychoanalytic cure requires love as an object, as a symbol, as imagination, as “real”, and as a capacity.

Methods: This research used primary sources like books, articles, and historical archives to elucidate the possibilities and challenges in facilitating the process of being loving in a patient through a psychoanalytic framework.

Result: In other words, psychoanalytic cure is about facilitating the capacity to love in an analysand. The uses and abuses of love in psychoanalytic theory, method, and practice have been historicized since the time of Freud.

Conclusion: Psychoanalytic cure is about facilitating the capacity to love in the analysand. Love has been an eminent part of psychoanalytic thought even though it is foreclosed in some scenarios.

Keywords: philosophy, psychoanalytic cure, love, analysis, practice

THE OBSERVATIONAL CINEMA AS A SOPHISTICATED TECHNIQUE OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

Background and aim: Visual anthropology is an established field of cultural anthropology that examines a range of related issues, from data recording and analysis to dissemination of research results. There are several reasons for the lack of full recognition of the contribution of visual anthropology. These include the fact that films are often regarded as transparent or incomplete research papers, often proposed as the most important means by which academic knowledge is recognized and reproduced. It is possible however, to identify two directions within visual anthropology, the anthropology of visible cultural forms and the attempt to contribute to anthropology using visual means. The first deals with the analysis of visual objects, representations and practices, while the second is the attempt to visually explore cultural worlds in order to produce anthropological knowledge.

Material and Methods: The contribution is grounded on literature review of already published texts, articles and books and on secondary meta-research on qualitative research on visual anthropology, ethnographic cinema and documentary films.

Results: The observational cinema as a sophisticated research technique has the ability to transform the research process from an isolated and self-referential to a more collaborative and cooperative, based on the energetic contribution of the participants - protagonists. It can change the standard and typified methods of the interpretive turn, grounded in the 1970's, and eventually tend to "block" new ways of thinking.

Conclusion: The unique complexities of current reality make the observational cinema a promising and fruitful methodological perspective that can potentially serve multilevel tasks and goals. In addition, it can be an alternative form of scientific work and knowledge, outside the walls of academic community.

Keywords: Qualitative research, observational cinema, visual anthropology.

THE EFFECT OF BOARD CHARACTERISTICS ON REAL ACTIVITIES MANIPULATION IN TUNISIAN BANKS

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ABSTRACT

The succession of financial scandals and resounding bank failures that characterized the economic environment over the past three decades have given more weight to governance mechanisms. As such, considered to be one of the most important internal governance mechanisms, the board of directors has shown its strengths in controlling earnings manipulation, in particular those linked to real activities. The aim of this paper is to examine the effect of board characteristics on real earnings management. Using panel data econometrics, on all Tunisian commercial banks over the period 2008-2019, we show that board gender diversity has a disciplinary role in real earnings management as measured by discretionary revenue on equity securities. However, we show that board independence increases the real earnings management. As for board size, board duality, as well as the number of meetings carried out per year by the board of directors, we prove that they have no significant effect on real earnings management.

Keywords: Real Earnings Management, Board Of Directors, Discretionary Revenue On Equity Securities

DLMA_NEU: A TURKISH DIGITAL LITERACY MOBILE APPLICATION FOR CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the design and implementation of DLMA_NEU (A digital literacy mobile application for Android that targets children between the ages 7 and 18). It is a developmental study with the main aim of designing a digital literacy mobile application the study was conducted in three phases 1 literature review; mobile application store search and interviewing expert in the field of children's digital literacy 2 smart phones app development

3. Accessing the functionality and usability of the app. 30 students from Near East College and 5 experts were used throughout the research process. The app is the first digital literacy mobile application in Turkish. DLMA_NEU employs children's opinions and also adds the interactive option. To use the application, a child will first and foremost be required to register. And to provide representation the application currently supports Turkish language. The application supports chatting with friends, and educates children (via videos, text, cartoons and jokes) on howto interact online. The application also serves as an avenue for children to report cyber bullying and other online issues as well as simultaneously acquiring information on internet usage habits. DMLA_NEU is currently at the testing stage in which children from TRCN colleges are using the application.

Keywords: Children, Digital Children's Rights, Digital Literacy, Mobile Application, e-learning, internet mediation

FEMININE BODY, AGING AND CULTURAL INDUSTRY: AN ANALYSIS OF AN PROPAGANDA FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF CRITICAL THEORY

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ABSTRACT

Currently, it is common for women to feel discomfort with the appearance of their bodies, mainly due to the skin aging process. There are those who struggle for beauty since their youth and who have never been able to conceive of aging as a natural process, and also those who, over the years, have developed a denial of old age, due to the loss of socially valued physical attributes. Far from being natural, the difficulty of self-acceptance has its beginnings in the Cultural Industry. This, through the promise of a fulfilling and happy life, leads people to the generalization and alienated consumption of mechanically differentiated products and services. In order to understand the aesthetic mechanisms used by the Cultural Industry, this qualitative and documentary article analyzes the propaganda of a facial rejuvenation product, published in 2020, in Brazil. To do so, it relies on authors of Critical Theory, such as Adorno and Horkheimer (1985), Debord (1997), Pacífico (2017), Pacífico and Gomes (2019). The results indicate that, through the harmonization of colors, textures, images and sounds and through the fetish of science, the propaganda of Cicatricure Gold Lift does not only aim to convince the viewer – especially women – to consume the product, but spreads the idea that the natural aging of the skin is a sad and painful process, in such a way as to interfere with subjective issues related to female identity. In this sense, the constant search for the “perfect body” brings considerable benefits to the beauty industry, which is increasingly rich and stable in the market; for women, it remains to deal with the emotional disorders acquired in the struggle against their objectified bodies.

Keywords: Cultural Industry. Feminine Body. Propaganda

**CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION. THE CASE OF
ETHNIC MINORITIES IN ALBANIA****Prof. As. Dr. Ema Kristo****Prof. As. Dr. Florinda Tarusha**

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ABSTRACT

The Aromanians are one of the oldest peoples of Europe. They once lived everywhere in the Balkans, while now they live in large numbers in Greece, Macedonia, Albania, Romania, Serbia and Bulgaria. In contrast to these countries, only in Macedonia are Aromanians recognized as a minority and enjoy the rights of an ethnic minority.

Although the scientific study on the Aromanians dates back to about the second half of the 19th century, one should not overlook the fact that the Aromanians were mentioned long ago in the chronicles of travelers from western and central Europe. They mention not only interesting facts about unknown peoples, as well as their customs and traditions, but also valuable observations about the Aromanian population and their language. The Aromanians attracted the attention of travelers with their traditional form of economy, pastures, etc.

Name and origin of the Aromanians

Ashtu si për pjesën më të mirë të popujve dhe gjuhëve të Ballkanit, edhe për arumunët dhe gjuhën e tyre, problemi i origjinës ose i prejardhjes, e sidomos ajo e djepit historik të tyre, mbetet një çështje mjaft e diskutueshme dhe e pazgjidhur përfundimisht.

As for most of the peoples and languages of the Balkans, so for the Aromanians and their language, the problem of origin or descent, and especially that of their historical cradle, remains a highly contentious and unresolved issue.

The literature used for this paper contains publications and scientific articles as well as texts from which important information about the ethnicity of the Aromununs has been obtained. In many frequently visited places in Albania, the Aromanian population itself has provided us with reports or material on the local history and culture of certain regions inhabited by Aromanians.

Expeditions: During the expedition, Aromanians were contacted in different parts of Albania. The visits were made to those regions where the Aromanian language and culture have been preserved for a long time. (mainly in the south of Albania) The expedition lasted about 6 months.

The selected group (sample): For this paper the selected group consists of persons who are aware of their Aromanian origin, persons who call themselves Aromanians and who possess at least passive knowledge of the Aromanian language. So the sample (or selected group) consists of the simple Aromanian population.

Methods used for data collection: The main basis for collecting data on the identity and ethnicity of Aromanians is interviews. They are divided into: group interviews and individual interviews.

The most essential tool in this paper is the individual interview organized based on the questionnaire. The questionnaire questions are standardized and this made it easy for many conclusions to be presented in tabular form.

Through group interviews we aim to obtain detailed information on the preservation of the language, social organization and cultural activities of the Aromanians in certain villages and towns as well as comments on the Aromanians' relations with other groups of the Albanian population.

Key words: The Aromanians, language, name and origin, ethnic minorities

NEW FORMS AND TECHNIQUES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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ABSTRACT

Living languages arouse curiosity and arouse the desire to be confronted with a new reality. They represent the history of peoples and reflect the spirit and characteristics of a country. The need to learn a foreign language has not been as great as it is today. The goodwill to communicate with neighbors, the desire to be known and appreciated by others, professional goals are some of the motivations, among others, that make most people learn a foreign language.

In this space of connections, relations, conditioning and solutions is placed the Linguistics and Didactics of languages, as knowledge with general theory, together with various disciplines that aim at success in teaching and mastering the language, mother tongue or foreign languages. In relation to this process of processing scientific and didactic knowledge, value is the creation or acquisition of relevant knowledge, but also the acquisition or interpretation of them, the interpretation or application of created values.

The idea for this article is the result of experience as a foreign language teacher and is related to the interest, the desire to know more about new teaching methods and techniques as well as the individual changes of the student in the process of learning a foreign language. There is a lot of talk about "focusing the learning process on the student", "learning autonomy", "motivation", "learning strategies", etc. These are the terms commonly used in foreign language didactics.

New teaching methods are an important factor in increasing learning autonomy and increasing the quality of teaching.

Methodology: Quantitative and qualitative methods have been combined to complete the study with the aim of data collection. Surveys, interviews, observations, focus group, have been the research instruments. The focus groups were purposeful: teachers and pupils of 25 secondary schools in Albania.

The study aimed to explore the use of new teaching methods: Do we provide pupils with the right conditions and opportunities for them to develop their learning competencies using new methods.

The results show that the first experiences have started which deliberately promote these competencies in pupils, but in school the emphasis is still on subject content, and pupils continue to be taught subject knowledge away from real life, using traditional frontal methods. New approaches are needed, new methods which deliberately encourage the formation of students with competencies, their active learning, by improving existing methods and enriching the learning process with new interactive methods.

Key words: New Methods, Foreign Languages, Didactic

CONCEPTUALIZING THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL NORMS AND MODERATION OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE ON NORM ACTIVATION THEORY

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ABSTRACT

Today, environmental challenges have become a global concern. Though man has a moral obligation to care for the earth, there is serious doubt in practice. It is universally accepted that accelerated pollution has been triggered due to human conduct. Hence, it is prerequisites to change human behavior for sustainable solutions to natural disputes. Although ecological behaviours have been excessively examined over time, the ultimate question of bridging the gap between nature and humans needs remains unchanged. Purchasing is the most appealing consumption behaviour to nature, while individuals' altruism serves as a deep mechanism for driving actions that can have a great explanation to environmental issues, which lack in concern. Norm activation theory is grounded on the normative approach emphasizing internal norms provides a robust initial understanding of individuals' ecological behavior by stressing altruism, where benefits to others are prioritized over self-interest. Though most people believe that the choices they make result from a rational analysis of alternatives, in reality however, emotions and social influences greatly pressure in many cases, even determine our decisions. Having noted the paucity of literature that explains altruistic behaviour together with the socio-psychological elements, this paper aims to strengthen the Norm Activation Theory by proposing the influence of social norms as an antecedent and emotional intelligence as a moderator on pro-environmental purchasing behavior. This conceptualization intends to make a cherished contribution to an expansion of the existing body of knowledge, and further, it will provide an essential building block for future studies in this subject domain.

Keywords: Emotional intelligence, Norm activation theory, Pro-environmental purchasing behavior, Social norms

CONSUMER TRUST AND OUTSOURCING INTENTION OF WEDDINGS: REFERENCE TO EVENT MANAGEMENT INDUSTRY OF SRI LANKA

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ABSTRACT

This study endeavored to explore the impact of consumer trust towards the outsourcing intention of wedding planning in Sri Lanka. Event management in developed countries is more sophisticated, complex, diverse and context-dependent. The wedding planning industry in Sri Lanka is still at its infant level with few established firms and thus, consumers' attitudes on wedding planning outsourcing are different from other countries. However, there is a high potential for expansions in wedding outsourcing culture. Thus, this focus was to study consumer trust and outsourcing intention of weddings. A quantitative, cross-sectional survey was conducted among consumers who were going to get married and aware of the wedding planning industry. The convenience sampling method was deployed for data collection through a structured self-administered questionnaire. Two hundred fifty usable questionnaires were obtained and analyzed using SPSS (21.0). The findings of the study stressed that consumer trust significantly influences on the outsourcing intention of weddings. Benevolence and credibility have a significant positive impact on outsourcing intention. Accordingly, fostering of benevolence and credibility will allow wedding planners to win the consumer's trust that can lead to purchasing decisions, satisfaction and loyalty, eventually improving conversation, growth, profitability, and success for the wedding planners in Sri Lanka. Further, males and females are equally interested in wedding planning outsourcing, which is a great favorable indication for the industry players.

Keywords: Consumer Trust, Outsourcing Intention, Wedding Planning industry

THE CHALLENGE FOR AN ECONOMIC PARADIGM SHIFT THROUGH THE PLATFORM'S CAPITALISM OF THE NEW GLOBAL 21ST CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: The sharing economy constitutes a multifaceted concept of increasing relevance and evolving in definition that will constitute the focus of our study.

Methods: This article is presented methodologically as a macro-synthesis review of the main trends of the economy, from its local and global spheres, in the convergence that can be glimpsed from the new phenomenon that we are dealing with of neo-capitalism based essentially on digital platforms and media.

Results: Some researchers have already advanced it as turbo-capitalism or capitalism 3.0, in increasing expansion from the analysis of massive data from digital platforms. The resulting greater efficiency of decentralization and heterogeneity can be exploited by communities

Conclusions: We claim the need to support the constitution of public support that can constitute the response of the government to the multiple new challenges posed by what we are calling as “platform neocapitalism”, which dilutes countries in a planetary and accelerated scale, unimaginable at the beginning of the present 21st century.

THE CONNECTION AND CHANGE IN THE EFFECT AMONG ADDICTIVE BEHAVIORS DURING THE COVID-19 ERA

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we make use of a time-varying parameter model with shrinkage priors (shrinkTVP) to investigate the relationship among the addictive behaviors during COVID-19, as captured by the financial framework examined. More precisely, we set autoregressive models with independent variables the lags of the dependent variable of each equation, and the levels of the other variables. The data used in the present paper are the average prices of the stocks of the gaming, gambling, alcohol, and tobacco companies, during the COVID-19 era. Based on the findings, the model parameters indicate that the Gaming, Gambling, Liquor, and Tobacco stocks affect each other with a positive sign, indicating that these industries are interconnected positively, with the exceptions of the Liquor and Tobacco industries which were not affected by the Gaming industry. In general, the parameters seem to have a stable behavior with small or no change over time.

Keywords: COVID-19; shrinkTVP; Gaming; Gambling; Liquor; Tobacco

TRANSFORMATION FROM PIM MODEL TO PSM MODEL IN MDA: CASE UML TO SALES FUNNEL

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ABSTRACT

As a results of the COVI-19 epidemic, all businesses are faced with the need to offer their products and services on the internet, and in order to promote their activities they have to use online advertising, which increases the competition on the different advertising networks and consequently the cost of advertising increases, and to solve this problem the businesses need to create a sales funnel that allows to convert better than a simple website and also to increase the average basket per customer. With this diversity and the continuous improvement of web technology and the digital transformation of businesses, we feel that it is necessary to develop a model that allows to produce the source code from the UML design model.

This article examines the application of the MDA approach in the digital transformation of companies. The idea is to produce from a simple UML model the structure of the company's sales funnel, without necessarily using the website.

We designed two meta-models: The first one to manage the UML source models, and the second one to generate the application models of the sales funnel. The transformation rules and the mapping algorithm will be developed to automatically generate an xml file containing all the necessary pages for a sales funnel which are: the optin page, the content page and the checkout pages from the class diagram which can be used to generate the required code for the web application.

Keywords: Digital Marketing; MDA, Model Driven Architecture; Model Driven Engineering; Meta-models; rules transformation; Sales Funnel

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma literatür taraması yapılmak suretiyle, Ortadoğu bölgesinde yaşanan olaylar ve sorunlara yoğunlaşmayı ve yaşananlardan ve açıklamalardan yararlanarak, Ortadoğu bölgesindeki karışıklık ve nedenlerini ortaya koymayı ve çözüme yönelik önerileri sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Tarihi bilmeyenler onu yeniden yaşarmış! En iyi beş Roma İmparatorundan birisi olarak kabul edilen Hadrianus (MS 117-MS 138), bir zamanlar Suriye Valisi olarak da görev yapmıştı. İmparatorluk bölgesini gezen ve iyi tanıyan bir imparatordu. Hadrianus’un saltanatı sıkıntılı başlamış, şanlı bir şekilde devam etmiş ancak trajik bir sonla bitmişti (Speller, 2003). MS 2. Yüzyılda Roma, dört kez Mezopotamya’yı işgal etti ancak her seferinde başarısız olarak tekrar bırakmak zorunda kaldı. Hadrianus, Mezopotamya ve Suriye gibi bölgelerin uzak ve savunulmasının çok güç olduğunu anladığından, stratejik ve akıllıca bir kararla buralardan kuvvetlerini geri çekmişti. Bugün ise aynı bölgelere saplanan ABD, bu bölgelerden bir türlü çıkamıyor, çıkması da zor gibi. Büyük güçler böyle çöküyor (Morris, 2012:345).

Bakış açısı; Herhangi bir olay karşısında, sahip olunan dünya görüşü, ruh hali ve bulunulan yere göre algılama ve idrak etme biçimidir. Ancak bazen soruna yol açan da mevcut bakış açısıdır. Ortadoğu’nun içinde bulunduğu durum göz önüne alındığında, mevcut bakış açısının bölgeye barış ve huzur getirmenin çok uzağında olduğu açıkça görülüyor.

Son 200 yıldır bilinçli yaratılan kaos ortamında, kan ve gözyaşına boğulan Ortadoğu ve çevresinde, her şeyi çıkarlar etrafında oluşturan uluslararası sistem, yeryüzünü ele geçirmek amacıyla, insanı ve insancıl değerler yanında ilahi emirleri de bir tarafa bırakmıştı. Günümüzde ise Ortadoğu ve çevresinde yaşananlar değerlendirildiğinde, tutarsızlık, çelişkiler, hatalar ve kararsızlıklar yanında; kuruntular ve hissedilen korkular artık kendini iyice belli ediyor. İsrail ibadet edenlere, sivil halka ve çocuklara en ağır silahlarla saldırıyor, yakıp yıkıyor, öldürüyor. Bazılarına göre güce sahip olmak farklı anlaşılıyor, güce sahip olan her şeyi yapabileceğine inanıyor. Oysa güç, adalet ve gönülleri kazanmakla kazanılıyor. Dolayısıyla bu bölgede güç hiçbir şeyi çözmediği gibi, direnci daha da artırıyor. Gücü kullanan giderek tükeniyor. Böylesi bir ortamda, mevcut güç dengelerinde bir değişim yakın görünüyor. Yaratılmak istenilen kaos ve bunalım ise giderek yerini, artık geleceği iyice belli olan yeni dengelere bırakacak gibi gözüküyor (Guenon, 2005).

Artık bu bölgelerin gerçek sahiplerinin kendi hikayesini yazma zamanı. Paradigma, değerler dizisi ve genel anlamı ile “dünya bakışı” anlamına gelir. Ortadoğu ve civarında kısa vadede bir paradigma değişimi yaşatacak entelektüel bir birikimin olup olmadığı zamanla anlaşılacak. Ancak görünürde değişime yönelik kuvvetli emareler var.

Yaşanan acıların ortasında, artık deęişim ve Ortadoęu ve çevresine barışı getirme zamanı. Bu anlayış, er ya da geç belirtilen ülkeler yanında, Yunanistan ve Ermenistan benzeri dięer ülkelerde de kabul görecektir, bazıları ise belki biraz üzülecek. Kısacası, bakış açımızı biraz deęiştirebilsek, kim bilir ne güzellikler gelecek başımıza.